ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Friday, May 16, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorable insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 14s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BOWEN.—On May 11, 1930, at Streatham Manor, Leigham-avenue, S.W.16, to MARGARET (*née* Leys), wife of PAYMASTER-LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER B. H. BOWEN, R.N.—a daughter.

GIBBONS.—On May 14, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to CONSTANCE, wife of ADNEY WALTER GIBBONS—a son.

GOULD.—On May 14, 1930, at 45, Devonshire-street, W.1, to BARBARA (*née* Senior), wife of LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER GERALD GOULD, R.N., retired—a son.

GRAVES.—On May 14, 1930, to EVELYN (*née* Durford), wife of GERALD G. G. GRAVES, 13, Rue Anagnostopoulos, Athens—a son.

HATFIELD.—On May 13, 1930, at his mother's house, 17, Carlyle-square, Chelsea, EDWARD SCOTT MOSERLY BELL, aged 53.

MOGRIDGE.—On May 13, 1930, at Chiswick, EDWARD MOGRIDGE, Priest, late Vicar, Weston Beggard, Hereford, aged 80. Funeral Old Radnor, to-morrow (Saturday), 3 p.m.

MONKSWELL.—On May 14, 1930, at Beaminster, Dorset, MARY JOSEPHINE, widow of second Lord MONKSWELL, aged 80. Funeral Beaminster to-morrow (Saturday).

O'GORMAN.—On May 11, 1930, at a nursing home, Dublin, COLONEL C. J. O'GORMAN, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., of Warriston, Glenageary, younger son of the late Thomas O'Gorman, Dunecragey, Ennis, County Clare. R.I.P. No flowers. Funeral private. (Indian papers, please copy.)

ORLOPP.—On May 13, 1930, at 44, Chepstow-place, W.2, suddenly, JOHN ORLOPP (CHUMIE), affectionate husband of Kit Orlopp.

PALMER.—On May 14, 1930, after an operation, EMMA R. PALMER, Turner-street, Norwich, wife of the late W. G. Palmer, M.D.

PASKE-HASELFOOT.—On May 15, 1930, at 21, Lewes-crescent, Brighton, Ivy, dearly-loved daughter of the late R. T. E. PASKE-HASELFOOT and Mrs. Paske-Haselfoot. Interment Brighton Borough Cemetery to-morrow (Saturday), at 10.45.

POOLE.—On May 14, 1930, at 5, Buxton-gardens, Acton Hill, W.3, after a short illness, EDWARD DAVIS POOLE. Funeral service at Hanwell Cemetery, at 3.45 to-day (Friday).

QUARTERLEY.—On May 15, 1930, Dr. S. W. QUARTERLEY, of White Heather, Forest Row, Sussex, beloved husband of M. E. Quarterley.

REYNE.—On April 12, 1930, at Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., CATHERINE, widow of COL. HENRY BENOIT REYNE, of Ceylon, aged 88.

RICHARDS.—On May 14, 1930, at his residence, 13, St. Thomas'-street, Winchester, THOMAS DECIMUS RICHARDS, M.R.C.S., beloved husband of Lucy Barrow Richards. No flowers, by request.

STARES.—On May 13, 1930, suddenly, at Ruskin Manor, Denmark Hill, London, MARTHA, wife of S. DOUDNEY STARES.

STURMER.—On May 14, 1930, at 7, Beaufort-road, Clifton, Bristol, ARTHUR JAMES STURMER, Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S. (retired), aged 79. Cremation private. No flowers, by his request.

THUNDER.—On May 13, 1930, at a private nursing home in Dublin, FRANCES, widow of CAPTAIN M. H. THUNDER, late Royal Scots Fusiliers, of Coolnagloose, Co. Wexford. R.I.P.

VICKERY.—On May 14, 1930, JESSY VICKERY, of The Laurels, Tilford, aged 89 years. Funeral at Churt, Surrey, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m.

WALFORD.—On May 14, 1930 (the eve of his 82nd birthday), at The Barn, Haslemere, the REV. OLIVER SUTTON WALFORD, Rector of Lyss from 1880 to 1922. First part of service at the Parish Church, Haslemere, 2.15 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday); burial at Lyss (Old Church), 3.15 p.m. No flowers, by his request.

WATKINSON.—On May 14, 1930, at Alverstone, Hornchurch, my dearly loved father, SEPTIMUS THEODORE WATKINSON, aged 72.

WHEBLE.—On May 9, 1930, SISTER MARY EVIN, Irish Sisters of Charity, eldest daughter of the late JAMES WHEBLE, of Bulmershe, Reading, and the late Lady Catherine Wheble, fortified by all the rites of Holy Church, aged 81. R.I.P.

MARRIAGES

BOURIN : NEILSON.—On April 30, 1930, at Tours, France, Monsieur JEAN BOURIN, son of Monsieur Ernest Bourin (Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur), to IRENE ALEXINA, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Neilson, of Craigend, North Berwick, and granddaughter of the late William Neilson, of Arnewood, Kelvinside, Glasgow, and of the late J. B. Montgomerie-Fleming, of Kelvinside.

BRADBROOKE : CHAPMAN.—On May 10, 1930, at St. Michael's, Cumnor, HUGH NASH BRADBROOKE, of Oxford, to MARGOT CHAPMAN.

BUSK : HALLETT.—On May 2, 1930, at San Paulo, Brazil, by H.M. Consul-General, and afterwards at St. Paul's English Church, by Canon E. R. W. Higham, JOSEPH BUSK, son of the late Mr. W. G. Busk and of Mrs. W. G. Busk, to EVA ALEXANDRA HALLETT, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hallett.

LUCE : MORRICE.—On May 14, 1930, at Malmesbury Abbey, by the Rev. Hereford Murray, assisted by Canon Munroe and the Vicar of Malmesbury, LIEUT. A. C. LUCE, R.N., to MARY CONSTANCE MORRICE, daughter of Colonel L. E. Morrice, D.S.O., and Mrs. Morrice, of The Priory, Malmesbury.

MACKENZIE : HADDOCK.—On May 14, 1930, in London, Dr. A. MACKENZIE, of Cypress Point Club, California, to HILDA, younger daughter of the late Admiral EDGAR HADDOCK, and Mrs. Haddock.

STEPHENS : BENTLEY.—On May 10, 1930, at Emmanuel Church, Margate, ADOLPHUS, younger son of the late MAJOR-GENERAL ADOLPHUS HAGGERSTON STEPHENS, C.B., and of Mrs. Stephens, of 27, Putney-hill, S.W.15, to GLADYS, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bentley, of Hove.

DIAMOND WEDDING

MARTIN : LE BRETON.—On May 16, 1870, at Bainstead, ANTHONY HERBERT, eldest son of ANTHONY MARTIN, of Dresden, to MARY EMMA, youngest daughter of PHILIP HERBERT LE BRETON, of 22, Thurloe-road, Brasenose, and of the Inner Temple. Present address: Exmesdhu, Paignton.

DEATHS

BARKER.—On May 13, 1930, at East Sheen, Surrey, ELSIE MILDRED, youngest daughter of the late GEORGE BARKER, Kilbraston, Aigburth, Liverpool.

BARNES.—On May 12, 1930, after a long illness, ALFRED THOMAS HOLMAN BARNES, of Ashgate, Chesterfield, aged 72. Funeral at Old Brampton to-day (Friday), at 2.30.

BARROWS.—On May 14, 1930, CHARLES HORSELOWER BARROWS, of South Haddon, Malvern.

BENNETT.—On May 13, 1930, at Hampden, Western-road, Leigh-on-Sea, HANNAH HARRIETT, wife of PERCY JAMES BENNETT, aged 39 years.

BIRD.—On May 13, 1930, at 61, Lansdowne-place, Hove, EDWARD BIRD, aged 83. Funeral service, St. Peter's, Hove, on Monday, May 19, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Hove Cemetery.

BLACK.—On May 15, 1930, at a nursing home in London, MARY AGNES BLACK, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Cayzer, Bart., of Gartmore, Perthshire. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.45 a.m. Flowers to Messrs. Kendall and Sons, 123, King's-road, Chelsea, S.W. Letters to her eldest son, J. C. Medlicott-Vernier, Swevarne Manor, St. Kew, North Cornwall.

BROOKMAN.—On May 13, 1930, at Monte Carlo, after a short illness, LILLIAN ALICE AUGUSTA, dearly beloved wife of BENJAMIN BROOKMAN, of The Hyde Park Gate Hotel, London, S.W.7, and adored mother of Mrs. Cecil Hamilton Florence Brookman. Funeral, Mentham Parish Church, Surrey, on Monday, May 19, at 12 noon. Train leave Victoria 10.30 a.m. Flowers to Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Marling Glen, Mentham.

BULLIVANT.—On May 13, 1930, at Little Bowden, Market Harborough, ALICE MARY BULLIVANT, daughter of the late Henry Everard Bullivant, M.A., for 54 years Rector of Lubenham, Leicestershire, in her 75th year.

CALLARD.—On May 13, 1930, at Crest View, Crowborough, after a very long illness, EMILY ALICE, wife of the late DANIEL J. CALLARD and eldest daughter of the late William Kent. Service at the Crowborough Congregational Church to-day (Friday), at 11.30. Interment at Norwood at 2.

CARTER.—On May 14, 1930, at his residence, 16, Wilby-gardens, Hove, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL STANLEY CARTER, Indian Army (retired), in his 80th year. No flowers.

CHAPMAN.—On May 13, 1930, suddenly, in London, ELSIE MAY CHAPMAN.

DALZIEL.—On May 13, 1930, at 107, Fellows-road, N.W.3, GILBERT, son of the late EDWARD DALZIEL, in his 77th year. Cremation at Golders Green Crematorium, 10.45 a.m. to-day (Friday).

DART.—On May 7, 1930, at Karachi, India, GERALD VIVIAN WESCHE, only child of EDITH and VIVIAN DART, aged 35.

DAY.—On May 14, 1930, at Trezarnon, Mymms-drive, Brookmans Park, HENRY GEOFFREY, the beloved husband of LOUISE DAY (*née* Meeve) and only son of the late HENRY DAY, of Walsingham, aged 38. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday). Service 10.45, Christ Church, Little Heath, Potters Bar. Cremation Golders Green. No mourning, at his own request.

ELLIS.—On May 15, 1930, at "The Grange," Ellistown, near Leicester, ISIDORE LOUIS ELLIS, son of the late J. J. Ellis, in his 81st year. Deeply mourned.

FARADAY.—On May 15, 1930, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. J. Lyne, 3, Dukes-avenue, Muswell Hill, MARIA FARADAY, widow of C. A. Faraday, aged 93. The arrangements later. It was her desire that there should be no flowers but that any friends wishing to show their affection should do so by sending a small contribution to any hospital or to the Camden-road New Church as a more lasting memorial.

FLANAGAN.—On May 14, 1930, at 11, Westmount-road, Eltham, MARY HELEN MCBEAN, youngest daughter of the late MICHAEL FLANAGAN, formerly Toll-master, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick.

GREER.—On May 13, 1930, at his residence, Oakfield Lodge, East Cowes, MAJOR RICHARD EDWARD GREER, R.E. (Ret.), very dearly loved husband of Mabel Greer, aged 61.

HANSON.—On May 14, 1930, at Nuttall House, Bolton, WILLIAM BANNER HANSON, in his 61st year. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 12 o'clock.

HENDERSON-SCOTT.—On May 8, 1930, very suddenly, in Madrid, MIRNA HENDERSON-SCOTT, lately of 37, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W.7, widow of Charles Beaumont Scott, Barrister-at-Law. Funeral at Norwood Cemetery. Arrangements to be announced later. Letters to 14, Ilchester-place, Kensington, W.14. (Australian and New Zealand papers, please copy.)

HICKMAN.—On May 13, 1930, suddenly, at 6, Beaufort-gardens, MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH PALLISER HICKMAN, C.B., late R.A., in his 74th year. Service Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, to-day (Friday), 2.15 p.m.; interment Brookwood Cemetery, 4 p.m.

HUMPHRIES.—On May 15, 1930, suddenly, after an operation, SYDNEY WILLIAM HUMPHRIES, of 278, Broadwater-gardens, W., Funeral service at St. Mary-le-bone Cemetery, East Finchley, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 o'clock. Flowers should be sent to Messrs. J. H. Kenyon, Ltd., 45, Edgware-road, W.2. Telephone, Padd. 2965. (South African papers, please copy.)

JAMESON.—On May 13, 1930, at 9, Kendrick-road, Reading, ISABELLA JANE, late headmistress of St. Aidan's High School Green, Leicester, and the late REV. J. S. JAMESON, aged 66 years. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Saturday) at 11.15 a.m.; Requiem at St. Giles Church, Reading, at 7.30 a.m.

JONES.—On May 14, 1930, at his residence, High Littleton House, High Littleton, near Bristol, JOHN JONES JONES, Vice-Admiral (retired).

LEEDER.—On May 14, 1930, at his residence, Rust Hall, Tunbridge Wells, after a few days' acute illness, SIR HARRY, only surviving son of SIMON and ELIZABETH LEEDER, of Diss, Norfolk, and dearly loved husband of Lucy Evelyn Leeder, Founder, with the Bishop of London, of the Girls' Realm Guild of Service. Funeral on Monday, at 12 o'clock. Funeral Service, St. Paul's, Wednesday, May 21, at 11.30 a.m. (Kenyan and Australian papers, please copy.)

DEATHS (continued)

LEE-JONES.—On May 14, 1930, at 63, London-road, Enfield, Middlesex, WILLIAM LEE-JONES, in his 70th year. Funeral service May 19, at 12.30, in St. Andrew's Church, Enfield.

MOBERLY BELL.—On May 14, 1930, at his mother's house, 17, Carlyle-square, Chelsea, EDWARD SCOTT MOBERLY BELL, aged 53.

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DREW.—In memory of ARTHUR W. DREW, of Coulsdon, Surrey. May, 1921.

EAGLE-BOTT.—On May 16, 1925, most peacefully, JOHN WILSON EAGLE-BOTT. In faithful remembrance.

MOND.—To the dear memory of FRIDA, widow of DR. LUDWIG MOND, who died May 16, 1923.
"A great mind, a most loving heart,
A noble woman, unselfish and true."

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BOTTOMLEY.—In loving memory of my husband, HARRY RODERICK BOTTOMLEY, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Batt. The Queen's Royal Regiment, who fell leading his regiment and the assault which broke the German line at the Battle of Festubert, on Sunday, May 16, 1915. 22nd Brigade, 7th Division.

COHEN.—In proud and loving memory of GEORGE HUBERT COHEN, Lieutenant, 5th King's (Liverpool Regiment), who was killed in action at Festubert, May 16, 1915.

"To live in hearts we leave behind is not to die."

FULLER.—In most loving memory of my dear husband, Capt. W. B. FULLER, 2nd Queen's Regt. killed in action at Festubert, May 16, 1915.

FULLER.—In loving memory of our son-in-law, WILLIAM BLYTH FULLER, Capt., 2nd Batt. Queen's R.W. Surrey Regt., who fell at Festubert, May 16, 1915.

JARVIS.—In ever-loving memory of LIEUT. LOUIS JARVIS, Scots Guards, only son of Major and Hon. Mrs. L. K. Jarvis, killed in Northern France, May 16, 1915.

JOHNSON.—To the loved memory of PERCY CLARENCE JOHNSON, Lieut., 8th Batt. (Pioneers), Manchester Regiment, killed in Gallipoli, May 16, 1915.

MAPLES.—In loving and ever-present memory of KENNETH JAMES MAPLES, Captain, 2nd Batt. S. Staffordshire Regiment, killed in action at Festubert, May 16, 1915. Also of his dear younger brother, WILLIAM EVELYN MAPLES, Lt.-Col. commanding 6th Batt. Loyal North Lancs. Regiment (Major, Duke of Wellington's Regt.), killed in action in Mesopotamia, Dec. 15, 1916.

POLLARD.—In everlasting and precious memory of LIEUT. THOMAS WHITAKER POLLARD, killed near Arras, France, May 16, 1917.
"Just a sigh for olden moments,
Just a smile of love anew,
Just a heart-throb to remember,
And a yearning just for you."

RIPMAN.—With dear love and in proud remembrance of "RIP," 2ND LIEUT. H. A. RIPMAN, R.G.A., who died of wounds in France, May 16, 1918.
"He wears immortal Honour, and is proud,
With those who fought for England—and are dead."

RIPMAN.—In proud memory of my beloved twin RIP, who died of wounds in France, May 16, 1918.

RUSHTON.—In loving memory of CECIL GEORGE RUSHTON, Captain, R.A.F., killed in action at Bruges, May 16, 1918.

SLACKE.—To the dear and honoured memory of MAJOR EORY SLACKE, The Buffs, killed in action at Festubert, May 16, 1915.

WHEEN.—In proud and ever-loving memory of CAPT. JOHN WHEEN, 1st Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regt.), killed at Festubert, May 16, 1915.

WINGATE.—In proud and loving memory of our son, 2ND LT. ALFRED DOUGLAS WINGATE, R.A.F., killed in action May 16, 1915, leading bombers of 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Richebourg l'Avoue, aged 20.

THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT, 1795-1927.—In glorious memory of the Officers, N.C.Os., and Men of the West India Regiment who gave their lives in the Great War, and of a gallant Regiment disbanded May 16, 1927.

DREW.—In memory of ARTHUR W. DREW, of Coulsdon, Surrey. May, 1921.

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JAS. SHOOLBRED and Co., Tottenham Court-road, London, W., CONDUCT FUNERALS throughout in Town and Country. Private Mortuary Chapel. Valuations for Probate. Cremations. Monumental Work. Mourning for Families and Servants.—Tele., SHOOLBRED, London. 'Phone, Museum 4000.

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BROOKWOOD CEMETERY, The Cemetery Beautiful (Estd. 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free.—The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

BRUCE and Co., Ltd., BAKER-STREET, W.1. Funerals arranged for and personally conducted. Memorials erected in any cemetery in England or Wales. Valuations for probate. Telephone: Day Service, Welbeck 8254; Night Service, Epsom 239.

BEAUTIFUL MEMORIALS. — Silver-Grey Granite Crosses that Abide for Ever. Free erection any Cemetery.—Write for illus. Booklet, MAILE and SON, Ltd., 367, Euston-road, London, N.W.1.

BOOKS. PRINTS and AUTOGRAPH LETTERS BOUGHT or VALUED by HENRY SOTHERAN'S Ltd. Correspondence invited.—43, Piccadilly, W.1. Tele., Gerr. 7741. T.A.: Bookmen, London. Est. 1816.

LIBRARIES PURCHASED for prompt cash in Town or country. Also prints and autograph letters.—MYERS and Co., 102, New Bond-street, W.1. T.A., "Myerslibr," London. Tele., Grosvenor 3042.

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3 lines 9s. (minimum)

CHOICE DESSERT FRUIT direct from Importers. Hamper of Oranges, Apples, Pears, Grapefruit, 21s., carriage paid England, Wales. Satisfaction guaranteed. —Kendrews, 142, Long Acre, Covent Garden, London.

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4 lines 10s. (minimum)

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TRAINED NURSES for ADULTS or CHILDREN. Apply Matron. Telephone, Bishopsgate 8332. The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

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THUELOE TRAINED NURSES' CO-OPERATION, LIMITED.
Resident or Visiting Nurses and Masseuses supplied. Telephone: Kensington 2317 or Hindhead 220. Telegrams: Nurhaseon South Kens." Registered Office, 8a, Exhibition-road, S.W.7.

BELGRAVIA CHELSEA TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE. Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Mental. Visiting Nurses supplied at any hour. NURSING HOME (WITH THEATRE). Telephone, Sloane 7131 (2 lines). Telegrams: Peibo, Sloane, London.
Central Office:—39-41, Royal-avenue, Chelsea, S.W.

PERSONAL

R.—Out.—S.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). Each line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£20 REWARD.—LOST on 7th May, between St. John's Wood and Hampstead, DIAMOND BOW BROOCH.—Apply Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£16 REWARD.—LOST 5th inst., between Knightsbridge and Highgate, Envelope, containing PEARL NECKLACE (132 Pearls) and PAIR of PEARL EARRINGS.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£2 REWARD for RETURN of WIRE TERRIER; small white body, black spot on side, brown and white head; blue collar.—23, St. Leonards-terrace, Chelsea.

H.H. PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA will open and hold a Stall at the ANNUAL SUMMER SALE of the ROYAL SCHOOL of NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition-road, S.W.7, on Wednesday, May 28, 2.30-6.30. Admission, 2s. 6d. Tea. Music.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 1.—58th year.—The cost of treatment at the Hospitals participating in the collection on Hospital Sunday is about THREE and a QUARTER MILLION STERLING ANNUALLY. Please give in your Church, or send your share of this burden to The Lord Mayor, The Mansion House, E.C.4.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL, HARPENDEN, KESWICK SCHOOL, AND FRESSHAM HEIGHTS, SURREY: combined SCHOLARSHIP examination in June for boys and girls between 9 and 14. No set subjects; oral and written intelligence tests. Some scholarships for boys of 14, and for musical and artistic promise.—Apply Scholarship Secretary, St. George's, Harpenden.

"SOUTH AFRICA has exceeded all my expectations." Extract from letter from a settler.—Information as to opportunities on the land for young men with moderate capital may be had from the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE, first 32 miles London, to be Let three months or more; nine bed, three baths, large Jacobean hall with minstrel gallery; all modern equipment, lovely gardens, garage with two bed and bath, cottage, perfect establishment. Rental to right tenant.—Write Box 8.1202, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY wishes ANOTHER as TENANT of BED-SITTING ROOM, furnished real-away (maisonette), quiet house, Kensington; own entrance; private bath and shower; electric light, gas-fire, ring.—Write, Shannon, 36, St. James'-square, W.11.

SIX AUBUSSON TAPESTRY CHAIRS; exquisite design; good condition. £140 or near offer. No dealers.—Write Box E.780, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL ANYONE LEND Old Public School Boy, aged 20, with an Invalid Mother and Two Sisters (one invalid) to support, £250 to start a business?—Write Box G.1757, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY highly RECOMMENDS experienced Lady COOK-HOUSEKEEPER. June and July. London preferred.—Write Box E.872, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEMAN, 5ft. 7in., medium, desires purchase COURT UNIFORM.—Write Box N.906, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING FLAT to be LET, FURNISHED, until end of September or longer; delightful outlook; newly decorated; three bed rooms, two sitting rooms; telephone; 25 minutes Piccadilly.—Ross, 15, Arlington Park-mansions, Chiswick, W. Chiswick 2818.

SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE, Freehold, semi-detached, all modern conveniences, 5 minutes from station, near Christchurch; sunny, lovely view at back; garage available. £800 or offer.—Write Box S.1150, The Times, E.C.4.

WILL any LADY or GENTLEMAN of means financially SUPPORT a work that is already of the greatest help to thousands but which is hindered by lack of capital?—Write Box G.1753, The Times, E.C.4.

6D. A MILE. Owner-driven Chrysler and Buick Saloons.—Yelf, 12, Ashborn-gardens, S.W.7. Frobisher 3326.

N.S.P.C.C. gives fair chance to ill-treated. Gifts. Director, Leicester-square, W.C.

GOLFERS.—To get down to "scratch" BUY a HOUSE on a GOLF COURSE; could cut with one club at a time and practise it till perfect; no waste of time or money. For an ideal house on excellent course see illustrated advertisement of "Ravelston," Pinner Hill, on page 24.

£50,000 Urgently REQUIRED to DEVELOP SOUTH-WEST OAKHILL JOURNALISTS' HOME. All donations, large or small, gratefully received by the Duke of Northumberland (Chairman, Appeal Committee), or the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon (Chairman, Ladies' Committee), Byron House, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

DELIGHTFUL Family Residence near Gloucester.—See Country and Seaside Houses, page 31.

I.T.S.—Every Taxpayer should in his own interest JOIN the Income Taxpayers' Society.—Write for particulars to Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.1; or 'phone Victoria 6090.

DO PLEASE HELP us with our MAY FAIR on May 23rd, in aid of our standing Camp and many other activities.—Gifts of anything from a packet of new CLOTHES, toys, books, &c., Forest district inaugurating. Population 30,000.—S. G. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

RESTFUL WEEK-ENDS or LONGER.—SUSSEX RESTORED HOUSE and FARMHOUSE, off the beaten track; away from road traffic; farm produce; garage; electric light; 3½gns. weekly.—Write Box E.886, The Times, E.C.4.

HEAR the cry of Bookbound Children, cared for at the EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, London, E.1. They are comforted—but the Hospital starves for funds.

A Luxurious SALOON CAR leaving Dunlop 22 h.p. Six Saloon. FOUR-SEATER Sunbeam Tourer, Blair, Padd. 0558.

TOWN HOUSE (FREEHOLD, non-basement) without a equal, together with large studio, situated in an oasis in London (drive approach) of MELBURY-ROAD, 3 acres garden, private; house whatsoever to delight countrified surroundings; bounded on three sides by large gardens; three reception (drawing room 28ft. 6in. by 22ft. 6in.), kitchen, eight bed, eight bath, three dressing rooms, three model bath rooms; every conceivable convenience and appointments which leave nothing to be desired. PRICE FREEHOLD £15,500; mortgage arranged.—Write Box N.894, The Times, E.C.4.

PORTMAN-SQUARE. — Charming newly-decorated FURNISHED FLAT; two bed, two reception, usual offices; 7gns.—'Phone after 11 Welbeck 2825.

MOTOR LAUNCH, 33ft.; exceptional opportunity. Full particulars, write Box E.1151, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, within 50 miles of London, FURNISHED COTTAGE-RESIDENCE, for summer months; must be comfortably equipped; garage and garden; careful tenants; three guineas weekly.—Write Box S.1170, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSY HOSTESS.—Lady recommends charming, well connected GIRL be generally useful exchange for hospitality.—Write Box S.1171, The Times, E.C.4.

6D. a MILE; owner-driver (public school); 6-cyl. 1930 Saloon. Yelf, 12, Ashborn-gardens, S.W.7.

FOR SALE, ROVER CAR, 10-25 h.p. Sportsman's Coupé; black finish, green wheels; owner-driven only 1,840 miles; perfect condition. Cost £260, £200 or near offer.—Box No. 12, Smith's Library, Tiverton.

MANSION (flat), three minutes Olympia, Rent £78. Lease 17 months or longer. No children, dogs. Three rooms, bath room-dressing room, kitchen; £20 fittings, linn, curtains, carpets.—Write Box 7818, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE with small park of woods and lands, in all over 90 ACRES, NORTH HAMPSHIRE. Daily reach London. Social and sporting district. Accommodation: large lounge, four living rooms, billiard room, 16 bed and dressing rooms, and several bath rooms. Gardens of great beauty, being of an age with the house. Cottages, small farm, &c. Whole estate in perfect order and up to date. For SALE only.—Would be buyers kindly write Box S.1156, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCEPTIONAL SERVICE FLAT, vacant.—See Flats and Chambers.

UNWANTED False Teeth urgently wanted for our Dental Aid Work.—Ivory Cross, 67A, Welbeck-street, W.1.

PERSIAN KITTEN, black or blue, female, wanted.—Write offers to Box 8.1198, The Times, E.C.4.

CARLO DOLCI for SALE; genuine; price £700.—145, Cleveland-street, W.1 (near, Great Portland-street Station).

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—This is the hatching month for pheasants. Their comfort and health depend greatly upon that of their foster mothers; so don't neglect the hens.

NOTICE to SHOOTERS.—And don't neglect to keep your dogs healthy, happy, and bright. All corn merchants, stock, &c., sell Melox Dog Foods.

A GENTLEMAN'S small well-BUILT RESIDENCE in GOOD CLOTHES.—New misfits direct from Davies, Schoite, Hill Bros., Sandon, &c.; lounge, dress, sports suits, overcoats, &c., 4-10gns.; alterations

SHIPPING

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

HOLIDAY VOYAGES BY P. & O.
GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, TANGIER.
Weekly departures on Fridays from Tilbury.
For illustrated Handbooks, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. City Booking Office, P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)
Taking passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	—	May 23
†Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi ..	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18
†Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	July 18	July 25
Comorin ..	11,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
†Ranpura ..	16,000	Furlong	Aug. 1	Aug. 8
Malwa ..	11,000	Britten	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
†Ranchi ..	16,600	Brooks	Aug. 15	Aug. 22

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

‡‖Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	—	June 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
‖Sathay ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan ..	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
‖Sendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17
Comorin ..	15,000	Cartwright	July 25	Aug. 1
‡‖Moldavia ..	18,500	Allin	Aug. 8	Aug. 14
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	Aug. 22	Aug. 29

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
Calling at Southampton.

Padua (cargo) ..	7,736	—	June 6	—
Rhotan (cargo) ..	4,000	—	June 20	—
Perim (cargo) ..	7,648	—	July 4	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Morea ..	11,000	Holland	—	May 23
Kaisar ..	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
Kashmir ..	9,000	Mallalue	June 26	—
Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	July 11	July 18

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Antwerp.	LONDON
*HATIDARA ..	5,157	May 21	May 24	May 27
*TREKIEVE ..	5,244	June 11	June 14	June 21
BOMALA ..	8,441	July 2	July 5	July 12
*MASULA ..	7,263	July 23	July 26	Aug. 2

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
‡MORVADA ..	8,193	—	—	May 17
‡*MULBERA ..	9,100	—	May 24	May 31
‡MANTOLA ..	9,066	May 31	June 7	June 14
‡MASHOBRA ..	8,324	June 11	June 21	June 28

‡ Calls Tangier. † Calls Malta and Jeddah.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MADURA ..	9,077	—	—	—	May 22
MATIANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA ..	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12
MODASA ..	9,070	July 12	July 23	Aug. 1	Aug. 9

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER ..	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE.
Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pane, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.
FREIGHT OF GENERAL BUSINESS.
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers :—
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Pencurch-avenue, E.C.3; Ralli, Limited, 37, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Gellatly, Hankey, Sketchley and Co., Ltd., Bank House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Mackinnon) to Bombay and Karachi), Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Pencurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.
Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6
TEMUERA	11,500	June 13
PANAMA (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4
*EUAPEHU	9,000	Aug. 1
RUAHINE	11,000	Aug. 15

* Saloon and 1st Class Passenger only. Via Suez.
Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., Agents), 156, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. Avenue 5290), or the Panama-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, Manager), 1-2, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S. CO. of NEW ZEALAND
LTD., TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER (or SAN FRANCISCO).

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † SanFrancisco.
AORANGI ..	May 28	—
MAKURA ..	—	June 11
NIAGARA ..	June 25	—
TAHITI ..	—	July 9

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. †Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Raratonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, Manager), 1-2, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver Service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY (Cabin Class).

Vessel.	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.
BALRANALD ..	13,000	June 6	June 7
BALARAT ..	13,000	July 4	July 5
†BENDIGO ..	13,000	July 11	—
BARADINE ..	13,000	Aug. 1	Aug. 2

† Calls Marseilles 17th July; not calling Malta.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

Next Sailings from Dover :—	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 22	—
R.M.S. MALWA ..	16,500	May 30	—	—

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to and from NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 7	June 13	June 20
OTRANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	14,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	20,000	Sept. 6	Sept. 12	Sept. 7
ORONTES ..	20,000	Sept. 13	Sept. 19	Sept. 21
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5
ORAMA ..	20,000	Oct. 11	Oct. 17	Oct. 19

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination
City of Cairo ..	7,000	June 5	Calcutta
‡City of Venice ..	8,308	June 19	Bombay and Karachi
City of York ..	7,844	July 5	Calcutta
‡City of Baroda ..	7,128	July 19	Bombay and Karachi

‡ Calls Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT

Lesbian ..	2,332	May 21	Smyrna and Constant
Fabian ..	3,059	May 22	Malta and Alexandria

LONDON to SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Alexandria ..	4,712	June 7	C. Town, Algoa Bay.
City of Karachi ..	5,578	July 19	E. London, Natal

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.
Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON : 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9240
LIVERPOOL : Tower-bldgs., Water-st. .. Cent. 9340
GLASGOW : 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9222

BIBBY LINE.
THE FIRST CLASS ONLY FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool	Sailing Marseilles.
Cheshire ..	13,500	May 7	May 14
Yorkshire ..	13,500	May 16	May 24
Lancashire ..	13,000	May 30	June 7
Shropshire ..	13,000	June 13	June 21
	13,000	June 27	July 7

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8066, 8067.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHENONCEAUX .. May 18 and 31 | ARNOS II.
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
A. V. GARROS .. May 21 and June 5 | GENERAL DUCHESNE
PHILIBERT, ITEMIRE & BEYROUT.
ASUROS .. May 30 and June 13 | LOTUS
EGYPT, PALESTINE, AND BEYROUT.
MARESCHAL FACHA .. May 20 and May 27 | LAMARTINE
Calling at Marseilles and Gibraltar.
LONDON : 72, Pencurch-st. or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

CRUISES TO NORWAY.
FULL PROGRAMME ON APPLICATION.
Best accommodation. Personal service.
HICKIE, BORMAN, GRANT & CO., LTD., 25, Cockspur-street, LONDON, S.W.1. Gerr. 3094-5.

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CRUISES.
PICKFORDS TRAVEL SERVICE,
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Regent 6071.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.
U.S.A.—CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA - - - MAY 17
*LANCASTRIA .. May 17 | BERENGARIA .. May 24
† Via Havre, not Cherbourg.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

‡CARINTHIA - - MAY 17
*LACONIA .. May 24 | *SCYTHIA .. May 31
‡ Calls Boston. † Calls Galway and Boston.
* Calls Belfast, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ASCANIA - - - - - MAY 18
ALAUNIA .. May 24 | *AUSONIA .. May 31
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—GLASGOW—BELFAST—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

‡ATHENIA - - - MAY 17
ANTONIA .. May 23 | ‡LETITIA .. May 31
‡ From Glasgow and Belfast previous day.
Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST. S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic ..	Wed., May 21	Homeric ..	Wed., June 4
Majestic ..	Wed., May 28	Olympic ..	Wed., June 11

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
Via Queenstown.

(2) Baltic ..	Sat., May 17	(2) Adriatic	Sat., May 31
Cedric ..	Sat., May 24	Arabic ..	Sat., June 7

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown. (2) Not calling Boston.

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic ..	Fri., May 16	Albertic ..	Fri., June 6
Doric ..	Fri., May 30	Laurentic ..	Fri., June 13

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.
Calgaric .. Sat., May 17
(Via Queenstown.)
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, Via Panama.
Tamaroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., May 23

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.
FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(6) Belgenland	May 17
(4) Pennland	May 24

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland	Sat., May 24
(4) Westernland	Sat., June 7

From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(6) First, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON to NEW YORK
via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	May 24	June 21
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	June 7	July 5

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons ..	May 17	June 14

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.
REGULAR
EXPRESS FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	May 18	May 26
"FRANCE" (c) ..	May 21	May 27
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	May 28	June 3
"PARIS" (c)	June 3	June 9

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

MAIDEN VOYAGE to NEW YORK of the Giant Motor Ship
"LAFAYETTE," MAY 18TH,
Speed and Luxury in Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Classes.
Also
PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. May 19
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. .. June 16
Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

UNITED STATES LINES.
AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES
TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L. From Southampton Weekly. Famous Cuisine. £38 Return (Tourist Cabin).	A.M.L. From London Weekly. One class only £20 10s. Return with Bath £25 10s.

Booklets, &c., free from your Agent or U.S. Lines, Offices, 14, Regent-street, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5820.)

America ..	May 22	President Harding
LEVIATHAN ..	June 3	President Washington

May 29
June 5

N.Y.K. LINE.
(JAPAN MAIL.)
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HARUNA MARU	10,500	May 17	May 24	May 26
KAMO MARU	8,000	May 30	June 7	June 9
KATORI MARU	10,000	June 14	June 21	June 23

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele., Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

ROYAL NETHERLANDS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.

Next Sailings from Dover :—	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" ..	—	—	May 24
S.S. "CRYNSSEN" ..	—	—	June 7
S.S. "STUYVESANT" ..	—	—	June 21

DOVER-ANTWERP-HAMBURG SERVICE VIA MAIDAM.
S.S. "COMOEWYNE" .. May 21
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" .. June 21
S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU" .. July 12

For Passage Rates and full particulars apply to the Netherlands Shipping Agency (London), Ltd., 18-19, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. (Phone : Regent 4529.)
Or to CITY OFFICE : 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone : Monument 0021.)

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.
ROTTERDAM (First-class fare from or £42 10s.) .. May 17
VOLENDAM (First-class fare from or £50) .. .. May 24

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
‡S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons.
Next Sailing .. .. .. June 7

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*LEERDAM .. May 24 | *MAASDAM .. June 21
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL-MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Gerr. 5440), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 0021).

UNION-CASTLE LINE.
SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*WINDSOR CASTLE ..	—	May 16
‡‖LANGIBBY CASTLE ..	May 22	—
†BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	May 23
†‖LLANGIBBY CASTLE ..	May 29	—

Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. ‡ Via Tenerife, Ascension and St. Helena.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.
30th May, 1930. Reduced return fares.
Apply to the Head Office, 3, Pencurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE. LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

*ELYSIA ..	May 16	*CASTALIA ..	July 11
†CICASSIA ..	May 30	*CIRCASSIA ..	Aug. 29

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.
Vessels recruited by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW to NEW YORK.

CALEDONIA ..	May 14	TRANSYLVANIA	June 6
CAMERONIA ..	May 23	CALEDONIA ..	June 14

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 24 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

OCEAN PASSAGES TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
PLEASURE CRUISES AT ANY SEASON for any period.
Full particulars of all Sailings, Fares, &c., gratis.
Official Agents ALL LINES. No booking Fees.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
11, (Lower) REGENT-STREET, S.W.1. Regent 7607.
101, LEADENHALL-STREET, E.C.3. Avenue 9870.

SOUTH AMERICA.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO AND LISBON
(By the Cape if room.)
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

M.V. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne ..	May 19
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne ..	May 31
*S.S. ANTONIO DELFINO, from Boulogne ..	June 8

* Calling at Teneriffe.
Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
Attractive pleasure cruises to MEDITERRANEAN, SCANDINAVIA and the BALTIC.
For particulars apply : STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Ph., Mon. 4361. Or principal passenger agents.

BULLARD, KING & CO., LTD.
NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
London to Natal and East African Ports, calling at Cape Town; also South and East Africa to Ceylon and India. For freights or passage apply to
BULLARD, KING and Co., Ltd., 14, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
THE ROYAL MAIL LINE, BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST LINERS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, and Portugal.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,930	May 23	—
†ORSOVA	11,483	—	May 24
ASTURIAS (M.V.) ..	22,071	June 6	—
†DEMERARA	11,484	—	June 7
*ALMANZORA	15,551	June 20	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.) ..	22,181	July 4	—
DARRO	11,484	—	July 5
*ARLANZA	14,930	July 18	—

* Calls Madeira. † Omits Cherbourg.
EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Plymouth.
ORCOMA (calls Azores)	11,580	May 29
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,298	June 12
ORDUNA	15,507	July 3
ORBITA	15,495	July 31

SPECIAL SUMMER TOUR TO BERMUDA.
ORDUNA, July 3.

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
CRUISES to
GIBRALTAR, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, LAS PALMAS, TENERIFFE, MADEIRA.
From SOUTHAMPTON .. 6th June .. .. 14 days
TO NORWAY, NORTHERN CAPITALS, LENINGRAD, MOSCOW, &c.
JUNE—AUGUST.
TO MEDITERRANEAN.
SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER.
Unsurpassed Cuisine.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gorse, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capuchines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL
(Via Cherbourg).

MONTCLARE	May 16
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to Quebec only)	May 17
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to Quebec only)	May 24
MONTCALM	May 30

LIVERPOOL
TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND	May 16
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) ..	May 23
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL	May 30
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.) ..	June 6

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.
GLASGOW TO QUEBEC & MONTREAL.
D. OF BEDFORD May 24 | MELITA .. .. May 29

JAPAN AND CHINA
VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 29
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	May 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	June 12
Latest connecting Steamer from Southampton	May 31.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Steamships' service from Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.

AORANGI ..	May 28
NIAGARA ..	June 25

When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
APPLY CANADIAN PACIFIC,
62-65, Charing-cross, London, S.W.1;
103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3;
Royal Liver Building, Liverpool;
31, Mosley-street, Manchester;
Victoria-square, Birmingham;
Canute-road, Southampton;
18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol;
25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY "MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA" (oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
34, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.
Hobsons Bay 14,130 tons from Southampton May 28
Esperance Bay 14,176 tons from Southampton June 25
Jervis Bay 14,184 tons from Southampton July 23
Fares from £38.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT and Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL EVERY FORTNIGHT TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS, AND CHINA.
Holidays at Sea to the South of France and Egypt. Special Summer Return Rates :—Marseilles £22, Port Said £30.
Next Sailings from Liverpool :—

AENEAS ..	24 May	ANTENOR ..	16 Aug.
SARPEDON ..	21 June	HECTOR ..	13 Sept.
PATROCLUS ..	19 July	ACHILLES ..	27 Sept.

London Agents, John Powrie and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or principal Travel Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.
(3) S.S. EURIPIDES From Liverpool 23rd MAY
(1) S.S. NESTOR .. Liverpool 5th JULY
(1) S.S. CERAMIC .. Liverpool 23rd AUG.
(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.
For full particulars apply to :—
BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.
WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

May 23 from GENOA		
" 24 " NAPLES	"AUGUSTUS"	
" 26 " GIBRALTAR	N.G.I. LINE.	

Other Sailings :—June 6, June 24, July 11, Aug. 8, Aug. 22.

May 30 from GENOA		
" 31 " NAPLES	"CONTE	
June 2 " GIBRALTAR	BIANCAMANO"	
	LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.	

Other Sailings :—June 13, July 3, July 25, Aug. 15, Aug. 29

June 3 from TRIESTE		
" 5 " NAPLES	"VULCANIA"	
" 6 " MARSEILLES	COSULICH LINE, LTD.	

Other Sailings :—June 17, July 15, July 29, Aug. 19, Sept. 2.
APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or :—
N.G.I. LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Regent 7972.)
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE, 32, Haymarket, S.W.1. (Gerrard 5082.)
COSULICH LINE, 16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1. (Gerrard 8116.)
Visit Stand No. 95 at the Ideal Holiday Exhibition

LLOYD TRIESTINO.
QUICKEST ROUTE TO EGYPT, SYRIA, AND PALESTINE.
MARITTIMA ITALIANA.
Regular Services to India.

	From Trieste.
EGYPT ..	Weekly on Saturdays
CONSTANTINOPLE ..	Thursdays
PALESTINE ..	Fortnightly on
INDIA ..	Every 4th Friday } Fortnightly
" (from Genoa) ..	Every 4th Friday } Service

MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED VESSELS.
Apply to Cosulich Line, Ltd., 16, Waterloo-place, London, S.W.1. City : Griffiths, Tate and Co., 71, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Or Principal Tourist Agencies.

JAMAICA DIRECT FRUIT LINE.
SPECIAL SUMMER TOURS.
LONDON TO JAMAICA.
32 Days' round Trip from £50 inclusive of Hotel accommodation and shore excursions.
First-class accommodation, all outside rooms. Private Bath Rooms, Swimming Pool, &c.
For further particulars apply to :—
Agents, KAYE, SON and Co., Ltd., 112, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3 (Monument 4567), or to West End Agents, Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Ltd., 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1 (Gerrard 2094) ; or Local Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.
OZRAN LINE.

HAVANA	From Southampton
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO .. May 28th
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. July 12th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., Ltd.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

HEALTH—PLEASURE—EDUCATION.
TRAVEL ROUND THE WORLD.
£257 10s. 0d. First Class. £152 5s. 0d. Special Class. Fortnightly Sailings. Stop-over Privileges at all Ports.
DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES AND AMERICAN MAIL LINE.
Complete Voyage—112 Golden Days of Travel or Voyage can be completed any time within two years.
For full particulars and accommodation apply to T. L. Duff and Co., General Agents, 22, Billiter-street, London, E.C.3 (Tel., Monument 0211), or to the Principal Passenger Agencies.

SHIPPING (continued)

SOUTH AMERICA
by
BLUE STAR LINE BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS
to
LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

	From	
" ALMEDA STAR "	London	22 MAY
" ANDALUCIA STAR "	and	12 JUNE
" AVILA STAR "	Boulogne.	10 JULY
" ALMEDA STAR "		24 JULY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.
ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN.
Monthly. Fares from £60.
For further details see advertisement on page 19

HEALTH & PLEASURE CR

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

BICKLEY, near CHISLEHURST.
HOLMFIELD PARK, an exceptionally fine residential; five acres beautiful grounds; conveniently situated for City and West End; every facility; tennis, golf, &c.; from 3gns. inclusive. Ravensbourne 2560.

HOLLAND PARK (77), facing Central London Tube. Ladies only. Beautifully FURNISHED FLATLETS, suit students or professional women catering for themselves. All rooms have hot and cold water, concealed beds, gas fires and cookers. Central heating. All hot water baths and service inclusive. 25s. to 3gns. Park 9343.

HYDE PARK CHAMBERS: Unfurnished newly decorated SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS; running hot and cold water; meals optional.—Apply Secretary, 19, Inverness-terrace, W.2. (Close Park. Park 5290.)

HYDE PARK, 34, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.—Well-appointed rooms; full or partial board; terms 27s. 6d. to 3gns. 'Phone, Padd. 5208.

12, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.
HYDE PARK.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, well Furnished and decorated; hot and cold water, gas fires all rooms; quiet house; good service; single 30s., with breakfast. Padd. 5268.

KENSINGTON.—Good HOME offered; quiet road; near station and gardens.—Write Box N.901, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON (near Gloucester-road). — UNFURNISHED SUITE (two rooms adjoining), first floor, parquet, overlooking Gardens; excellent house, service, address; terms attractive.—Ken. 0874. "P.P."

KNIGHT'S Library, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A perfectly equipped and beautiful First-Floor SUITE, facing Gardens; also Bed-Sitting Rooms; near Park, Tube, and Oratory.—Kens. 8754.

LADIES' RESIDENTIAL CLUB, newly opened.—Attractively FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, every convenience; central heating; from 25s. to 3gns.; also Unfurnished; breakfasts and other light meals.—18, Holland-park, W.11. Park 1524.

LANCASTER-GATE. — Select RESIDENCE. Bed and breakfast, meals as required; three minutes Park and Tubes; constant hot water; gas fires; English cooking and comforts a speciality. Moderate. Padd. 3086.—S. Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns. Also rooms; restaurant. Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

MAIDA VALE.—DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, overlooking gardens; divan beds; 25s. each, with breakfast.—81, Warrington-crescent, W.9. Abercorn 1016.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS, single from 32s., double 3gns.; breakfast, bath, constant hot water.—58, Seymour-street. Padd. 9804.

MAYFAIR (72, CURZON-STREET).—Comfortably FURNISHED, bright, FIRST FLOOR ROOM; 3½ guineas; afternoon and light lunches included; gas fire; breakfast 1s. 6d.-3s.—Grosvenor 1092.

MODERN BED-SITTING ROOMS, 2gns. each, including breakfast, attendance, baths; dining room optional.—Redcliffe-gardens, Earl's Court. Fre. 2259.

MONTROSE.—SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Rates, Private and Constant, from 2gns. Trains and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK. No extras.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL.
38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.
FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central for all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bedroom. Nothing like up-to-date English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly (or 10s. 6d. daily). Bed room, breakfast, bath, boots, and attendance, 7s. 6d. per day. Telephone, Paddington 1026.

NEXT DOOR.—MADAME TURSAUD'S.—BED-SITTING ROOMS; heat or bath and gas fires, electric light, bath; 'phone.—12, Nottingham-terrace.

ONE-ROOM FLATLETS, BAYSWATER; electric, gas cookers, baths; all conveniences. Rents from 15s.—Grisham, 2a, Pembridge-road, Notting-hill-gate.

PICCADILLY (5, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Bed-Sitting Rooms and Suites; light breakfast, linen, attendance, 3½ and 4 gns. inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

PORTMAN-SQUARE, W.1.—7, Adam-street.—LOFTY DRAWING-ROOM SUITE. Furnished; private bath-dressing room, lavatory; self-contained; attendance; central heating; quiet; 3½ gns.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN.—Unfurnished ROOMS; newly decorated. Gas fires and rings. Geyser baths. Rents include electric light. References required. 4, Grossfield-road, Hampstead. Telephone, Primrose 0176.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (Just Off).
Aristocratic street; high-class Furnished SERVICE SUITES; private baths; 'phones; French chef; full breakfast, 3gns.; bed-sitting rooms, 2gns.—Welbeck 2954.

QUEEN'S-GATE (close).—LADY having delightful house, overlooking gardens, would RECEIVE FEW PEOPLE requiring real good home, every comfort, excellent cuisine; 3½ gns. Harrods 6565, Ext. 6, or Box 8.6, Harrods Stores, S.W.1.

QUEEN'S-GATE. Overlooking gardens.—Delightful SUITE, containing sitting room, two or more bed rooms; constant hot water; good service; suitable terms. Box 811, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

QUIET GUEST HOUSE, Bayswater; good food, bath rooms; gas fires, 'phone; part board or 35s.—77, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court.

QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.
MANSON HOUSE, 12, Manson-place, near S. Kensington Station. Partial from 2½gns. Large lounge; gas fires; separate tables; constant hot water. (Kens. 0361.)

HYDE PARK.
SERVICE ROOMS (divan), with breakfast, bath, from 2½s.; also Suites; three bath rooms; constant hot water; three minutes Paddington and Hyde Park Stations.—4, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 7115.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water, including baths, lights, service, 2½ guineas; smaller room 35s.; unfurnished room 21s.—8a, Sussex-place, Kensington 3919.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,
BICKLEY, KENT.
TEN MILES FROM LONDON.
A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club, five minutes' walk.
Central heating; gas fires in all bed rooms.
Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.
Cuisine a special feature.
Terms from 5½ guineas.—Write for Illustrated Tariff. Ravensbourne 0369.

THE ABERCORN, Kensington-gardens-square, Hyde Park, W.2 (near Everywhere).—Full board 3gns. weekly; room, bath, and breakfast, 7s. 6d.—Telegrams; Abercondi, London.

THE ASTOR,
43-45, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.
Two minutes Tubes, Omnibuses, Kensington Gardens. Excellent cuisine. Gas fires all rooms.
Dancing, Tables, Tennis. Telephone: Park 0385.

TO LET, in BELGRAVIA, FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOM, with use of bath room, telephone, gas fire; five minutes' walk from Victoria Station; 2gns. a week; service if desired. Write Box N.900, The Times, E.C.4.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLATS AVAILABLE. At Harewood Court, Hanover-square.
Stanmore Court, 29, St. James's-street.
Park-lane Court, 45, Park-lane.
Pall Mall Court, 49a, Pall Mall.
St. James's Palace Chambers, 22, Ryder-street.
Apply respective Managereses.

CHELSEA.
VARSITY MEN.—Large BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfast; constant hot water; dinners optional. Phone Flax 2987, or write Box G.1742, The Times, E.C.4.

VICTORIA.—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOM; gas fire; electric light; attendance; bath.—'Phone Franklin 6048, 77, Warwick-square.

WELL-FURNISHED modern ROOMS, minute Earl's Court; constant hot water; excellent meals, optional. Bed and breakfast from 30s.—'Phone Frobisher 1231.

WELL FURNISHED SITTING ROOM with TWO BED ROOMS; suit business gentleman; meals optional.—Strathyre, Hyde Park. Bayswater 4665.

YORKSHIRE MOORS.—Woods, Dales; bracing; large garden; home cooking; splendid ACCOMMODATION. Garage. From 7s. 6d. day. Hall, Dalloswith, Via Ripon.

4, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, South Kensington (5 minute Gloucester-road Station); charming BED-SITTING ROOM, well furnished; divan beds; gas fires; constant hot water; lounge; from 25s. single, £2 2s. double; meals optional.—Kensington 6342.

6, COURTFIELD-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.2.
A newly opened GUEST HOUSE, redecorated, all rooms with hot and cold running water, gas or electric fires, central heating; near Gloucester-road, overlooking Gardens. Partial board. Telegrams: Courtfield, Phone 2401.

PRINCES-MANSIONS,
17-21, PORCHESTER-GARDENS, W.2.—Three minutes Tube and Met.; 45 rooms; constant hot water; Entirely new Establishment; bridge, dancing, &c. From 2gns.; room, bath, breakfast, 6s. 6d.
25, LISDEN-GARDENS, W.2, near Park, Tube, Metro.; highly recommended; richly Furnished; hot and cold water; catering as desired. Park 2795.
59, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE, W.2.—Comfortable, short BED-SITTING ROOM; fire; electric light, breakfast, other meals optional. Moderate terms. Padd. 3995.

168, SUTHERLAND-AVENUE,
MAIDA VALE, W.9.—Room and breakfast or partial board; young society, tennis, bridge, dancing. Abercorn 2457.

W.1. NEW CAVENDISH-STREET.—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET to gentleman; 2½gns. per week.—'Phone Welbeck 8753.

ALERT AGENCY (117, Regent-street) arranges ACCOMMODATION free. Foreign students, overseas visitors recommended to inspect addresses, suites, private families, guest houses, flats, Town, country, seaside.
ACCOMMODATION.
ALL requiring ACCOMMODATION of any kind, LONDON, COUNTRY, or SEASIDE, should apply for Harvey and Harvey's
FREE LIST,
489A, Oxford-street, W.1. (Mayfair 2156.)

PERSONAL RECOMMENDATIONS and arrangements made FREE of CHARGE to all requiring ACCOMMODATION, LONDON, COUNTRY, SEASIDE.—Call, write, or 'phone Universal Accommodation Bureau, Abbey House, Westminster. (Vic. 7763.)

WANTED
A German Lady wishes to be received as PAYING GUEST with someone who will help her with the English language; good terms and references.—Apply Harvey and Harvey, 489A, Oxford-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOM, bath, breakfast, REQUIRED permanently by quiet, unobtrusive lady; South Kensington preferred; moderate terms essential.—Write Box 09421, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN wants to be SOLE PAYING GUEST in English family, convenient quarter to Victoria-street.—Write terms, family, or telephone to Advertiser, 16, Victoria-street, Japanese Attaché Office.

LADY of good address would like to be RECEIVED as PAYING GUEST in well-appointed home (gentle folk), select, convenient neighbourhood.—G., care of Smith's, Gloucester-road Station.

WILL any quiet private or well-run SMALL GUEST HOUSE, near garden, W.2 district, LET Unfurnished sunny SITTING ROOM and BED ROOM to business bachelor as permanency? Meals in dining room.—Write Box E.851, The Times, E.C.4.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY
A COMFORTABLE LEAVE at THE CORDONS, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks; no housekeeping worries; private sitting room; coal fires; own produce; near three links. 45min. Piccadilly. Vacancy married couple.

CHILTERN HILLS.
A COUNTRY RESIDENTIAL of charm and distinction, surrounded by 20 acres of delightful grounds; own farm produce; tennis, croquet. From 3gns. Prestwood Park, Gt. Missenden. 'Phone 189.—Mrs. Layman.

ABERDEEN (close sea).—PARLOUR-BED ROOM and BED ROOM to be LET, with board; moderate terms; now on.—Findlay, 21, Walker-road, Aberdeen, Scotland.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

ALDEBURGH-ON-SEA, SUFFOLK.—The Grosvenor, sea front; best position; excellent cuisine; separate tables; good bathing, golf; terms moderate.—Peake.

ANGMERING-on-SEA, SUSSEX.—GUESTS RECEIVED.—Write Shakspeare, Arden.

ASHDOWN PARK
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL, COULSDON, SURREY. Delightfully situated, sheltered position, facing South, 15 miles Town, near golf links and hard courts; gas fires in bed rooms; billiards; garages.—Write for illustrated booklet. 'Phone, Purley 185.

ATTRACTIVE FARM GUEST HOUSE in old-world Tudor village; beautiful gardens; South aspect.—24, Prentice-street, Lavenham, Suffolk.

BARMOUTH.—MIN-Y-MOR. (HAPPY HOLIDAYS). Accommodation 120; good chef; ball room; garage; from 9s. daily inclusive according season. 'Phone 55.

BARTON-ON-SEA. — FEW GUESTS RECEIVED, gentlewoman's house, facing sea, on links; riding New Forest; beach hut.—Sunny Mede.

BEXHILL.—ST. CATHERINES, 8, Dorset-road; 2 minute sea, golf; really excellent cuisine; highly recommended; gas fires; moderate terms. 'Phone 1290.

BOGNOR REGIS. "Kia-Ora," Albert-road. (Temperance).—Well situated; sunny balconies; electric; minute sea; near amusements, shops, churches. Moderate.

BOURNEMOUTH. — NEWLANDS. — Frances-road. BOARD-RESIDENCE; separate tables; few minutes sea, amusements; terms from 3gns.—Ph. 6235.

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BOURNEMOUTH (Bath-road), overlooking Pier.—BOARD-RESIDENCE or Private Apartments, with or without board. 'Phone 4254.

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BOURNEMOUTH (Boscombe Spa-road), overlooking Boscombe Chine; central heating; excellent cuisine. Tariff on application. Proprietress, Miss M. Smart.

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BOURNEMOUTH, EDENCOURT, SUFFOLK-ROAD, near Square, Gardens, Sea, W. Station; bathing accommodation beach; from 3gns.—'Phone 3895. Stacey.

BOURNEMOUTH.—OAKLANDS, West Cliff; terms very moderate; close sea, gardens; gas fires bed rooms; separate tables, excellent cuisine.—A. Kean.

BOURNEMOUTH.—LAMMERMOOR.—Best position EAST CLIFF; three acres of delightful gardens; own tennis and croquet lawns; garage. Famous for cuisine.

BOURNEMOUTH.—Visitors before deciding where to stay should read the HOTEL and BOARD-RESIDENCE COLUMNS of "THE TIMES."—For reliable information concerning these advertisements write to Times Representative at Smith's Library, The Square, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH HANDBOOK.—40 pages descriptive matter, views Bournemouth and district, including advertisements, hotels, boarding houses, &c., post free 1s.—R.C.C. Office (1335), Pir Vale-road, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH.—ILLUSTRATED ACCOMMODATION REGISTER hotels, boarding and apartment houses, with map, gratis.—Requirements to Hankinson and Son, Estate Agents, Square, Bournemouth.

BRIGHTON, 26 and 27, REGENCY-SQUARE.—High-class Residential, facing sea; excellent cuisine; gas fires; from 2½gns.—Mrs. Watts. Tele. 5342.

BRIGHTON, 4, POWIS-GROVE.—Lady's detached House, 5 minutes West Pier and station; farm produce, home cooking. From 2gns. Tele. 4676.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.—ONE or TWO GUESTS RECEIVED in quiet private house. No others. Every comfort and convenience. Two minutes from sea. Good references.—Write Box 8.1182, The Times, E.C.4.

CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE. 4, Clarendon-road.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; large, bright rooms; good table; near sea; also sun-room; festival rooms; 2½gns.

CORNWALL MOUNTS BAY.—Superior private house delightfully situated in best south coast; well lit bed rooms; garden, tennis; close to beach; from 3gns.—Betts, Fish Sands, Marazion.

DELIGHTFUL FARMHOUSE by the SEA; every convenience; glorious views of the Channel.—Berridge, Bank End, near Ventnor, I.W.

DORSET COAST.—PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED at old Manor House, West Bexington-on-Sea, Dorchester; 2gns. till July.

EASTBOURNE.—CAREW PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; a first-class holiday house at strictly moderate terms own garage, grounds, tennis, dance room; good table.

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FERRING GRANGE, near WORTHING.—A beautiful country mansion in rural seaside village; extensive wooded grounds; lovely surroundings; every convenience; spring water; tennis court; garage. Phone Ferring 3.

GUESTS RECEIVED private house, Kent; large shady garden by sea; own tennis, golf, bridge; car; good bathing.—Write Box P.1727, The Times, E.C.4.

GUESTS received large farm; modern conveniences; electric; tennis; garage; 'phone; garage; excellent table; from 2½gns.—Abbotts Farm, Saffron Walden.

GUESTS RECEIVED secluded country mansion; 7 acres grounds; liberal table; tennis, golf course, and riding school adjoining; inclusive terms 3gns.—Wood Hall Towers, Pinner. 'Phone, Hatch End 0344.

HEMSBY.—Charming seaside village; glorious sands, safe bathing; close sea, church, and station; near golf and Broads; BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; private sitting rooms; garden; garage. Terms moderate.—Mrs. Hill Garden House, Hemsby, Norfolk.

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LANCING, near Worthing.—BOARD RESIDENCE; charming house; garden; tennis; near sea, also Downs; garage; from 2½gns.—Stead, Culver House.

MIDHURST.—THE GATE HOUSE is most comfortable; quiet position; beautiful garden; electric light; excellent cuisine; golf, tennis. 'Phone 58.

NEWQUAY, CORNWALL.—THELEMA Guest House, with Hotel privileges; comfortable, well-appointed; special position; overlooking golf; sands 2mins.; excellent table.

QUIET HOME amongst North Cotswold Hills; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; fourteenth century manor farm.—Upper Quinton, Glos.

ROTTINGDEAN, near Brighton.—NEWICK HOUSE, on cliffs, facing sea. Downs behind; large garden; separate tables; gas fires in bed rooms; ideal for holidays. Rottingdean 9185.

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SHELLEY HOUSE, WORTHING.—Delicate or Convalescent GUESTS received; Diet; Comfort; Sunny House, own grounds; central heating. Tele. 191.

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THE SUNTRAP, SUSSEX COAST.—Vacancies for summer; every form of amusement catered for; covered tennis courts, dancing, billiards, bridge, boating, fishing, golf (nine-mile distant); excellent cuisine. Inclusive terms from 3½gns. weekly.—Apply Manager, The New City, near Bognor.

TEST HOTELS and BOARD-RESIDENCE FREE (all British Resorts, Irish Ports, French Coast), s.v.p. tariffs where available. District visiting must be stated. —Russell's (1336), Portland-street, Southampton.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons possessing the qualification of Associate of Royal School of Mines, or the equivalent, for the POSTS of INSPECTORS of ENGINE BEACONS in the Mines Department of Southern Rhodesia.
The initial salary will be at the rate of £400 per annum, and appointments will, in the first instance, be on a temporary basis, subject to one month's notice on either side. If the services of successful applicants are retained, increments will be governed by regulations controlling scales of salary for professional and technical officers.
Applicants must state age and submit copies of testimonials with full statement of qualifications and experience, also stating the earliest date on which it is possible to assume duty.
Selected candidates will be required to pass a stringent medical examination by the Government's doctor in London.
Preference will be given to unmarried men below the age of 35.
Applications should be addressed to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Crown House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, by the 31st May, 1930.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons possessing the qualifications of A.M.I.C.E., B.Sc.(Eng.), &c., or the equivalent, for the POSTS of ASSISTANT ROAD ENGINEERS in the Roads Department of Southern Rhodesia.
The initial salary will be at the rate of £400 per annum, and appointments will, in the first instance, be on a temporary basis, subject to one month's notice on either side. If the services of successful applicants are retained, increments will be governed by regulations controlling scales of salary for professional and technical officers.
Applicants must state age and submit copies of testimonials with full statement of qualifications and experience, also stating the earliest date on which it is possible to assume duty.
Selected candidates will be required to pass a stringent medical examination by the Government's doctor in London.
Preference will be given to unmarried men below the age of 35.
Applications should be addressed to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Crown House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, by the 31st May, 1930.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.W.3.
CLERK REQUIRED, age 25-30. Fully experienced in hospital routine and the Revised Uniform System of Accounts.—Apply by letter to the Secretary, stating age, previous experience, and salary required.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.
EGYPTIAN MINISTRY of EDUCATION.
APPLICATIONS are invited for ASSISTANT MASTERSHIPS for Teaching English in Egyptian Government Secondary Schools and Intermediate Schools of Commerce.
Applicants must either possess a Degree (preferably with Honours) from a University, and (preferably) have had some teaching experience in Secondary Schools, or possess a Teaching Certificate from the Board of Education and have had at least two years' experience as teachers.
The salary offered is £E.405 a year for Assistant Masters with Degrees but no previous teaching experience or less than two years' experience, or with a Board of Education Teaching Certificate and between two and five years' teaching experience. £E.432 a year for those with a University Degree who have at least two years' previous experience or the Board of Education Teaching Certificate and at least five years' teaching experience.
The appointments are on contract for five years and renewable at the end of that time.
Full particulars and form of application may be obtained from The Director, Egyptian Education Office, 39, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.
EGYPTIAN MINISTRY of EDUCATION.
APPLICATIONS are invited for ASSISTANT MASTERSHIPS for teaching commercial subjects in the Intermediate Schools of Commerce.
Applicants must possess a Commercial University degree (preferably with honours) and some experience of teaching.
The salary offered is £E.450 a year for applicants with at least two years' experience, and £E.415 for applicants with less than two years' previous experience.
The appointments are on contract for five years and renewable at the end of that time.
Full particulars and form of application may be obtained from The Director, Egyptian Education Office, 39, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OFFICER.
APPLICATIONS are invited from persons with experience of Public Assistance Work for the APPOINTMENT of PUBLIC ASSISTANCE OFFICER.
The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the office, to advise the County Council with regard to the work of the Public Assistance Committee and the several Guardians Committees, and to perform such other duties as from time to time may be assigned to him.
The salary will be at the rate of £600 per annum, rising to £800 by annual increments of £25 with travelling expenses and subsistence allowance in accordance with the County scale. An office and staff will be provided.
The appointment will be terminable on three months' notice on either side.
Applications, stating age, experience, and qualifications, endorsed Public Assistance Officer, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be received by the undersigned not later than the 31st May, 1930.
HUGH J. T. McILVEEN, Clerk of the County Council.
County Hall, Lewes, 14th May, 1930.

LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.
DEPARTMENT OF COUNTY COUNCIL.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POSITION of TOWN-PLANNING ASSISTANT on the County Surveyor's Staff at a salary of £500 per annum, rising by four annual increments of £25 to £600 (no bonus). Subject to the Local Government and other Officers' Superannuation Act, 1922. Experience in Town-planning practice and procedure is essential. Are should not exceed 35. Applications, accompanied by three recent testimonials, should be received by me not later than the 31st May, 1930.
GEORGE ETHERTON, Clerk of the County Council.
County Offices, Preston, 16th May, 1930.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
ASSISTANT EDITOR, PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL.
APPLICATIONS are invited from PHARMACISTS for the above post. Qualifications:—Age not exceeding 35 years; experience in retail business; some knowledge of languages and previous literary and journalistic experience an advantage. Terms of service:—Commencing salary £250 to £300, dependent upon experience. The successful applicant will be appointed on probation for six months; he will subsequently be required to join the Society's superannuation scheme, which is on a contributory basis. Applications should be accompanied by copies of general and pharmaceutical education and journalistic and other experience. They should be accompanied by the names of three persons willing to act as referees and, if available, by copies of publications written by the applicant. They should also state when the applicant will be free to take up his duties, if appointed.—Applications must be received by the Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16, Bloomsbury-square, London, W.C.1, not later than by the first post on Monday, June 2nd, 1930.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.
OFFICE of PHYSICIAN.
Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the Election Committee will be held on Tuesday, 10th June, 1930, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to ELECT a PHYSICIAN to this Hospital.
Candidates, who must be Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London, are required to lodge 50 copies of their applications and testimonials with the undersigned on or before the 26th May, 1930.
THOMAS HAYES, Clerk to the Governors.
9th May, 1930.

THE POLYTECHNIC, REGENT-STREET, W.1.
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ADMINISTRATION.
The Governors REQUIRE the SERVICES of PART-TIME LECTURERS for the coming session in the following subjects:—
(a) Introduction to Industrial Administration
(b) Costing and Management Statistics.
(c) Office Administration and Methods.
(d) Purchasing and Material Control.
(e) The Management Function.
(f) Business Statistics.
(g) Business Organization.
(h) Industrial Relationships.
(i) Social Factors and Industry.
Applications should be made immediately to the Director of Education.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.
BURNETT-FLETCHER CHAIR of HISTORY.
APPLICATIONS for the BURNETT-FLETCHER CHAIR are INVITED from the University of Aberdeen should be lodged on or before 2nd June, 1930, with the Secretary of the University, from whom further particulars may be obtained.
H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.
The University, Aberdeen.

UNIVERSITY of BIRMINGHAM.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.
TEACHER IN CRAFT WORK.
A VACANCY will occur in September, 1930, for a WOMAN LECTURER in EDUCATION.
High degree or qualifications in Psychology are expected, together with either subsidiary subjects in an Arts Degree or a Probel Certificate; training is essential, as is also several years' experience in teaching Junior forms.
Stipend beginning £400 per annum.
Three copies of applications and of testimonials should be sent not later than 4th June, to the undersigned, from whom further particulars may be obtained.
C. G. BURTON, Secretary.
The University, Edmund-street, Birmingham, May, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum). Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

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A TRAINED NURSE with charming house off coast at Great Cromer, magnificent sea views, would like PATIENT; moderate fees; recommended by London specialist.—Write Box 8971, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

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LADY will RECEIVE in her private house ONE PATIENT, senile, slightly mental, blind, or any case requiring special care and personal attention; medical references.—Write "T.," 16, Rodin-road, Bournemouth.

NURSE wishes CARE BABIES in own home.—Write, Nurse, "Craigiee," Holloway-lane, Chesham Bois, Bucks.

NURSE offers lady HOME during accouchement.—1, St. Alban's, Hewlett-road, Cheltenham.

OAKFIELD, 20, Shoot Up-hill, N.W.2.—Rest, care, maternity, residential nurseries; excellent food; comfort; large garden. 'Phone, Hampstead 1610.

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Literary Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.	
Educational Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.	
Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly)	17s. 4d.	8s. 8d.	4s. 4d.	
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APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

INDIA.—Required by important British firm, first-class Salesman for accounting machines; must have sound knowledge of accountancy and successful sales record of accounting machines; excellent prospects; well educated, age 26-36, single; agreement, salary and commission.—Write Box R.566, The Times, E.C.4.

JUNIOR Draughtsman required at once, experienced in the design of reinforced concrete essential.—Reply, giving age, salary, experience, copy testimonials, to Johnsons R. C. Eng. Co., Ltd., Windsor House, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

LADY Motorists.—Good Saleswomen owning cars can earn large remuneration in congenial manner.—Write Platers, 4, Avenue-road, N.W.10.

MOTOR Salesman wanted, with experience and good reference; several agencies; good house for married man.—Davis and Son, Hawkhurst, Kent.

OFFICE Boy wanted for West End solicitors' office.—Write, stating age and salary required, to O. B. W., care of Dixon's, 195, Oxford-street, W.1.

PAPER Trade.—Traveller required for London by wholesale house.—Apply by letter, with full particulars of age, experience, and connexion (if any), Box A.1041, The Times, E.C.4.

REQUIRED for London, unadmitted Conveyancing Clerk, with not less than eight years' experience, for building society work.—Write, with full details and salary required, Box E.867, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES Manager required for well-known, old-established Piano manufacturing Company; applicants must be able to produce records of a successful sales management and possess a knowledge of the trade.—Write, stating age, full details of experience and remuneration expected, to "D.M.," care of Streets, 6, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.

TO Public School and Varsity men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of unique salesmanship, the career of the future. Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

TRAVELLER (female) required; must be quick, neat, and accurate worker; used to small work.—Apply by letter only, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Creed and Co., Ltd., East Croydon.

TRAVELLER wanted for old-established Machine-Tool business. Must have good knowledge of machine tools, with connexion among users in London and Home Counties.—Give full particulars of experience, references, and salary expected Box 1263, care of Browns, 39, Tothill-street, S.W.1.

WANTED, Glassblower for physical-chemical and physical research; please state salary required and experience.—Write Box G.9046, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED Lady to run Poker in West-End Bridge Club. Good following essential.—Write Box 09419, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED Working Manager or Foreman, garage, Central London (75-100 cars daily); £4 a week; hours (week-days only) 9.30-7.30, Sats. 9-2.30; expert mechanic and driver all motors; state (in own handwriting) age, married or single, education, qualifications, experience (complete record and details, with dates and references, of all previous occupation essential). Send all references (carbon copies only), no stamps.—Write Box A.1049, The Times, E.C.4.

WHERE Women are wanted.—Keen women needed for free training as Church Army Sisters, who through love of God and their neighbour devote their lives to work in parishes, homes, and in rescue work; age 20-34; salaried posts; pension.—Write for all particulars Miss Carlile, Hon. Sec. Sisters' Training College, 61, Bryanston-street, W.1.

W. Carlton House, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1, are now interviewing candidates with a view to filling two exceptionally good openings. Gentlemen with the following qualifications are invited to call:—(a) Age 21-25, University, technical training in mechanical and electrical engineering for matrix works abroad. Course of training at £250 per annum at home factory and then to go abroad with excellent prospects; (b) age round about 35, gentleman to represent important manufacturers of paints, &c., in South America; knowledge of Spanish and Portuguese or at least fluent Spanish must have resided in territory previously; generous salary and terms to successful applicant.—Telephone, Gerrard 5636.

EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home in spare time. Practical Business Training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c.; Metric., B.Com., Professional and Prelim. Exams.—Write for "Guide to Careers" (172 pp.), free. Metropolitan College, Dept. 6., St. Albans.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.
ART Editor with special knowledge of news values, layout, and caption writing wanted for South African daily; give age, salary, &c.—Write Box A.1048, The Times, E.C.4.

FIRST-CLASS Copywriter required at once by old-established London firm.—Write, in confidence, giving details of experience, particulars of salary required, &c., to Box A.1040, The Times, E.C.4.

JOURNALIST wanted for morning newspaper in South Africa; must be good at descriptive writing; state age, married or single, salary required.—Write Box A.1047, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS
ANTIQUES, &c.—Vacancy for Pupil in old-established business or assistant with some experience.—Queen Anne House, Dukes-lane, Church-street, Kensington, W. Telephone, 6068 Western.

ANTIQUES.—Experienced Assistant (young) and Pupil required, London showrooms.—Send copy references to "Advance," care of Rays, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

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BEAUTY Specialist requires and will train young Girl, one just left school preferred.—Write Box 02310, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CHARTERED Civil Engineer, reinforced concr

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS REQUIRED
(Continued from Page Three).

MARRIED Couple (Scotch), young, well trained, must be capable; excellent cooking; 3 years' personal reference; used to country. No booking fees.—Castle Agency, 26, Sheet-street, Windsor. 'Phone 925.

BUTLER; Mr. Palmer Lawrie wishes to recommend a thoroughly reliable Butler; age 40; height 5ft.; good silver cleaner, and excellent references.—Apply T. Tickner, 2, Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

BUTLER, Working; age, cottage; 28; free now.—Allen, 30, Hampden-road, Brighton.

EX-COLDSTREAM Guardsman, 21, secondary education, seeks Employment; do any work, go anywhere.—P. M. 273, Upper-street, Islington.

PARLOURMAN requires post; experienced; good references.—Write to J. Turner, Rosehill, Berkhamsted Herts.

BUTLER (Valet), from May 19th-June 2nd; highly recommended; in Suffolk; go any; 31; 5ft. 8in.; R.C.; 40s.-50s. week; nearly two years present, titled family; testee placed by us.—Mrs. Hunt Ltd., 36, High-street, Marylebone, W.1. Tele., Welbeck 7777. No booking fee.

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CHAUFFEUR wanted for June-July; Daimler; mostly touring in England.—Apply H. C. S., "Bagatelle," Market Harborough.

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CHAUFFEUR-GARDENER wanted; Rolls; Edgware district; single gardener, wages required.—Write Box G.1756, The Times, E.C.4.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC-HANDYMAN required; must be competent, trustworthy, reliable, and sober driver, with mechanical knowledge of Packard preferred.—Apply Mr. Shirley, Shirley's Neograph, Ltd., Park Royal-road, N.W.10.

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CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; age 28; single; excellent all-round mechanic and touring experience; expert valet; £4 10s.; Bentley, Rolls, Hispano, &c.; personal references.—Knightsbridge Agency, 17, Montpelier-street, Mus. 5353.

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BOURNEMOUTH

Law Report, May 15

SUMMARY OF CASES

The Court of Appeal—the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Romer—allowed the appeal by Mrs. Nachimson from a decision of Mr. Justice Hill, who had held that a ceremony of marriage at Moscow in 1924 between Russian subjects, which, in accordance with Soviet law, could be terminated at any time by either party, was not a marriage within the meaning of English law. (NACHIMSON, S. I. v. NACHIMSON, G. M.)

The defence was opened in the action before Mr. Justice Wright and a City of London special jury in which Lever Brothers, Limited, and the Niger Company, Limited, claim damages against the former chairman and vice-chairman of the Niger Company, Limited, and the return of £30,000 and £20,000 which the defendants received respectively as compensation for loss of office when the Niger Company was amalgamated with the African and Eastern Trade Corporation. The plaintiffs allege that the defendants appropriated to themselves contracts which had originally been entered into on behalf of the Niger Company, Limited, or, alternatively, that the defendants had engaged in buying and selling cocoa on their own account in breach of the terms of their contracts of employment. The defendants deny the allegations. (LEVER BROTHERS, LIMITED v. BELL AND ANOTHER.)

Mr. Justice Charles and a common jury continued the hearing of the action in which Mrs. Amelia Burrell, of Acacia-road, N.W., claims from Mr. David Rees Evans, an unqualified medical practitioner, damages for personal injuries which she alleges that she suffered through his negligent treatment of her for cancer. The defendant denies negligence and that the plaintiff suffered from the treatment, and says that she failed to undergo the whole of it. He pleads that he acted in good faith and says that the plaintiff knew that he was not a qualified medical practitioner. (BURRELL v. EVANS.)

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

RE EDWARD HERBERT JOHN WALLIKER deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 (Section 27). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of EDWARD HERBERT JOHN WALLIKER late of Hendon Hall Hendon and 31 Tenterden Drive Hendon in the County of Middlesex retired civil servant who died on the 27th day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 13th day of May 1930 by the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited the Executor therein named, are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the said Company at 27/32 Poultry E.C.2. or to the undersigned, on or before the 17th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 15th day of May 1930.
C. EDWARD CARPENTER & WILSON, 4, Trafalgar square, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE D'ARCY MACKINNON DAWES deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts claims or demands against the estate of D'ARCY MACKINNON DAWES late of Kemptown Manor Brighton in the County of Sussex who died on the 9th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 30th day of April 1930 by William Henry Vickress the surviving Executor named are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts claims or demands to us the undersigned the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 16th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which the said Executor shall then have had notice; and that the said Executor will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands the said Executor shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 14th day of May 1930.
CUNNINGHAM & Co. 87 Charing Cross Road London W.C.2 Solicitors for the said Executor.

RICHARD MASHITER, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of RICHARD MASHITER of 22, Princes Gate London S.W.7, deceased (who died on the 3rd day of March 1930 and whose Will with 5 codicils was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 23rd day of May 1930 by Louise Mashiter and Ernest Helme the Executors therein named) are hereby required to send particulars of such claims and demands to the undersigned on or before the 21st day of July 1930 after which date the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and they will not be liable for the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debts claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 14th day of May 1930.
A. J. RAMSDEN-TAGORE, 30, Clarges Street, London W.1. Solicitor for the said Executors.

RE MARIE VIRGINIE COOK Deceased. Pursuant to Section 27 of the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of MARIE VIRGINIE COOK, late of 37 Earl's Court Square in the County of London (who died on the 23rd day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice on the 7th day of May 1930 by Westminster Bank Limited the Executor named in the said Will) are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 23rd day of July 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 15th day of May, 1930.
SAUNDERS & ROBERTSON, 3 Bond Court, Walbrook, E.C.4. Solicitors for the Executor.

RE THOMAS CHENEY GARFIT late of 5 Grosvenor Crescent St. Leonards-on-Sea in the County of Sussex formerly of Keswick Hall Louth in the County of Lincoln Gentleman deceased. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above deceased should give notice thereof in writing to Millington Simpsons and Giles Solicitors Boston Lincolnshire who are the Solicitors for the Executors of the Will of the said Thomas Cheney Garfit within two months from the date hereof after which time the Executors intend to distribute the estate of the said Thomas Cheney Garfit among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received by the said Solicitors to the Executors.
Dated this 16th day of May 1930.
MILLINGTON SIMPSONS & GILES Boston, Lincolnshire Solicitors to the Executors.

PROBATE
ROBERT SAMUEL (otherwise ROBERT SHORTING) Deceased Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 (Section 27) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ROBERT SAMUEL (otherwise ROBERT) SHORTING late of 86 Ashen Grove Wimbledon in the County of Surrey Bank Messenger (a bachelor) who died on the 18th day of March 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 7th day of May 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited the Executor therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the West End Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited 52 Regent Street (Piccadilly Circus) W.1. before the 17th day of July 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which the said Executor will not be liable for the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 13th day of May 1930.
FICKARD & Co., 67 Regent Street London W.1 Solicitors for the said Executor.

RE EDWARD DONNITHORNE TAYLOR deceased late of Charing Cross Hotel Strand, W.C.2. and Duncan, Vancouver Island in British Columbia in Canada, who died on the 30th December 1929. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having claims against the estate of the above Deceased, should give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned Messrs. Lindo & Co., who are the Solicitors to Miss Laura Beatrice Taylor the Executrix named in the said Will of the said Edward Donnithorne Taylor, within two months from the date hereof after which time the said Executrix intends to distribute the estate of the said Edward Donnithorne Taylor among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received by the undersigned Solicitors.
Dated this 16th day of May 1930.
LINDO & CO., 119/120 London Wall, Moorgate, E.C.2.

SAMUEL FLETCHER HULTON, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS against the ESTATE of SAMUEL FLETCHER HULTON late of 16 Kings Bench Walk, Temple in the City of London Barrister-at-Law (who died on the 8th day of April 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 9th day of May 1930 by John Kinnersly the Executor named in the said Will) are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 31st day of July 1930 after which date the Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
Dated this 14th day of May 1930.
LEE, OCKERBY & Co., 3 & 4, Wardrobe Place, Doctor's Commons, E.C.4. Solicitors for the Executor.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 and 1926. In the High Court of Justice In Bankruptcy. No. 182 of 1930.
In JOHN FIELD at present residing at The Manstile Hotel, Cheam in the Borough of Sutton and lately residing at 71 The Ridgeway, Golders Green, and lately carrying on business at 56 Moorgate, London, E.C. Merchant.
Mr. PUNCHARD, PARTRIDGE & Co. of 3 Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1. hereby give notice that Mr. ALBERT HENRY PARTRIDGE, F.C.A. of this firm has been duly APPOINTED and certified by the Board of Trade as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupt.
All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to the Trustee and all debts due to the Bankrupt must be paid to him.
Creditors who have not yet proved their Debts must forward their proofs of Debts to the Trustee.
PUNCHARD, PARTRIDGE & Co.
Dated 13th May, 1930.

COURT OF APPEAL

ENGLISH LAW AND RUSSIAN SOVIET MARRIAGE

NACHIMSON, S. I. v. NACHIMSON, G. M.

(*Before the* MASTER *of the* ROLLS, LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE, *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER.)

The COURT gave judgment to-day allowing this appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Hill, reported in *The Times* of December 13 and 18 last and in 46 *The Times* L.R., 166.

Mrs. Serafima Ilyinitchna Nachimson, *née* Gulbe, a Russian actress, of Beddington, Surrey, petitioned for a decree of judicial separation, and Mr. Justice Hill, in an issue which he directed to be tried, had held that a ceremony of marriage at Moscow between Russian subjects, in accordance with Soviet law, was no marriage at all within the meaning of English law, and that, as the petitioner and the respondent never were wife and husband in English law, he had no jurisdiction to entertain the petition.

The respondent, Mr. Gregory Michailovitch Nachimson, a mining engineer, of Russian nationality, carrying on business in London as managing director of the Anglo-Russian Grumant Company, had entered an appearance under protest and alleged that the Court had no jurisdiction as the marriage had been dissolved by a certificate granted by the Russian Consulate in Paris in accordance with Soviet law.

The marriage, in accordance with the Russian Soviet form, took place at the Moscow provincial marriage registration office, Krasno-Presno section, Moscow, on March 19, 1924. The certificate purporting to dissolve the marriage was dated January 29, 1929, and the petitioner received no previous formal notice of the application which the respondent made.

Originally an issue was ordered to be tried whether the marriage had been dissolved by a decree of the Court at the Russian Consulate in Paris, but Mr. Justice Hill had held that that issue was misconceived inasmuch as there was no Court and no degree, the marriage, if any, being dissolved by registration. He held that the root question was whether it was such a marriage as could be recognized by the English Courts and he discharged the order for the trial of the original issue that the real issue could be dealt with.

A fresh order for the trial of an issue was made in the following terms:—(1) Have the petitioner and respondent ever been wife and husband? If yes—(2) Were the petitioner and respondent domiciled in Russia on January 29, 1929? and (3) Was the marriage dissolved on that day?

Mr. Nachimson was the plaintiff in the issue and Mrs. Nachimson the defendant.

Mr. Justice Hill, in a considered judgment, held that "marriage" in English law meant a voluntary union of one man and one woman for life to the exclusion of all others, and was by them indissoluble except by death. In the present case the parties, in his opinion, were never husband and wife, and that being so he had no jurisdiction to decide any of the other questions, and he dismissed the petition.

Mrs. Nachimson appealed.

Serjeant Sullivan, K.C., and Mr. Eric Dance appeared for the appellant; Mr. F. L. C. Hodson and Mr. Krouglikoff for the respondent.

At the conclusion of the arguments, which are reported in *The Times* of April 12, judgment was reserved.

The COURT to-day gave judgment that the parties had been validly married and that the marriage would be recognized by the English Courts.

JUDGMENT

The MASTER of the ROLLS (Lord Hanworth), in giving judgment, said that the question to be decided was whether the parties had contracted a marriage that was to be recognized as such by the Courts of this country.

On March 19, 1924, the parties, who were both domiciled Russians, went through the procedure requisite for a legal marriage under Russian law at the Moscow Provincial Registration Office, Krasno-Presno section, Moscow, and, having thus carried out the formalities duly, were by Russian law deemed to be married. It was not suggested that they could have done more than they did to acquire the status of man and wife or to carry into effect a contract of marriage, and no question arose of capacity of mutual consent freely given.

As the law in Russia stood at the date of the above proceedings, under a statute passed in 1918, a marriage lasted during the lifetime of the spouses, but could be terminated either by the mutual consent of both spouses or by the unilateral desire of either of them. The dissolution by mutual consent had to be registered at the proper office of registration without more; but, in the absence of mutual consent, an application had to be made by the party desiring the dissolution to a Court of law, the Court of the residence of the other party. It was necessary to summon that other party, or to show that it was impossible to do so. Subject to that procedure, the dissolution was obtained as of course. As one of the witnesses called expressed it: "The Judge merely registered the divorce—that was his duty; it was not necessary to have any proof of any cause, a mere desire was sufficient."

By a law passed in 1927 dissolution of the marriage was made even simpler; mere registration of the dissolution at the proper office was alone required. It was, however, unnecessary to consider the situation under that later law, for the question was whether the proceedings in 1924 created a valid marriage. Nor had the Court to determine or even to discuss the question whether, if it was a valid marriage, it had been duly dissolved. That question would require argument, and possibly evidence, at a later step in the suit; for the present, this Court was only concerned to determine the question above stated.

A RECENT AUTHORITY

In a recent case, Berthiaume v. Dastous (45 *The Times* L.R., 607; [1930] A.C., 79, at p. 83), Lord Dunedin said:—

> If there is one question better settled than any other in international law it is that a foreign marriage—putting aside the question of capacity—*locus regit actum*. If a marriage is good by the laws of the country where it is effected, it is good all the world over, no matter whether the proceedings or ceremony which constituted marriage according to the law of the place would or would not constitute marriage in the country of the domicile of one or other of the spouses.

That was a restatement of what had previously been laid down in many cases. In Warrender v. Warrender (2 Cl. and F., 488)—a case which Lord Dunedin said, in Salvesen or Von Lorang v. Administrator of Austrian Property (43 *The Times* L.R., 609; [1927] A.C., 641, 660), was a decision of great moment in marriage law—Lord Brougham had said (p. 530):—

> Thus a marriage good by the laws of our country is held good in all others when the question of its validity may arise.

In Harvey v. Farnie (8 App. Cas, 43) Lord Selborne said:—

> Let it be granted (and I think it is well settled) that the general rule internationally recognised as to the constitution of marriage is that when there is no personal incapacity attaching upon either party, or upon particular party who is to be regarded by the law to which he is personally subject, that is, the law of his own country, then marriage is held to be constituted everywhere, if it is well constituted *secundum leges loci contractus*.

Further, marriage was not only to be regarded as a contract. It conferred and constituted a status—a status which was not only recognized in the country of the domicile of the sponsors, but universally.

It seemed clear, therefore, that the marriage of these parties created that status in the country of their domicile and so was to be recognized universally.

He did not apprehend that Mr. Justice Hill doubted or disagreed with the above proposition, but he had held that, by reason of the facilities for the dissolution of the marriage by Russian law, the nature of the contract between the parties was such that it could not be held to be a marriage intended and contemplated in what was now the Judicature Act, 1925, section 21, and Part VIII. of that Act. His judgment was summarized thus:—

> I hold that marriage in English law means a voluntary union of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others which is by them indissoluable except by death. If this be the true meaning of marriage in English law, it is the antithesis of a union which the parties or a party can dissolve at will by complying with the forms prescribed by law.

DISSOLUTION AND VALIDITY

That view led to the consideration whether the means of dissolving a marriage was a test of its validity in our law, so long as the procedure resulted in a status of marriage according to the law of the domicile, and the marriage was monogamous and did not permit polygamy. The definition of marriage as understood in Christendom was the voluntary union of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others. If a marriage satisfied that test, was it to be further examined to discover on what grounds, and with what facilities, it could be dissolved in the State where it was effected?

Lord Brougham put the question tersely in Warrender v. Warrender (2 Cl. and F., at p. 532):—

> But it is said that what is called the essence of the contract must also be judged of according to the *lex loci*; and as this is a somewhat vague, and, for its vagueness, a somewhat suspicious proposition, it is rendered more certain by adding that dissolubility or indissolubility is of the essence of the contract.

A little farther on he demonstrated the fallacy of that proposition in that

> it confounds incidents with essence; it makes the rights under a contract, or flowing from and arising out of it, parcel of the contract; it makes the mode in which rights are dealt with those rights, and with the contract itself, part of the contract; instead of considering, as in all soundness of principle we ought, that the contract and all its incidents and the rights that the contract, and all its incidents and the rights that the parties to it and the wrongs committed by them respecting it, must be dealt with by the courts of the country where the parties reside [are domiciled] and where the contract is to be carried into execution.

That answer appeared to be complete. The petitioner stated in evidence that when she married she intended the union to be for life. Further, until the dissolution was made effective by registration the union subsisted and excluded the possibility of there being any other party who could share the status of marriage with the two on whom it had been conferred by the law of the domicile. Some countries allowed greater facilities for the dissolution of marriage than others, and if dissolubility was a test of validity of the marriage tie it would be a matter of degree to be determined in varying ways in various countries whether the marriage was to be estimated as binding.

There could be no doubt of the rigidity of the rule of English law which required marriage to be of one man with one woman for life to the exclusion of all others. It was for that reason that polygamous marriages were excluded from recognition here: see *In re* Bethell (38 Ch.D., 220, 235) and Hyde v. Hyde (L.R., 1 P. and D. 130).

Where two British subjects with a British domicile contracted a marriage in accordance with the *lex loci*, but contrary to the law of their domicile, their marriage was held void in this country: Brook v. Brook (9 H.L., 193). But a marriage would be recognized as valid here if it was contracted in a non-Christian country in accordance with the law of that country, provided that the parties were, during its subsistence, precluded by that law from marrying anyone else: see Brinkley v. Attorney-General (15 P.D. 76, 79).

The distinction between a valid marriage and the possibilities of its dissolution was well marked in Rex v. Hammersmith Registrar (33 *The Times* L.R. 78; [1917] 1 K.B., 634), where a valid marriage in England between an Indian of the Mohamedan faith and an Englishwoman was upheld, and the power of dissolution at the will of the husband according to his faith by a writing of divorcement was held not to attach to the marriage.

The requisites of a valid marriage in English law were correctly stated in the second edition of Mr. Rayden's book, paragraphs 8 to 12, and it would be noticed that the possible means and grounds for dissolving the contract were not included. If they were considered essential, a serious inroad would be made on the universally accepted rule stated above, which had a continuous chain of authority to support it.

It was to be remembered that proceedings for the dissolution of marriage were governed by the law of the domicile of the spouses at the time when they were instituted: see Bater v. Bater (22 *The Times* L.R., 408; [1906] P. 209), and per Lord Haldane in Lord Advocate v. Jaffrey (36 *The Times* L.R., 820; [1921], A.C., at p. 151.)

It might be that Englishmen recoiled at the recognition of a union capable of being dissolved so easily as the marriage of these spouses when contracted in Russia appeared to have been. But that marriage had two essential ingredients. It was the union of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others: it was to last for life unless it was dissolved in a manner that was made definite and final by registration. It was duly entered into in accordance with the forms required by the *lex loci* of the domicile of the parties to it. He was unable, consistently with the authorities, to criticize or to weigh the strength that ought to be attached to the tie which formed the nexus and union of the spouses or to qualify the essence of the marriage by consideration of the means whereby it might be dissolved.

For those reasons the appeal would be allowed and the issue answered that the parties did become husband and wife by their marriage of March 19, 1924.

LORD JUSTICE LAWRENCE and LORD JUSTICE ROMER also gave judgment allowing the appeal.

Solicitors.—Messrs. A. E. Wyeth and Co.; Messrs. Charles Russell and Co.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

LAND IN RHODESIA: DISPUTED RESERVE FOR NATIVES

NORTH CHARTERLAND EXPLORATION COMPANY (1910), LIMITED, v. THE KING

(*Before* Mr. Justice LUXMOORE)

His LORDSHIP began the hearing of a demurrer to a petition of right filed against the Crown by North Charterland Exploration Company (1910), Limited.

The company complained that by the Northern Rhodesia (Crown Lands and Native Reserves) Order, 1928, the Crown had directed the allocation of certain land in Rhodesia for native reserves in breach of a grant of territory to the company. The company claimed a declaration that the land in question was their absolute property, that the Crown had no right reserved to set aside any of the land for native reserves, and that the Order in Council of 1928 was void and of no effect.

The Attorney-General, in a demurrer, pleaded that, by virtue of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, the Order in Council had the force and effect of an Act of Parliament.

Mr. Lionel Cohen, K.C., and Mr. T. Divine appeared for the suppliant company; the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Stafford Crossman for the Crown.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, opening the demurrer, said that the North Charterland Company contended that they had a concession over certain lands in Northern Rhodesia, and they complained that the Crown, by the Northern Rhodesia (Crown Lands and Native Reserves) Order in Council, 1928, had granted some of that land for native reserves in disregard of the company's rights, and without providing for compensation. A number of hard things were alleged against the Crown which must be assumed for the purposes of the present argument, but, if the action came on for trial, a different aspect of the matter would be put before the Court. He (counsel) submitted that the Order in Council clearly had the force and effect of an Act of Parliament, and, as a result, that the petition of right was bad in substance and in law.

Mr. COHEN said that he would submit that the Order in Council was *ultra vires* Rex v. Minister of Health; *ex parte* Yaffé (*The Times*, April 11, 1930), and that the Court had power to decide whether it was so.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the present case was distinguishable from Rex v. Minister of Health; *ex parte* Yaffé (*supra*). He repeated that the Order in Council was a complete answer to the company's claim. According to the petition, he went on, the British South Africa Company, in 1894, granted to the Mozambique Gold Land Company the right to a block of land in Rhodesia not exceeding 10,000 square miles. In 1895 the Mozambique Company transferred that right to the North Charterland Exploration Company. Limited, from whom the suppliants, the North Charterland Exploration Company (1910), Limited, acquired it in 1910. In 1904 and 1914 the Administrator of North-Eastern Rhodesia, an officer of the British South Africa Company, set aside land for native reserves out of the concession. The Crown allocated further lands for that purpose. The suppliant company complained that that would deprive them of one-half of their cultivable land.

Northern Rhodesia was a "foreign country" within the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, and, therefore, the Order of 1928 had the force and effect of a statute. Northern Rhodesia had never been acquired by Great Britain by settlement. It had not been ceded to, or conquered or annexed by, the Crown. It was in the nature of a Protectorate.

Mr. Justice LUXMOORE said that he would communicate with Lord Passfield, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, asking what the Constitutional status of Northern Rhodesia was in 1928—whether it was under the protection of his Majesty or whether it was part of his Dominions.

Mr. COHEN submitted that the demurrer was bad. The Crown, he argued, could not derogate from its own grant, and that principle was not overridden by the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890. While it was true that the Order in Council made no provision for the payment of compensation to the suppliant company, it did not prohibit such a payment. In the absence of very clear words compelling a construction to the contrary, the Court would not impute to the Legislature an intention to authorize the compulsory acquisition of land without providing for the payment of compensation for it.

Counsel having cited a number of authorities in support of his submissions, the hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Parker, Garrett and Co.; the Treasury Solicitor.

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), May 16, price 1s., are:—Rex v. Minister of Health—ex parte Yaffé (Order of Minister); Fisher v. Oldham Corporation (Bcrough police); Bucknall v. The King (Petition of right); Nolder v. Walters (Income-tax); Seaham Harbour Dock Company v. Crook (Income-tax).

The reports of cases which appear under the heading of "Law Report," are prepared by members of the Bar and are accordingly accepted as authoritative by the Judges.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CANCER TREATMENT: CLAIM AGAINST UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONER

BURRELL v. EVANS

(*Before* Mr. Justice CHARLES *and a Common Jury*)

The hearing was continued of this action in which Mrs. Amelia Burrell, of Acacia-road, St. John's Wood, N.W., seeks to recover damages from Mr. David Rees Evans, an unqualified medical practitioner, of Ashburn-place, S.W., for personal injuries which she says she suffered by reason of his negligence.

The plaintiff's case is that on or about September 8, 1928, the defendant represented and thereby warranted to her that he could permanently cure her of cancer in three months; that his treatment was herbal; that he had permanently cured many persons suffering from cancer; and that he was qualified and competent to cure the plaintiff. Mrs. Burrell says that the representations—which were partly oral, partly in a booklet called "The Cardigan Cancer Treatment," and partly in a pamphlet entitled "Cancer Cure," reprinted from *Light* of June 2, 1928—were false and that the warranty was broken. Alternatively, the plaintiff pleads that the representations were false to the knowledge of the defendant, or were made recklessly not caring whether they were true or false; and that the defendant was negligent by wrongfully treating her when he was an unqualified practitioner by applying caustic fluid to her body, and, by his advice, preventing her from consulting a qualified practitioner.

The defendant admits that he is an unqualified medical practitioner, but says that the plaintiff was aware of the fact. He admits that he represented that his treatment was herbal, but denies that he warranted it or that he represented that he had permanently cured many persons suffering from cancer. He denies all the other allegations and says that the plaintiff failed to undergo the whole treatment. He asserts that he acted in complete good faith and believed the statements which he made; further, that he was not negligent and that the plaintiff had not suffered injury from his treatment.

Mr. Harold Simmons and Mr. B. K. Featherstone appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Gilbert Beyfus for the defendant.

Mr. Swan, senior surgeon at the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, continued his evidence. Referring to cancer patients generally, he said that the public had an idea that when patients had cancer they must necessarily waste away, but that was by no means the rule.

In cases of cancer of the breast the patient might improve in appearance and feel better as time went on.

Mr. BEYFUS (cross-examining).—A layman might think that a cure had been effected?—A layman might.

You realize that some of these cases of supposed cures go back many years—seven, eight, and in one case 22 years?

His LORDSHIP.—The witness said yesterday that he would like to see the doctor who said that the case was one of cancer.

Mr. BEYFUS.—From the point of view of the allegation of fraud, witnesses can be heard to say that they were certified as suffering from cancer.

The witness said that he had brought with him from the museum of the Cancer Hospital specimens to show how cancer spread in the breast. He had also brought some non-cancerous, non-malignant tumours which had been removed by colleagues of his under the assumption that they were cancer. In his opinion the plaintiff's case was operable when he first saw her in October, 1928. The base of the tumour was larger in December.

RADIUM TREATMENT

Questioned with regard to radium treatment, the witness agreed that it was still in an experimental stage.

Mr. BEYFUS.—There are still doubts as to the efficacy of radium in destroying primary and secondary growths?—We have not the same information as in operations, because of the short time that has elapsed since its introduction. I am confident that we have in our hands something which is going to be of use, but I cannot say that I have such confidence in the treatment of cancer of the breast by radium that I should apply it in an operable case. Our experience of the treatment of cancer by radium in cancer of the skin and tongue is that it has a most marked curative effect.

His LORDSHIP.—In certain cases there are definite and obvious alleviations?—There are cases in which I started treatment by radium two years ago and pain has been alleviated, malignant cancers of the breast have healed, and the patients are apparently well.

On his attention being called to an article in the *British Medical Journal* of November 16, 1929, the witness said:—We have a National Radium Commission which has raised large sums to purchase radium for use in various centres, and the object of that particular article is to prevent the use of radium in the hands of people who have not the scientific training. The article was published as a warning.

Mr. BEYFUS.—Has it been found that in the treatment of cancer by radium partial paralysis is one of the results?—I have not seen it.

The witness denied that when he saw the plaintiff she had her arm in a sling.

Mr. BEYFUS said that he was suggesting that the plaintiff might be suffering from the result of treatment by radium. She had complained of pains in her spine.

The witness said that those pains were not due to radium.

Mr. BEYFUS.—You know that the pain from radium treatment is rather dreadful?—I should disagree with that, but the plaintiff had more pain from the treatment than I have seen in other cases.

Counsel said that one of the defendant's patients had had more pain from radium than from his treatment.

The witness.—It is now our practice to put the needles into cancer of the tongue, which is a very sensitive organ. I have left the needles in for seven days and the patient has not complained.

The witness was being re-examined, when

His LORDSHIP said that it was not necessary to go into the pathology of cancer. The question turned on what warranty there was, if any, and whether it could be said in those circumstances that there was fraud.

The witness said that the plaintiff's general condition in December, 1928, was bad. She was under his care in the Cancer Hospital from December 21 until February 12. In December she was operable, save for the septic conditions, but in March she was not.

"NO PRELIMINARY CLEANING UP"

Dr. Stanley Wyard, examined by Mr. Featherstone, said that he was assistant physician at the Cancer Hospital and had been on the staff for 10 years. He was nominated by the medical committee of the hospital to go with Mr. Swan to the defendant's house on October 25, 1928. He saw there the defendant and his wife and the plaintiff and Mrs. Davis. The defendant treated one of the two patients before him and Mr. Swan. Mr. Evans merely painted the surface of the woman's breast with a brownish fluid which he applied by means of a brush. There was no preliminary cleaning up and the witness did not see the defendant sterilize anything. The defendant then placed a lettuce leaf over the painted part and covered it with lint. He and Mr. Swan asked the defendant whether he would tell them what the liquid consisted of and he replied that he could not do so, but that the formula was deposited in his wife's and another person's name, so that it should not be lost.

His LORDSHIP.—Did he tell you why, if this was to relieve suffering humanity? He said that he did not do it for gain.—No.

If you found a fluid, the composition of which you had not been informed of, and you found that it cured cancer, would you use it?—Undoubtedly.

The witness said that the defendant showed him a number of photographs of patients who were said to have been cured by the Evans treatment. It was difficult to tell what the real condition was, but it was evident that the cases were not of a cancerous nature. He examined the plaintiff and found no evidence of any wasting and, apart from the local condition, one would not have said that she was in any way ill. He had nothing to add to the evidence of Mr. Swan, except that he (the witness) examined the plaintiff's chest as a physician and could find no evidence of extension of the disease therein. At that date she was, in his opinion, an operable case.

He agreed with Mr. Swan that on December 21, when he saw her again, her general condition was distinctly worse. She had lost weight and was extremely nervous and apprehensive. She appeared to be in pain and was not then an operable case. He examined her on April 30 this year, when she looked distinctly ill.

Mr. BEYFUS (cross-examining).—Were not you a little cynical about these claims for cures?—Well, I suppose I get four or five claims every month.

The witness agreed that the defendant supplied the medical committee of the Cancer Hospital with a list of about 30 names and addresses of patients whom he claimed to have cured.

Mr. BEYFUS.—He put into the hands of the committee the means of showing that he was wrong?—Yes.

Professor Walter Sydney Lazarus-Barlow, for over 20 years Director of Cancer Research at Middlesex Hospital, and a member of the Cancer Committee of the Ministry of Health, and prominently connected with the British Empire Campaign, said that he had examined the plaintiff and agreed with the other two medical witnesses that she was now inoperable. While he was chairman of the Ministry of Health Committee questions were asked in the House of Commons about the defendant's cancer treatment and the Minister of Health referred the matter to the committee. Mr. Evans was invited to appear before the committee at the Ministry and he came with a friend and brought certain printed and written documents, sworn statements, photographs, and so forth, of cases which he wished to bring to their notice for investigation. The committee instructed the secretary to write to the medical officers of health of the towns where those alleged to have been cured lived to find out what information they could.

In the majority of cases the patients were dead or had disappeared. In only two or three instances were they able to get definite evidence, and there was nothing to lead them to suspect that the suggested cure had ever taken place. The committee reported that they had not found sufficient evidence to carry the matter farther.

TWO CASES CURED WITHOUT TREATMENT

Counsel.—Have you known real cases of cancer to recover of themselves?

The witness (to his Lordship).—Shall I answer?

His LORDSHIP.—Yes.

The witness.—Speaking frankly, I have known two cases, without any treatment whatever, to get perfectly well. Of the many thousands in my experience those are the only two I have come across, and the fact that they did recover without treatment supports us in our belief that there is a method of curing cancer, but the small number of cases in which natural recovery has taken place forbids us from relying on that in any degree in any particular case. The chances are more than a million to one against it.

The witness agreed that experiments were being made by injections. He said that in two types of injection there was *prima facie* evidence of reasonability in the trial. Experiments by injection were in an experimental stage.

In answer to a further question, the witness said that the only miracles he had seen with regard to cancer were due to radium.

Dr. J. F. Berry, of Wigan, was questioned as to the alleged cure by the defendant of a man who was said to have suffered from cancer of the tongue for two years. He said that the man was a patient of his and it was not true that the disease from which he suffered was cancer; it was a non-malignant tumour.

Mr. B. H. Gerrans, public analyst for Kensington and Chelsea, produced a small bottle containing a brown fluid which, on analysis, he found to be Venice turpentine.

Mr. BEYFUS took the bottle and showed it to the defendant, who said that the contents of the bottle were not the fluid which he used.

His LORDSHIP said that it was most important that the bottle should be traced.

Mr. BEYFUS said that he had in Court some of the defendant's actual fluid; also his formula, which he had obtained from the bank. He was prepared to show it to his Lordship.

His LORDSHIP.—Why all this secrecy? He is not selling it and it is supposed to be of benefit to the whole world. We had better trace the bottle.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Stewart-Moore and Twyford; Mr. George R. Cran.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

(*Before* Mr. Justice BATESON)

HOTELS AND DIVORCE EVIDENCE

DOBBS v. DOBBS AND JACKSON

In this suit his LORDSHIP repeated the warning which has been given in the Divorce Court on previous occasions to the managements of hotels which refuse to give information required for the purpose of Court proceedings.

Mr. Bertram Dobbs, of Leeds, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Margaret Jean Scawin Dobbs, *née* Tomlinson, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. William Jackson. The suit was in fact undefended and the damages claimed against the co-respondent were agreed at £100, subject to the approval of the Court. The marriage took place on April 18, 1927, at West Hallam Parish Church, Derbyshire.

It was alleged that the respondent had committed adultery with the co-respondent at the Hotel Russell, Russell-square, London, in October last.

Mr. Walter Frampton appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Clifford Mortimer for the co-respondent.

Mr. Justice BATESON, commenting on the fact that the management had refused to disclose any information to the petitioner's solicitors, said:—

> If people who commit adultery realize that no information will be given by the Hotel Russell management that is the hotel they will go to."

His Lordship (to the hotel representative).—Do you realize that if you refuse to give assistance to the solicitors in a case of this kind you may have the whole of the staff subpoenaed to give evidence, beginning with the manager? If your staff do not attend after being subpoenaed the powers of the Court will be put into operation and the staff will be brought here. You can tell the hotel company that there will be serious trouble if this sort of thing goes on.

A chambermaid's evidence was taken, and his LORDSHIP pronounced a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent, who was ordered to pay £100 damages into Court within 14 days.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ward, Bowie and Co., for Messrs. Joseph Wurzal and Co., Leeds; Messrs. Woolfe and Woolfe, for Mr. Marco Blumberg, Manchester.

DISCRETION IN FAVOUR OF HUSBAND PETITIONER: £1,000 DAMAGES

WOOD v. WOOD AND ROQUES

In this case Mr. James Duckworth Wood, a dealer, of High-street, King's Heath, Birmingham, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Mary Wood, *née* Manders, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Antoine William Roques, against whom the petitioner claimed damages.

The petitioner admitted his own adultery and prayed the Court to exercise its discretion in his favour.

The marriage took place on October 31, 1914, at the West Bromwich Register Office.

It was alleged that the respondent and co-respondent lived together for some two years at a flat in Warrington-crescent, Maida Vale.

The damages were agreed, subject to the approval of the Court, at £1,000.

Mr.

Sporting News

RACING

CHESTER MEETING CONCLUDED

WRIT BEATEN

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Chester Meeting was concluded yesterday afternoon in very fine weather. The going, under the influence of sun and wind, had dried considerably and was really good. I do not know whether yesterday's attendance was above or below the average attendance, but it appeared to be a good one. On the whole the meeting was most successful. It was certainly most enjoyable. There are few, if any, better conducted meetings held during the year. The course, from a purely racing point of view, may be far from ideal, but it is unique and it certainly affords great delight to the spectators, who can watch the racing from the start to the finish, if their eyesight is good, without glasses.

The most important race of the day was the Dee Stakes, which was being run for the one hundred and eighteenth time. According to racecourse rumour he was better than his owner's Trews, who had run rather indifferently in the Two Thousand Guineas. Writ was always favourite even if he were always easy to back. He was beaten after having had every chance to win. In the early stages of the race he was in the rear with Knight of Lorn, but before the Straight was reached he was close up to the leaders, and he came into the Straight with a winner's chance. His nearest opponent then was Master Mint, but Writ seemed to be going better than him. Half-way up the Straight Writ began to hang badly to the left, and I thought that he bumped Master Mint. Dick had, from that point, a very uncomfortable ride, and although he rode a good race, he was unable to keep the colt straight and at the same time ride him out, with the result that Master Mint beat him by a short head, with Knight of Lorn a moderate third. Writ was giving Master Mint 13lb., but even then the race was not a good gallop for a Derby. This year's Classic form may be bad, but there should be something in the Derby 21lb. in front of such a horse as Master Mint, which means that Writ should not win the race at Epsom. Knight of Lorn ran a rather disappointing sort of race. In the early stages he was last, but when he moved up to the leaders on the far side it seemed possible that he might win. His effort, however, was short-lived and it was obvious a long way from the finish that he would not win. Personally, I thought that Weston in this race made up his ground very quickly. I have seen him do the same before on this course, which, I expect, does not suit his style of riding. He is not alone among the best riders of his time in finding this curious course rather beyond him.

Even at Chester selling races sometimes open the afternoon's programme, and so it was yesterday, when the first race on the card was the Wynn Selling Plate, for two-year-olds. It was won from beginning to end by Wicket, who in her previous race had shown very moderate form. She was stopping at the finish, but she still was a length and a half in front of Wailing Wall, who had been sent over from Ireland to run, when the winning-post was passed. Sea Music was third. I have no doubt at all that if the second had got well away from the gate he would have won. He was many lengths behind the winner when the Straight was reached, but he very nearly won, and if the race had been 100 yards longer he would have done so. The Combermere Handicap, which followed this very unimportant event, was won from pillar to post by Kodak, who had won the corresponding race a year ago. On that running she had not seemed too well handicapped with Garnock, but no matter how he is handicapped he never wins a race. Once more he promised at one time to be concerned in the finish of the race, but some distance from the winning-post he was beaten and not placed. Kodak, on the other hand, jumped off in front and, making the whole of the running, held on just long enough to win, all out, from Hindustan, with Rock Forrard third. There have been times in the past when I have doubted the courage of the children of Blink, but no fault could be found with the courage of Kodak, who ran her race out to the bitter end. She had, I believe, been rather off her feed since arriving at the meeting, so that her performance may have been even better than it appears.

The most interesting race of the afternoon, even if it was not the most important, was the Great Cheshire Handicap, for which Bachelor's Date was made favourite. Ridden by Ray, he ran a good race, and personally I thought that he had won, but the judge, who alone can see, decided that he had run a dead-heat for first place with Grandflight. The early running was made by Culzean from Regain, with The Cheerful Abbot third. On the far side of the course Culzean continued in the lead, while Whitsbury improved and was well placed until he seemed to be interfered with approaching the Grosvenor Bridge turn. In the Straight L'Odeon and Culzean were in front, and for the moment it seemed that L'Odeon would win. He was, however, beaten at the Distance and for a moment gave way to Culzean, who was very quickly passed by Bachelor's Date, who seemed an assured winner until Grandflight came with a fine run and, getting up on the post, saved the race. Grandflight had seemed to me, when I was considering the race, to be the best handicapped horse, and if his small rider could have found an opening earlier than he did he must, I think, have won. There was not a little rough riding in this race, after which the Stewards had McGuigan before them and suspended him for the remainder of the afternoon. There were other more experienced riders in the race who were deserving of the same punishment.

G. Richards was seen at his best when he won the Earl of Chester's Handicap on Lacock, who had run very well at the recent meeting at Epsom. Lacock was none too well-placed at the turn into the Straight, but, vigorously ridden by Richards, he came with a fine run on the outside, and got up close to the winning-post to beat Radio by a head, with the favourite, Tangira, third. Roigrey, who was very much expected to win, began slowly, but was running on at the end of the race. Clove Hitch, at odds on, won the Ormonde Stakes, with which a most successful meeting was concluded. Clove Hitch was in front from the start, but he would have had much more to do if the well-backed Khartoum had not come round the turn into the Straight very badly.

A curious complaint was lodged during the afternoon, curious because so far as I know a similar complaint has never been lodged before. After the race for the Wynn Selling Plate, with which the afternoon's programme was begun, Sir W. Cooke complained that his runner in that race, the Irish Mint colt, had been missed out of the draw for places at the start. He was in some arbitrary manner placed No. 8, according to the Number Board, although there were nine starters. After the race the Stewards, Lord Sefton, Mr. J. Reid Walker, and Lord Lonsdale, held an inquiry into the matter and decided to send the question on to the Stewards of the Jockey Club for their ruling.

KEMPTON PARK PROSPECTS

3.0.—FULWELL SELLING PLATE (1m.).—Baldernock ran once in a selling plate at the end of last season, when he was just beaten by Steerforth. That was very good plating form, and if he is started here he would be my selection. On his running at the last meeting here Soldan has the beating of several others in the race. Tyltyl has a chance on his Epsom running with Cornucracker. Warp often runs well, but is a very moderate plater. Cebrenus ran and failed at Chester, but if sent on to run here would have a good chance, for he is surely above ordinary plating form. BALDERNOCK, if absent Soldan, seems to me the best selection.

3.30.—SUNBURY SELLING PLATE (5f.).—After his stylish win at Newmarket it does not seem reasonable to expect that Golden Apple will be risked in such a minor affair as this. Vica won a small race last time out, but the form was very moderate indeed. Huzzah and Tingaling ran fairly well in their respective races at Epsom, while I noticed Gris Nez gelding running on in a race at the last meeting here won by Farlands. That experience should have done him good, and he may win this afternoon. I am assuming the absence of Golden Apple and therefore choose GRIS NEZ GELDING.

4.0.—PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES (1¼m.).—Empire Builder ran better at Newmarket than he had done in his other races this season, but I doubt whether this course will suit him as well as Newmarket did. The Sponger was not too lucky in his last race, but must have a chance on his earlier form at Newmarket. Qurrat-al-Ain does not stay this distance, while Writ ran yesterday. Farman Farma ran and failed at Chester. Sea Rover ran badly in the Two Thousand Guineas, but has a chance on his previous form in the Column Produce Stakes at Newmarket. There are several other Manton horses in the race, and it seems to me that if any of them is preferred to Sea Rover, he or she should win. Accordingly I take LAWSON'S SELECTED.

4.30.—STEWARDS' PLATE (5f.).—Quite naturally this handicap bears a very close resemblance to the Free Handicap of last autumn. It is, in any case, a very well-drawn up handicap. The best chances seem to be held by Venskye, who ran only twice last year, and therefore may be better than the handicapper assumes; Pippa Passes, who, after running away with a race at Lincoln, only just managed to scrape home from some older horses at Ayr; Knight of the Vale, who won his last race; Duchess of Mars, who has not run this year, but who was useful last autumn, especially when she won at Leicester; and Cleveland, who was known last year as the Myra Blake colt. He was desperately unlucky last autumn. At the same time, on their form at Wolverhampton he is not so well handicapped here as Duchess of Mars, Queen's Orb is another who has a nice chance, and who is, I believe, very much fancied. She was first last year in the Free Handicap this spring. It is not at all easy to make a selection here. The best may be PIPPA PASSES, for she won both of her races this year and is tremendously fast from the gate.

5.0.—WALDEGRAVE PLATE (2m.).—Liberine II. and others appear to have chances here, but on the handicap my selection must be COASTER, who is better handicapped here than he was at Sandown Park, when he beat everything in the race except Saracen.

5.30.—SPRING STAKES (5f.).—Pot-Pourri won nicely at Newmarket, and on that form has a chance here. Polesden is another winner seems to me to be the FOURFOLD FILLY, who won in very good style at Newmarket last week.

RIPON PROSPECTS

The Ripon Spring Meeting, which will be begun to-day, promises to prove one of the most successful on record. There has been a heavy demand for stabling, the course is in excellent order, and strong fields will compete.

3.0.—GREWELTHORPE PLATE (5f.).—This race for two-year-olds provides a good opportunity for BACKWARD GLANCE, who won in good style at Newcastle.

3.30.—YORE SELLING WELTER HANDICAP (1m.).—I like best the chances of Friar's Song, Wee-Pei-fu, Intrigue, who runs in place of Latchford, Elegant Lad, and Heart of Gold, who missed an engagement at Thirsk. HEART OF GOLD may win.

4.0.—SPA WELTER PLATE (2m.).—Mr. G. Armstrong will ride Burwarton, with fair prospects of success. The best of Gunter's probably is Dombey, who will require beating. FLIGHT LIEUTENANT has a good chance and may win.

4.30.—HACKFALL HANDICAP (6f.).—This event should suit Negligence and Royal Bloom. Peacock will depend on Backwoodsman. Noranda and Collodian hold nice chances. Aide de Camp was fairly smart last season. Side Car and Orient Express are expected to improve upon their recent running, but I look to COLLODIAN for the winner.

5.0.—FOUNTAINS SELLING PLATE (5f.).—This race probably will fall to MILAD, who divided Rome and Overflow at Catterick Bridge. Most danger may come from the Last of the Lenas colt and Speardora colt.

5.30.—STUDLEY ROYAL HANDICAP (1m.).—This should suit Armstrong's Cloud Nymph, who showed up well at Thirsk. Montaigne, who beat Sargasso at Birmingham, Serene Girl, and Blue Lad should run well. MONTAIGNE is preferred.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

I was disappointed to see that the departure list from Headquarters for Kempton Park yesterday morning was small. We shall not be represented in the Fulwell Selling Plate, and our only runners in the Sunbury Selling Plate will be Cloutsham and Cherry Whisky. Both are now better than they have been all the season. I shall take CLOUTSHAM to prove the better.

In the Prince of Wales's Stakes The Sponger, after winning the Spring Stakes, failed in the Hastings Stakes over the same course at our last meeting. GAY FRIAR is a very nice colt, and has improved recently. I am confident that he will require a lot of beating here. Our other runner will be Pantellerin.

The Stewards' Plate is a most open race. Piperno, Woodchuck, and Dark Brilliance have done well in their gallops during the last week or so, and I select DARK BRILLIANCE, who was a very useful animal last season.

So far as I can discover we shall not be represented in the Waldegrave Plate.

The Spring Stakes may be won by POT-POURRI, who is one of the best two-year-old fillies in the Stanley House string.

RIPON

In the Grewelthorpe Plate at Ripon Backward Glance has a big weight to carry and we may have a better one in the SPEARDORA colt.

For the Yore Selling Welter Plate INTRIGUE will carry the confidence of the Bedford Cottage stable, and I believe she will be returned the winner.

There is a big entry for the Hackfall Plate, but I do not think that it will require much winning. If SIDE CAR shows his true form he may win.

In the Fountains Selling Plate MILAD will require a lot of beating.

For the Studley Royal Handicap I like the chance of MONTAIGNE.

Mr. Eric Platt and Lord Stalbridge have been elected Stewards of the National Hunt Committee in succession to the retiring Stewards, Mr. G. D. Smith and Mr. J. Johnstone.

SPORTING ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

RACING.—Kempton Park (2.0), Ripon (3.0).
CRICKET.—See Picture Page.
GOLF.—Walker Cup, Royal St. George's, Sandwich: Ladies' Championship final round, Formby.
LAWN TENNIS.—Davis Cup: India v. Japan, Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, N.W.: Australia v. Ireland, Dublin: United States v. Canada, Philadelphia: West Kensington, Phyllis Court, Northwick and Cambridge Tournaments.
FENCING.—Miller-Hallett Cup, Lincoln's Inn Gardens (6.0).
SPEEDWAY RACING.—Hall Green v. Leicester, Birmingham (8.0).

LONDON BETTING
THE JUBILEE HANDICAP
(To be run at Kempton Park to-morrow)

4 to 1 agst ASTFORD (t. & o.) (R. C. Dawson)
13 — 2 — LEONIDAS II. (t. & o.) (S. H. Darling)
8 — 1 — MIDLOTHIAN (t. & o.) (J. L. Jarvis)
10 — 1 — LADY-HEARTED (t. & o.) (Bell)
100 — 8 — SIX WHEELER (t. & o.) (Captain Elsey)
100 — 8 — LUCKY TUP (t. & o.) (J. Lawson)
100 — 7 — THE MACNAB (t. & o.) (F. Darling)
100 — 7 — SIR JOSHUA (t. & o.) (F. B. Sherry)
100 — 7 — DARK PEARL (t. & o.) (A. Moloney)

KEMPTON PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

3.0.—The **FULWELL SELLING PLATE** of 300 sovs. One mile, on the Jubilee Course.

GOLDEN GAUNTLET (Mr. I. Z. Davis)..Thrale 4 9 5
SOLDAN (Mrs. F. Wallace)..J. Beary 4 9 5
BALDERNOCK (Lord Woolavington)..F. Darling 4 9 5
GALA MORN (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe)..F. Darling 4 9 5
GAMESOME (Mr. C. Hyde)..M. Hartigan 4 9 5
GLORIOUS DILIGENCE (Mr. J. Kilsby)..Scobie 4 9 7
TYLTYL (Mr. P. Thellusson)..W. Nightingall 3 8 9
PLAGUE (Mr. J. Rasdell)..M. Hartigan 3 8 9
CAUGHT NAPPING (Mr. M. H. Benson)..Whalley 3 8 8
aJOHNSTOWE (Mr. C. W. Langlands)..M. Hartigan 3 7 13
COQ-A-L'ANE (Mrs. L. Ribll)..C. Langlands 3 7 13
aBUNGALOW (Mr. T. Wootton)..Hackett 3 7 13
CEBRENUS (Major D. McCalmont)..T. Wootton 3 7 13
WALTER RALEIGH (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen)..S. Wood 3 7 9
HIGH RATE (Sir W. Gilbey)..O. Bell 3 7 9
KEREN BEACON (Mr. J. Hand)..Cannon 3 7 9
MATWIN (Mr. R. H. Huxley)..Thrale 3 7 9
WARP (Mr. H. Liddell)..C. Chapman 3 7 6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GOLDEN GAUNTLET, —; GALA MORN, G. Richards; GLORIOUS DILIGENCE, H. Grayes; TYLTYL, R. Dick; PLAGUE, F. Fox; JOHNSTONE, —; BUNGALOW, —; Mason; CEBRENUS, —; WALTER RALEIGH, H. Wragg; HIGH RATE, J. Sirett; KEREN BEACON, —; WARP, A. Wragg.

3.30.—The **SUNBURY SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs. Two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

GOLDEN MYTH (Mr. W. Murray)..Cottrill 8 1lb
aVICA (Mr. A. Saville)..W. P. Lowe 9 3
aCLAUDIUSAN (Captain T. Hogg)..J. Beary 8 10
BOOK LOVER (Mrs. Levy)..T. Walls 8 7
aGREEN LOVER (Mr. F. Martin)..F. Martin 8 7
aSANT ELIA (Mr. F. Hartigan)..F. Hartigan 8 5
aLIEBEN'S PET (—, by Allenby (Mr. K. Gwilt))..Gwilt 8 5
aFLYING CHAR (Mr. G. Wellesley)..Gwilt 8 5
LYDIA WHITE F., by Abbots Trace (Mrs. Brownlee)..Jarvis 8 2
HUZZAH (Mr. F. Darling)..Butchers 8 2
aPETITE REINE (Mr. Ekrayan)..F. Darling 8 2
GRAND LIGHT (Captain T. Hogg)..Private 8 2
aWATERFORD GLASS F., by Craig an Eran (Mr. D. Macnee)..Hogg 8 2
aCAUTIOUS CLARA (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild)..Perse 8 2
aMONKEY (Mr. V. Smyth)..V. Smyth 8 2
aSEND-FA F., by Trespasser (Mr. C. V. Tabor)..Tabor 8 2
aCHERRY WHISKY (Captain H. F. Thomson Jones)..R. J. Colling 8 2
aTINGALING (Mr. A. G. Whiteman)..H. Smyth 8 2
aBERETTE C., by Hapsburg (Mr. S. Wootton)..Hackett 8 2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

VICA, M., Beary; CLOUTSHAM, —, Richards; BOOK LOVER, M. Wing; GREEN LOVER, L. Martin; PRANTON CYNNIE CDLT, Ray; VIXEN'S PET, F. Lane; SANT ELIA, —; PETITE REINE, —; WATERFORD GLASS, —; CAUTIOUS CLARA, —; Bennett; GRIS NEZ GELDING, —; Beasley; MONKEY, R. Dick; SEND-A-FA FILLY, H. Packham.

4.0.—The **14th YEAR of the PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES.**—Liability for foals of 1927. A sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each; if left in after the second Tuesday in October, 1925, a further 5 sovs.; if left in after the first Tuesday in January, 1926, a further 5 sovs.; if left in after the first Tuesday in January, 1927, a further 5 sovs.; and if left in after the first Tuesday in January, 1928, a further 5 sovs., if left in after the first Tuesday in July, 1928, a further 5 sovs., and if left in after the first Tuesday in January, 1929, a further 5 sovs., if left in after the first Tuesday in July, 1929, a further 5 sovs., and if left in after the first Tuesday in January, 1930, a further 5 sovs., if left in after the first Tuesday in July, 1930, a further 5 sovs., and if left in after the first Tuesday in January,

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

CRICKET

THE AUSTRALIANS' TASK

AN INTERESTING DAY

The match between the Australians and Lancashire at Liverpool, which so far has produced some very interesting and entertaining cricket, was left at the close of play yesterday with neither side having obtained any definite advantage. Unfortunately, after a beautiful day on Wednesday, rain fell yesterday morning, and no play was possible until a quarter to 2. The promptness with which, as soon as the rain stopped, the captains came out, the covers were removed, stumps put in the ground, and the game started was an object-lesson to some other grounds, where the spectators would have been kept on tenter-hooks for an hour or so.

The effect of the rain on the pitch at first was merely to make it slower than it had been the day before, but after tea, when the sun came out and the ground looked more like its cheerful self, the ball began to do more and, with the possibility of its being more difficult to-day, Lancashire, leading by 162 runs with five wickets to fall, are not in an unenviable position.

Kippax, who was not out overnight, brought in Fairfax with him when the game was continued, and after Tyldesley had finished an over both he and McDonald bowled two maiden overs. McDonald could not get much pace out of the pitch, and, having got a sight of the ball, Kippax made some good hooks off the shorter-pitched balls. Fairfax took a long time to settle down, and throughout his innings showed a curious disinclination to complete his stroke firmly. When the score had been raised to 86 Hopwood was put on instead of Tyldesley at the Pavilion end, and he remained on until the end of the innings. Runs were coming at a dignified pace, and hopes of an Australian revival were arising, when Fairfax stretched out too far to a ball from Hopwood and was stumped by feet. That, in fact, apart from some elegant and brave batting by Kippax, who clearly has a most composed temperament for the game, was the end. A Beckett did nothing remarkable, except to hammer in a nail in his boot with his bat, before he was out, as he was sure to be, leg-before-wicket to Tyldesley, who had been put on at the other end. Hopwood then finished off the innings by taking the last three wickets in one over for one run. He was helped in this by R. Tyldesley, who made two magnificent catches at silly point, the first taken wide to his right, and the second so far to his left that he only held the ball when he was lying on his back.

Hopwood bowled steadily throughout his spell, and no one except Kippax ever played the ball, which goes with his arm, with any sort of confidence. Tyldesley, who bowled seven maidens out of the 14 overs he sent down, was always likely to get someone out leg-before-wicket, for the batsmen of this Australian team have a pronounced habit of getting their pads in front of the stumps. The Lancashire fielding was excellent, Iddon in particular covering a lot of ground in the deep field.

Lancashire, with a lead of 61 runs, began their second innings at half-past 3, but the strength of their position was almost at once shaken when Hallows, before he had scored, played late to a good-length ball, and was bowled by Fairfax. E. Tyldesley was twice beaten by A Beckett before he made an on-drive off him for 4, and at 15 Grimmett was sent for. Hornibrook was put on at the other end, a short shower of rain at this time handicapping the Australians. Hornibrook, after a few overs, was changed to the Pavilion end, and in his first over bowled Watson with a ball which, going with his arm, completely beat Watson in the air. Two wickets then were down for 39 runs, giving Lancashire a lead at the moment of 100, and the match was made again, the Australians having recovered a deal of lost ground.

The tea interval then was taken, and almost immediately afterwards Grimmett, now bowling for the first time from the river end, did his side great service by getting Ernest Tyldesley out leg-before-wicket with the ball he bowls faster and with a much lower trajectory. The Australians definitely levelled matters when at 53 Bradman held a good running catch at mid-off to get rid of Iddon, who is a good enough batsman to have been dangerous at that stage of the game. Hopwood batted well enough to have Grimmett taken off, but Woodfull wisely kept Hornibrook on, and at 70 Hopwood skied a ball to A Beckett at mid-off, who did well to make the catch with the sun straight in his eyes. P. T. Eckersley, the saviour of his side, again started off to make as many runs as possible before the close of play, or before the rest of the team got out, and Grimmett accordingly was put on again. Eckersley put up a ball from Hurwood only just out of the reach of Kippax at mid-off, but all was well and, in spite of a nasty blow on the fingers, was still in when stumps were drawn.

Score:—

LANCASHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Watson, c. Walker, b. Hornibrook	37	b. Hornibrook	14
Hallows, c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	21	b. Fairfax	0
Tyldesley (E.), l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	5	l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	28
Iddon, l.-b.-w., b. Grimmett	2	c. Bradman, b. Hornibrook	3
Hopwood, b. Grimmett	9	c. A Beckett, b. Hornibrook	12
Parsler, b. Grimmett	0	not out	15
P. T. Eckersley, b. Hornibrook	54	not out	22
Sibbles, b. Fairfax	23		
Duckworth, not out	14		
Tyldesley (R.), b. Hornibrook	0		
McDonald, c. Hornibrook, b. Grimmett	3		
Byes	8	Byes, 3; l.-b., 4	7
Total	176	Total (5 wkts.)	101

AUSTRALIANS—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, b. Tyldesley (R.)	21
A. Jackson, l.-b.-w., b. McDonald	19
D. G. Bradman, b. McDonald	9
A. F. Kippax, not out	40
V. Y. Richardson, c. Hopwood, b. McDonald	0
C. W. Walker, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	4
A. Fairfax, st. Duckworth, b. Hopwood	18
E. L. a Beckett, l.-b.-w., b. Tyldesley (R.)	3
C. V. Grimmett, c. Tyldesley (E.), b. Hopwood	0
A. Hurwood, c. Tyldesley (E.), b. Hopwood	0
P. M. Hornibrook, b. Hopwood	0
Leg-byes	1
Total	115

BOWLING ANALYSIS

LANCASHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Fairfax	17	7	30	1
A Beckett	9	2	15	0
Grimmett	32·2	13	57	6
Hornibrook	23	8	45	3
Hurwood	7	1	16	0
Bradman	1	0	5	0

AUSTRALIANS.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.
McDonald	20	3	51	3
Sibbles	14	4	23	0
Tyldesley (E.)	14	7	17	3
Hopwood	10	4	15	4

Umpires.—Buswell and Dolphin

DEATH OF JAMES PHILLIPS

THE UMPIRE WHO STOPPED THROWING BY BOWLERS

News has reached England that James Phillips, the umpire who did much to stop throwing by bowlers in first-class cricket, died in British Columbia some time ago.

Born at Port Adelaide, South Australia, on September 1, 1860, Phillips was a good medium-pace bowler, a fairly useful batsman, and a good field-at cover-point. He came to England in 1888 and joined the ground staff at Lord's. From 1890 to 1898 he appeared for Middlesex, and for many years he journeyed between England and Australia.

In the course of his career with Middlesex he made 1,091 runs and took 216 wickets for just over 22 runs each. Among his bowling feats were:—Seven wickets for 20 runs for Victoria against New South Wales, and 13 for 117 for Middlesex against Sussex.

Phillips will be remembered more for his work as an umpire than for anything he accomplished as a player. Going out to Australia to act as umpire with A. E. Stoddart's team in 1897-8, he twice no-balled E. Jones, the fast bowler, whose delivery, when visiting this country with Harry Trott's team in 1896, and with Darling's team in 1899, occasioned much unfavourable comment. Phillips, in 1900, was included in the list of first-class umpires, and during that season he no-balled Mold at Trent Bridge, Tyler at Taunton, and also C. B. Fry. In the match between Lancashire and Somerset at Old Trafford in July, 1901, he no-balled Mold 16 times.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Lord's.—Middlesex v. Worcestershire (continued).
Hove.—Sussex v. Kent (continued).
Swansea.—Glamorgan v. Surrey (continued).
Liverpool.—Lancashire v. Australians (continued).
Cambridge.—Cambridge University v. Yorkshire (continued).
Oxford.—Oxford University v. Leicestershire (continued).

WARWICKSHIRE'S FINE VICTORY

HAMPSHIRE BEATEN BY 16 RUNS

A remarkable day's cricket at Southampton yesterday in the match between Hampshire and Warwickshire resulted, after a most exciting finish, in a victory for Warwickshire by 16 runs.

Hampshire began the second day of the match with much the worst of the position, as they had lost eight batsmen for 99 and were 97 behind with only two wickets to fall. Boyes showed capital form, but the two wickets fell for the addition of 31 runs. Warwickshire owed much to Mayer, who, bowling very steadily, took six wickets for 50 runs.

With a lead of 66, Warwickshire for a time did fairly well on a pitch which remained rather soft and slow. Smith and Croom took the score to 22 before a fine ball from Herman dismissed Smith, and then Croom, on being joined by Bates, played so freely that the score had been increased to 49 before Newman disposed of him. The side collapsed afterwards before the bowling of Newman and Boyes, six wickets falling for 18 runs. In turn A. K. Judd, S. Fry, and Herman made brilliant catches, and the Rev. J. H. Parsons, after hitting Boyes for 6, was caught on the boundary next ball, while Newman bowled Santall and Morton. R. E. S. Wyatt hit hard, among his strokes being a 6, but Warwickshire were all out for 92. Newman took six wickets for less than three runs each.

Hampshire required 159 to win. Brown scored so freely that 15 minutes' cricket yielded 28 runs. At that point, however, Newman was out, and Kennedy left one run later. Brown, however, continued to bat so brightly that he obtained 40 runs out of 50 in 35 minutes. The failure of Mead, whom Payne dismissed at 66, caused Brown to alter his methods. After being missed at mid-off, Brown completed his 50, but shortly afterwards he lost the assistance of A. L. Hosie, who had helped to put on 40 runs. Boyes failed, and Brown, with the score at 118, stepped on his wicket. After his departure the game turned strongly in favour of the visitors, and, although Creese made a plucky effort, the innings was all over shortly before 6 o'clock for 142.

Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Smith, c. Boyes, b. Herman	9	b. Herman	11
Croom, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	5	b. Newman	23
Bates, c. Judd, b. Boyes	18	c. Judd, b. Boyes	11
R. E. S. Wyatt, c. Creese, b. Boyes	7	c. Judd, b. Newman	21
The Rev. J. H. Parsons, c. Mead, b. Creese	31	c. Fry, b. Boyes	6
Kilner, c. Boyes, b. Kennedy	1	c. Herman, b. Newman	0
Santall, l.-b.-w., b. Kennedy	11	b. Newman	1
J. Morton, c. Herman, b. Boyes	27	b. Newman	0
Paine, c. Judd, b. Newman	0	b. Newman	0
Sanders, not out	2	not out	2
Mayer, c. Boyes, b. Newman	0	c. Herman, b. Boyes	0
Byes, 4; l.-b., 4; w., 1	9	Byes, 9; l.-b., 7	16
Total	196	Total	92

HAMPSHIRE

First Innings		Second Innings	
Brown, c. Morton, b. Mayer	15	hit wkt., b. Croom	55
Newman, c. Smith, b. Mayer	5	l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	3
Kennedy, c. and b. Sanders	3	c. and b. Santall	0
Mead, b. Mayer	9	b. Paine	5
A. L. Hosie, b. Paine	32	c. Parsons, b. Paine	28
A. E. L. Hill, b. Mayer	5	b. Paine	11
Creese, c. Wyatt, b. Croom	4	c. Smith, b. Mayer	21
A. K. Judd, b. Mayer	12	not out	2
S. Fry, c. Morton, b. Mayer	9	c. Sanders, b. Paine	4
Boyes, not out	26	c. Wyatt, b. Paine	1
Herman, b. Paine	5	l.-b.-w., b. Mayer	0
Byes, 3; l.-b., 2	5	Byes, 7; l.-b., 4; w., 1	12
Total	130	Total	142

BOWLING ANALYSIS

WARWICKSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	27	5	85	3	Newman	14·4	3	47	6
Herman	8	2	17	1	Creese	16	6	55	2
Boyes	16	8	13	2					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Kennedy	7	1	19	0	Newman	13	4	17	6
Herman	6	1	23	1	Boyes	12·4	7	15	3

HAMPSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	23	4	50	6	Croom	3	0	11	1
Sanders	4	0	22	1	Santall	1	0	2	0
Paine	14·2	4	39	2					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Mayer	14	6	41	3	Paine	23	10	36	5
Sanders	3	0	7	0	Croom	5	0	24	0
Santall	9	2	10	1	Wyatt	0	0	3	0

Umpires.—Young and Chester.

SUSSEX BEATEN IN AN INNINGS

Derbyshire maintained the grip they secured over Sussex on the first day of their match at Derby and won yesterday by an innings and six runs, the game being all over shortly after a quarter past 4.

When play was begun yesterday Derbyshire were only eight runs behind with six wickets in hand. Alderman and Worthington continued their splendid partnership by placing their side three runs ahead before Tate got Worthington leg-before-wicket. He had helped Alderman to add 88 for the fifth wicket. Jackson and Slater each took their scores into the twenties, but the last five Derbyshire wickets fell in an hour and a half for 78 runs. Sussex being 70 runs behind. Tate bowled finely for the visitors, taking five wickets for the cost of 54 runs.

A shower of rain which delayed the start of the Sussex second innings after luncheon might have affected the pitch, but the collapse of Sussex for a second time came as a great surprise. Only two batsmen, Bowley and Tate, offered any resistance to the bowling, and they were the only players to reach double figures. Four batsmen failed to score. The first five Sussex wickets went down for 24 runs, Worthington at this stage having taken three for 13. Derbyshire took one hour and three-quarters to dismiss their opponents, Townsend finishing off the innings by taking the last three wickets for 10 runs.

Score:—

SUSSEX

First Innings		Second Innings	
Bowley, l.-b.-w., b. Mitchell	15	c. Elliott, b. Townsend	22
Parks (J.), b. Mitchell	14	b. Slater	0
K. S. Duleepsinhji, b. Worthington	21	c. Lee, b. Slater	5
Cook, st. Elliott, b. Slater	9	b. Worthington	0
Langridge (James), c. Storer, b. Slater	0	c. Elliott, b. Worthington	0
Parks (H.), not out	23	b. Worthington	2
Tate, c. c. Worthington, b. Slater	5	b. Townsend	27
A. H. H. Gilligan, c. Storer, b. Slater	3	c. and b. Worthington	3
Wensley, b. Townsend	21	b. Townsend	1
Hollingdale, c. Lee, b. Slater	4	not out	1
Cornford, c. Worthington, b. Mitchell	0	c. Mitchell, b. Worthington	0
Bye, 1; l.-b., 2; n.-b., 1	4	Leg-bye, 1; n.-b., 2	3
Total	121	Total	64

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

Storer, b. Wensley	2
Lee, c. Parks (J.), b. Wensley	0
Alderman, c. Langridge, b. Wensley	52
Hutchinson, c. Gilligan, b. Wensley	0
G. C. Clarke, b. Tate	11
Worthington, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	60
Townsend, c. and b. Tate	0
G. R. Jackson, b. Tate	22
Slater, not out	23
Elliott, l.-b.-w., b. Tate	0
Mitchell, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Langridge	5
Byes, 5; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 1	9
Total	191

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SUSSEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	26	11	45	5	Townsend	14	6	21	1
Worthington	15	4	28	1	Mitchell	21·2	9	23	3

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Slater	9	4	16	2	Townsend	8	5	10	5
Worthington	16·4	4	35	5					

DERBYSHIRE.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Tate	40	15	54	5	Bowley	4	0	8	0
Wensley	39	14	82	4	Hollingdale	3	0	9	0
Langridge	11·1	1	26	1	Parks (J.)	3	2	3	0

Umpires.—Braund and Phillips

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL v. HORSHAM

Horsham beat Christ's Hospital on the School's ground by 71 runs. For the visitor, M. Neligan took four wickets for 12 runs L. Parsons three for seven, and Johnstone two for nine; and for the School Pateman took four for 22.

Score:—

HORSHAM

L. Parsons, c. Letts, b. Pateman	30
D. W. Neligan, b. Fleming-Williams	19
R. R. Norris, b. Jones	0
J. W. Shaw, b. Pateman	22
A. W. Evans, not out	24
H. H. Johnstone, c. Done, b. Letts	0
F. H. Fletcher, b. Letts	1
G. Green, b. Pateman	3
S. Parsons, st. Middleton, b. Pateman	3
G. Symes, c. Done, b. Fleming-Williams	0
M. Neligan, l.-b.-w., b. Fleming-Williams	9
Byes, &c.	6
Total	121

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL

G. C. Done, b. M. Neligan	4
W. V. Ramsdell, c. Dew, b. L. Parsons	7
R. Kemp, b. L. Parsons	0
E. W. Gregory, b. L. Parsons	7
D. F. Todd, b. L. Parsons	1
F. K. Letts, b. M. Neligan	1
D. C. Fleming-Williams, c. L. Parsons, b. M. Neligan	2
C. G. Knight, b. M. Neligan	0
T. W. R. Middleton, b. Johnstone	12
W. A. Jones, l.-b.-w., b. Johnstone	5
J. A. Pateman, not out	7
Byes, &c.	4
Total	50

GOOD GAME AT LORD'S

HENDREN'S FINE INNINGS

As the result of the second day's play between Middlesex and Worcestershire at Lord's, Worcestershire, who led by 24 runs on the first innings, need 154 runs to win the match to-day and have all 10 wickets with which to make them. The feature of the day's cricket was Hendren's innings of 92 not out, out of 147 runs scored while he was in, in a total of 191. Only one other player in the match has made over 20. Root did another fine bowling performance for Worcestershire. In the match he bowled 52 overs three balls and took eight wickets for 84 runs. Both Perks and Brooke also bowled extremely well. Perks has an easy action and his run up to the wicket is not tiring, but that run is quite a long one, and 38 overs in two days for a boy of his age is, at the beginning of the season, rather a stiff trial.

Worcestershire began badly in the morning, V. Fox being bowled by the last ball of Haig's first over. C. F. Walters and Perks put on 11 runs and then Walters was bowled by a googlie from G. T. S. Stevens, which broke right across his body and hit the leg stump. B. W. Quaife was missed at cover-point, an easy catch, when he had made six, off Durston, but he was caught at the wicket, a good catch, not long afterwards. Root made two good hits, and Perks reached double figures. Perks was out in the end, mistiming a ball which got up rather straight off the pitch, and cocking it up to short leg. He is a left-handed batsman, and will no doubt make quite a lot of runs in time to come. In this innings he stayed in for 70 minutes and kept up his end, the right thing for him to try and do, against good bowling on a far from easy wicket. Worcestershire were all out for 86, a disappointing score. Haig bowled very well indeed in the morning, and his analysis then was 13 overs, five maidens, 19 runs, four wickets.

Middlesex, going in 35 minutes before lunch and 24 runs behind, did not try to hurry the scoring. Haig changed his order, dropping down to No. 6 himself and putting H. L. Dales in with Lee. Dales made one good 4, square on the leg side, but otherwise played strictly defensive cricket. Lee made runs without taking any risks and played more and more carefully as the luncheon interval came nearer. Off the last ball before lunch, however, Dales was l.-b.-w. to one which came through very fast off the wicket and just beat the bat. Middlesex cleared off the deficit with only one wicket down and were 20 runs on before Canning was bowled by a good ball from Root. Lee looked like making a lot of runs, but was caught at the wicket off a ball which kept rather low. G. T. S. Stevens came in to play defensive cricket, rarely taking the bat back with his wrists more than a foot. Hendren was nearly bowled in trying to hit Root wide of mid-on, and a little later played inside a ball from Perks which went very near the off stump. Hendren played a ball from Perks which reared almost straight up off the wicket, between Perks, who follows rather far up after delivering the ball, and deep mid-on, but though it seemed to hang an unconscionable time in the air, it fell to the ground out of the reach of either of them. After that Hendren played with perfect confidence and had, apparently, a second to spare in every stroke he made. Stevens, after making 17 and having, apparently, settled himself in quite comfortably, was run out unluckily. N. Haig came in and soon afterwards Hendren reached his 50. A one-time the score was 128 for four wickets, Hendren being not out 54 and Haig not out nine.

Haig was run out soon after tea. Hart was bowled, almost at once, by a ball which came down the hill some inches and at which he played too late. Hulme appeared full of confidence, and he is a player who is always looking for the ball to hit. Hendren was master of the bowling, his footwork being delightful to watch, though he was not trying to score at any great pace. Perks beat Hulme with a fine ball, and beat the wicket too, but shortly afterwards he bowled Hulme with a ball which came quickly off the wicket. Price was bowled almost at once, and after that Hendren gave a clever exhibition of running for the bowling. Well though he was batting, however, he could not get a run at the end of every over, for the bowling was still extremely accurate, and the placing of the field judicious. The light was none too good after 5 o'clock—though that did not seem to affect Hendren—and Durston played a diffident stroke to the straight ball that bowled him. Hendren had a good chance of his hundred if he could steal the bowling once more, but Fowler played one too many with his legs, and the last wicket fell for 191. Hendren was batting just three hours, and hit five 4's, six 3's, and ten 2's.

Score:—

MIDDLESEX

First Innings		Second Innings	
N. Haig, b. Perks	2	run out	10
Lee, c. Fox (V.), b. Perks	1	c. Quaife, b. Brooke	26
H. L. Dales, c. Fox (J.), b. Root	6	l.-b.-w., b. Brooke	8
Hendren, c. and b. Root	5	not out	92
G. T. S. Stevens, b. Perks	2	run out	17
Canning, c. Higgins, b. Root	1	b. Root	5
Hart, c. Walters, b. Root	17	b. Root	0
Hulme, c. and b. Perks	12	b. Perks	14
Price, c. Fox (V.), b. Brooke	5	b. Root	3
Durston, b. Root	3	b. Wright	5
Fowler, not out	1	l.-b.-w., b. Brooke	0
Byes, 1; l.-b., 4; n.-b., 2	7	Byes, 7; l.-b., 4	11
Total	62	Total	191

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings

J. B. Higgins, c. Lee, b. Haig	9
Wright, l.-b.-w., b. Stevens	14
Nichol, b. Durston	4
Gibbons, b. Stevens	13
Fox (V.), b. Haig	4
Perks, c. Hulme, b. Haig	10
C. F. Walters, b. Stevens	7
B. W. Quaife, c. Price, b. Haig	9
Fox (J.), c. Hulme, b. Haig	0
Root, not out	7
Brooke, c. Durston, b. Haig	0
Leg-byes, 5; w., 3; n.-b., 1	9
Total	86

Second Innings—J. B. Higgins, not out, 12; Wright, not out, 2; total (no wicket), 14.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

MIDDLESEX.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	16·3	6	50	5	Brooke	2	0	10	1
Perks	14	3	15	4					

Second Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Root	26	15	34	3	Brooke	20·4	4	58	3
Perks	24	4	45	1	Fox (J.)	3	0	12	0
Wright	7	3	10	1					

WORCESTERSHIRE.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Haig	19	7	36	4	Stevens	15	0	29	3
Durston	22·3	10	22	2	Fowler	5	3	2	0

Umpires.—Bestwick and Reeves

NO PLAY AT SWANSEA

Rain came to spoil what had promised to be a keen day's cricket at Swansea yesterday the conditions being so bad that at half-past 1 the Glamorgan and Surrey captains decided to abandon play for the day. On Wednesday Glamorgan scored 174, and Surrey, with two wickets down for 31, are 143 runs behind.

R.M.C. v. UNITED SERVICES

The annual match between the Royal Military College and the United Services, played at Sandhurst, was easily won by the College XI., who passed their opponents' total for the loss of only five wickets. D. A. C. Page scoring the winning hit with a 6.

Score:—

UNITED SERVICES

Lieutenant E. D. Garnett, c. Keen, b. Forsyth	2
Lieutenant R. H. Bradshaw, c. Forsyth, b. Taite	27
Lieutenant A. L. Brown, c. Troop, b. Forsyth	0
Captain R. M. Phillips, c. Troop, b. Forsyth	0
Lieutenant-Commander R. Woodroffe, c. Knight, b. Taite	10
Paymaster Lieutenant H. S. P. Watch, c. Knight, b. Orton	14
J. B. E. H. Radcliffe, c. Keen, b. Hughes	13
Lieutenant A. L. Bromley-Kemp, c. Forsyth, b. Orton	0
Lieutenant A. J. W. Grubb, not out	20
Lieutenant T. R. West, run out	6
Lieutenant N. Cavaye, c. Orton, b. Hughes	3
Byes, &c.	11
Total	106

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE

D. A. C. Page (Cheltenham), c. Phillips, b. West	82
C. L. Troop (St. Peter's, York), c. West, b. Watch	4
J. T. Knight (Clifton), b. Woodroffe	1
V. L. M. Wainwright (Newton Abbot), c. Phillips, b. Bromley-Kemp	17
H. R. Vaughan-Arbuckle (Bedford Modern), c. and b. Grubb	0
P. M. Hughes (Wellington), st. Bradshaw, b. West	5
P. J. Keen (Haileybury), not out	25
R. H. Taite (Cheltenham), b. b. Cavaye	21
C. T. Orton (Tonbridge), l.-b.-w., b. Grubb	3
H. V. Forsyth (Lancing), st. Bradshaw, b. Watch	1
Byes, &c.	21
Total	209

SCHOOL CRICKET RESULTS

RADLEY, 88 (H. B. V. Bruton 41 not out, W. S. Findlay 6 for 27) v. CRUSADERS, 156 for 4 (D. R. Wilson 71).
CHEW COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, 121; St. JOHN'S SCHOOL, LEATHERHEAD, 140 for 6.
BEDFORD, 67; PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, 146.
WINCHESTER, 225 for 7 wickets; CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, 85.
ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL, 189 (E. C. A. Evan-Jones 57, R. J. Northcote Green 42); QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, 190 for 4 wickets (D. N. Moor 123 not out).
BERKHEAD SCHOOL, 99 (A. V. Rogers 42, D. D. Little, 4 wickets for 17, F. Tuppy 4 for 23); LIVERPOOL COLLEGE, 100 for 4 wickets (D. D. Little 53 not out).

A. P. F. CHAPMAN'S CENTURY

A BRIGHT INNINGS AT BATH

The covers had been removed from the pitch at Bath yesterday when a fine drizzle came over the Mendip Hills and delayed play for an hour. The same kind of rain remained in the air for most of the day, and kept the turf slow and easy. The sun did not come out until the last hour, by which time Kent had gained a lead of 91 runs on the first innings. Somerset then cleared off all but 15 of this lead for the loss of one wicket.

Ashdown and Ames continued the Kent innings, and Ames scored most of the 68 runs that were added in the hour before luncheon. Ames continued to show plenty of confidence in stepping out to drive, but not long afterwards, when the partnership had produced 109 runs for the third wicket, he was out to a catch in the deep field.

A. P. F. Chapman then began his innings, but quickly lost the ultra careful, and never entirely happy, Ashdown, whose 50 runs had taken him two and a half hours to make. The bowling of Ashdown by Andrews cannot be said to have started an anxious time for Kent, for it had started already. Chapman was no more comfortable than Ashdown and G. B. Legge, who was soon bowled for two. It was not, however, until Todd had been caught in the slips by Hunt off the bowling of J. Lee, who just previously had relieved Andrews, that Kent really looked in a serious position. A repetition of the extraordinary Somerset collapse on the previous day, when the last four wickets had fallen for no runs, was hardly to be expected, but all the same 195 for six looked anything like a pronounced lead on the first innings. Nor had the batting so far been up to the Kent standard. Certainly, so far, the pitch had not appeared to help the bowlers.

T. F. Mitchell was not very happy in playing the careful game, but Chapman began to add to his occasional drives to the off boundary some equally powerful strokes to the on. Mitchell also began to use his exceptional physique to effect, and at the tea interval the Somerset total had been well passed and the situation saved. Up to this point Chapman had not given a chance, though two of his bigger hits had gone dangerously near to a fieldsman on the boundary's edge. After tea Chapman hit out regardless of risk and had the amazing luck to be dropped three times in the first two overs after the interval. He was missed in the deep-field, and at slip off Andrews and in the deep-field off White. Incited rather than encouraged by all this, Chapman and Mitchell added a 6 each to their scores before the latter was caught off a mishit to third man. This partnership had added 96 runs for the seventh wicket, and so had completely altered the whole course of the game. Chapman reached his hundred, and was out soon afterwards for an entirely worthy, if not great, innings. Undoubtedly it was a captain's as well as a first-class hitter's innings, though Chapman is not captain of Kent. The strokes included one 6 and 12 4's. He had his wicket thrown down when backing up Freeman, who had threatened to be run out half a dozen times in skittishly backing up Chapman.

In the last hour Somerset had Young bowled by Ashdown, but E. F. Longrigg was even more at home than on the previous day and, with R. A. Ingle settling down more quickly than usual, runs came at a pace that delighted and surprised the spectators.

Score:—

SOMERSET.—First Innings

Young, c. Hardinge, b. Woolley	23
E. F. Longrigg, c. Ashdown, b. Hardinge	112
R. A. Ingle, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	0
Lee (F. S.), b. Freeman	0
J. C. White, c. Ames, b. Freeman	17
C. C. Case, b. Freeman	53
E. J. H. Hart, b. Wright	0
Tarr (J. W.), c. Hardinge, b. Ashdown	11
Hunt, c. Chapman, b. Freeman	0
Jackes, l.-b.-w., b. Freeman	0
Andrews, c. and b. Freeman	0
Byes, 5; l.-b., 3; n.-b., 1	9
Total	228

Second Innings.—Young, b. Ashdown, 3; E. F. Longrigg, not out, 40; R. A. Ingle, not out, 25; leg-byes, 8. Total (1 wkt.), 76.

KENT.—First Innings

Hardinge, c. Lee, b. Hunt	4
Ashdown, b. Andrews	50
Woolley, b. Hunt	32
Ames, c. Lee (J. W.), b. Hunt	74
A. P. F. Chapman, run out	107
G. B. Legge, b. Andrews	2
Todd, c. Hunt, b. Lee (J. W.)	4
T. F. Mitchell, c. Harding, b. Andrews	32
Freeman, c. Lee (F. S.), b. Andrews	7
Wright, c. Hunt, b. White	4
Fairservice, not out	0
Byes, 1; l.-b., 2	3
Total	319

BOWLING ANALYSIS

SOMERSET.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Wright	14	1	28	1	Woolley	9	3	29	1
Ashdown	8·1	3	11	1	Todd	9	0	25	0
Fairservice	13	2	34	0	Hardinge	6	4	7	1
Freeman	35	7	85	6					

KENT.—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Andrews	33·2	6	87	4	White	30	5	92	1
Hunt	31	7	77	3	Young	2	0	7	0
Lee (J. W.)	15	4	53	1					

Umpires.—Stone and Huddleston

A CAMBRIDGE RECOVERY

FINE BOWLING BY A. H. FABIAN

Cambridge were 131 runs behind Yorkshire when each side had completed an innings at Cambridge yesterday, but in their second innings the opening batsmen did so well that when stumps were drawn for the day the University, with seven wickets in hand, were 38 ahead.

The weather was again pleasant, and as the day proceeded the pitch made a steady recovery. When it was rolled after the Yorkshire innings it was soon obvious that the bowlers would not get so much assistance from it as they had done on the previous day. Yorkshire were 22 runs behind with six wickets still to fall when play was resumed, and it was due almost entirely to a splendid innings by A. T. Barber that they were able to obtain such a useful lead. Apart from Barber nobody played A. H. Fabian's bowling with any degree of confidence, and at the end of the innings Fabian had the very good analysis of eight wickets for 69. This is about the best performance by a University player at Fenners' since M. J. C. Allom took nine Army wickets for 55 three years ago. Fabian was assisted by some good work in the field, in fact two or three of the catches were brilliant. Barber was batting for two hours and 40 minutes, and his best strokes were two 5's and eight 4's.

It was no light task to face the Yorkshire attack with arrears in excess of their previous total, but G. D. Kemp-Welch and A. T. Ratcliffe played themselves in with commendable steadiness to the extent of a partnership of 108, which is the first time for a number of years that the opening Cambridge batsmen have exceeded the hundred against Yorkshire. In one over from Leyland

Sporting News

(Continued from page 7)

GOLF

THE WALKER CUP

AMERICANS LEADING

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

America won three out of four Foursomes in the Walker Cup at Sandwich yesterday, and anyone can estimate our prospects of winning the match as well as, and possibly more cheerfully than, I can. As a team they played exceedingly well and deserved their lead. They had a greater margin of error and played fewer bad shots. One experienced spectator said they won from the tee, and certainly they were more consistently down the middle of the course. If, however, I am asked for any one reason, apart from the obvious one that they played better golf, I should say that our men threw good money after bad and the Americans cut their losses. Our men had longer bad spells and that seemed to me to do it. C. J. H. Tolley and R. H. Wethered won a magnificent victory, but the other three couples were just a little disappointing. We have always done better in the Singles and I believe we shall again, but we have a hard row to hoe.

The Americans always bring their own weather with them for this match. However much we may pray, patriotically, for an icy wind, the balmiest and lightest of zephyrs arrive on the morning of the match. So it was yesterday. Only one American kept his mittens on. A gentle wind blew behind and from the right at the first hole. The sun shone, and it was a positive effort not to take root on the top of the Maiden and watch exclusively from there. The fine day brought a stream of people, and there was a really large number of spectators, headed by the Prince of Wales. Promptly at 10 o'clock von Elm opened the match with a perfect tee shot, and all those who could resist the magnet of R. T. Jones followed the first match. To anyone who tried to flit from flower to flower and watch all four matches the morning was an extraordinary mixture of ups and downs, hopes and fears, moderate elations and deep depressions. There was one patch of almost unrelieved gloom. R. W. Hartley, who was perhaps thinking about his wounded hand, as a wounded man always will when things go wrong, began badly, and his side lost their first three holes to Jones and Willing. The notion of giving Jones a start of three up is one to depress the most ebullient of temperaments, and that match was early written off as a loss. But otherwise things went for a while very well, or at least well enough. After some beautiful golf by both sides Tolley and Wethered were one up at the 10th. The Americans had been one up at the 5th, and then Tolley, with a superb and characteristic gesture, holed from off the green beyond the hole for a two at the Maiden and a really gorgeous pitch from the left by Wethered at the 10th gave Britain the lead.

Holderness and Stout were at about the same moment one up at the seventh. They had been helped by the two young Americans, McKenzie and Moe, taking three putts from an incredibly short distance on the Maiden Green, and they looked sufficiently settled and confident, although Stout, usually a good putter, was inclined to move his magnificently large body on the greens. Campbell and Smith were two up on Johnston and Ouimet going to the eighth, and might well have been four up but for some fine neck-saving shots near the hole by the Americans. Ouimet was looking rather old and tired and playing some very tired hooks. Taking one thing with another, we were doing well.

Then came a series of most unpleasant bolts from the blue. All the British side emulated Hartley and Torrance, who had lost the first three holes. They all lost holes in threes. A rather too left-handed tee shot of Tolley's to the 13th began it, and Wethered entirely missed his drive to the Suez Canal and his second to the 15th. There were three holes lost in a row and, as Wethered also topped his drive to the 18th, our pair were lucky to escape with two down to a relentless couple. Voigt's holing-out had seemed all the time as certain as death or the King's taxes. Next Smith and Campbell, who seemed to have a real grip on their match, lost their three holes in a row, the eighth, ninth, and tenth, and presented them as it were on a tea tray to the other side. The American couple took what they were given, and then, settling down, ended three up. Their 4 at the last hole was a wonderful effort, for Ouimet hooked the second round his neck, Johnston played a glorious pitch-and-run out of the rough, and Ouimet holed the putt. Finally, Holderness and Stout stood two up with three to go. Holderness missed his tee shot at the 16th and was bunkered, and then all went wrong and those three holes vanished like a beautiful dream. So America held the lead in all four matches and things badly wanted mending.

Probably the best golf of the morning had been that of Jones and Willing, who went out in 33 and came home in 39. That is great golf on so long a course, and the greatest credit of it belonged to Willing, whose iron play and general steadiness had been wonderful. Jones's putting must not be forgotten, however, for he holed everything that any mortal man could have expected of him.

So far all had gone ill, but in the afternoon the clouds lightened. At one time "All Even" seemed the likeliest end of the day's play. This was at the moment when Tolley and Wethered had caught von Elm and Voigt and Smith and Campbell had made so fine a spurt as to turn three down into one up at the seventh. It was not to be, however, for this second spurt died away, so we had to be content with one bright spot, the victory of our first pair in as fine a Foursome match as ever was played.

It was the only match to watch. Our men did not begin well, for they were let off at the first hole by Voigt's missing a putt, and they lost the second where Wethered hooked his drive. That was three down, and then von Elm only half hit his tee shot over Sahara. Tolley got a good one, and the first hole came back. The fourth was halved, and at the fifth a tremendous yell rent the heavens as Tolley, with another of his gestures, once more holed from off the green for 3 at the fifth. It was difficult not to yell when the Americans took three putts at the Maiden, and that was all square. The Americans won the seventh in 4, but at the eighth Tolley again holed out over hill and dale for a 2, and our side were never behind again. They got their noses in front with a 4 at the 10th, and there followed a long series of excruciating halves. The play on both sides was good, but our men were definitely the more aggressive and had the last word at both the 13th and 14th. Still, they could gain no more holes, and at the 16th Voigt played a good shot to within three yards and Wethered was up the bank beyond the green. Tolley played a good run-up; Wethered holed a nice putt, and von Elm could not hole his. Still one up. At the 17th both lay eight to 10ft. away in 3. Wethered holed first and the door was shut. Voigt never turned a hair, but holed for the half. Dormy one. After two good drives von Elm played a great brassy shot to the edge of the green. Tolley replied with a cleek on to the green. Voigt was short, Wethered laid the ball a brief yard from the hole. Humanly speaking we had won and yet you never could tell. Von Elm relieved the almost intolerable tension. He missed his 7ft. putt and Britain had won by two holes. All four had played heroically, but Tolley had played best and his were the devastating thrusts.

Jones and Willing had won long ago, playing more brilliantly than ever. Holderness and Stout were three down at the turn and though they fought on to the 17th we never had much real hope. It was otherwise with Smith and Campbell, who were all square with four to play. Alas, they lost the 15th. Johnston played a beauty to the 16th and Smith followed it weakly with a half-hit shot to the bunker. The 17th was quite steadily and without any real hope halved in five and we were left with five out of eight Singles to win to save our necks.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

U.S.A.		GREAT BRITAIN	
G. von Elm (Detroit) and O. Voigt (New York) (2 up)	0	R. H. Wethered (Worplesdon) (captain) and C. J. H. Tolley (Royal and Ancient), 2 holes	1
R. T. Jones (Atlanta) (captain) and Dr. O. F. Willing (Portland, Oregon) (3 up), 8 and	1	R. W. Hartley (Condon Beach) and T. A. Torrance (Sandy Lodge)	0
R. Mackenzie (Washington) and D. K. Moe (Portland, Oregon) (1 up), 2 and 1	1	Sir E. W. E. Holderness (Walton Heath) and J. A. Stout (Bridlington)	0
H. R. Johnston (St. Paul) and F. Ouimet (Boston) (3 up), 2 and 1	1	W. Campbell (Cambuslang) and J. N. Smith (Eachferry)	0
Total	3	Total	1

Figures in parentheses denote the positions at the end of the first round.

The order of play in to-day's Singles over 36 holes is given below:—

AMERICA		GREAT BRITAIN
H. R. Johnston	v.	C. J. H. Tolley
R. T. Jones (Captain)	v.	R. H. Wethered (Captain)
G. Von Elm	v.	R. W. Hartley
G. Voigt	v.	Sir E. W. E. Holderness
Dr. O. F. Willing	v.	J. N. Smith
F. Ouimet	v.	T. A. Torrance
D. K. Moe	v.	J. A. Stout
R. Mackenzie	v.	W. Campbell

The first match will start at 10 a.m. and there will be an interval of eight minutes between each of the subsequent games.

OLD MALVERNIANS BEAT THE LUCIFER G.S.

The Old Malvernians beat the Lucifer Golfing Society at Coombe Hill by six matches to four.

OLD MALVERNIAN G.S.		THE LUCIFER G.S.	
B. R. Foster	0	Gen. R. C. Critchley (4 and 3)	1
The Rev. W. N. Potter	0	P. C. Burton (6 and 5)	1
W. E. Chetwynd-Stapylton (4 and 2)	1	C. V. Paull	0
D. C. Arnell (1 up)	1	F. Simonds	0
P. D. Hinton	0	T. H. C. Levick (6 and 5)	1
R. D. Paull (3 and 1)	1	L. Webster	0
G. C. Levick (4 and 2)	1	Sir H. Green	0
Total	4	Total	3

FOURBALL MATCHES

Foster and Potter (4 and 2)	0	Critchley and Burton (1 up)	1
Hinton and R. D. Paull	1	Simonds and Webster	0
Stapylton and G. C. Levick (4 and 3)	1	Paull and Green	0
Total	2	Total	1

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. Bingley (Sherwood Forest), who held the title in 1927, regained the Nottinghamshire Ladies' Championship yesterday when the semi-final and final rounds were played at Hollinwell. In the final Mrs. Bingley beat Mrs. A. S. Bright, of the home club, by one hole.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS' G.S.

The Jubilee meeting of the Chartered Accountants' Golfing Society was held at Sunningdale yesterday. There was a tie between F. Green (16) and W. B. Paton (6) for the President's Challenge Cup, both players having a net score of 75. There was also a tie among F. Green, W. B. Paton, and C. V. Grundy for the scratch medal at 81. E. Dexter, who finished one up, won the bogey competition for the A. T. Turquand-Young Cup, J. R. Taylor being second at one down.

St. George's Hill beat Camberley Heath, at Weybridge yesterday, by eight matches to three.

The eleventh annual Inter-County Society tournament for the Schweppe Gold Cup was played at Walton Heath yesterday, when C. H. Parry (9) and H. Boyle (6), representing Lancastrians, winners in 1927 and 1928, won with an aggregate score of 327, Devon, the holders, being second with 333, and Surrey third with 335.

In a match at the Berkshire Club on Saturday, the Rifle Brigade Club G.S. beat the Inner Temple Golfing Society by a margin of one match.

ICE HOCKEY

An Ice Hockey match between Hammersmith and Sussex will be played at Hammersmith this evening, when the teams will be:—

HAMMERSMITH.—G. Scott, goal; T. M. Kellough and G. A. Shrubbs, defence; R. Bradley, G. W. Clode, R. Causey, P. Gardiner, D. W. Porter, and L. Mills, forwards.

SUSSEX.—A. Crow, goal; R. Trethewey and R. A. West, defence; W. R. Hill, J. Learmond, and C. Jaques, forwards; P. S. Hill and V. Bravery, reserves.

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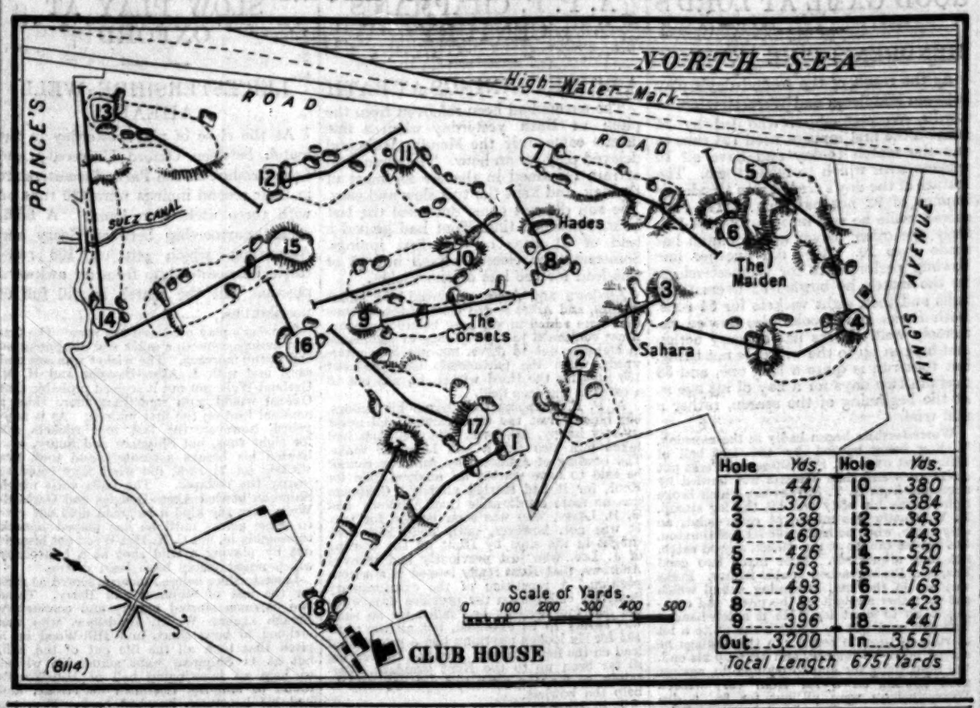

Hole	Yds.	Hole	Yds.
1	441	10	380
2	370	11	384
3	238	12	343
4	460	13	443
5	426	14	520
6	193	15	454
7	493	16	163
8	183	17	423
9	396	18	441
Out	3200	In	3551

Total Length 6751 Yards

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN FINAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

FORMBY, MAY 15

The last lap in the Ladies' Open Championship has been reached and, as a result of to-day's memorable and thrilling play, Miss Glenna Collett, of Rhode Island Country Club, will meet our 19-year-old golfer, Miss Diana Fishwick (North Foreland), in the final round over 36 holes to-morrow. Miss Collett's achievement in reaching this stage is a very fine one. Last year only Miss Wethered prevented her from taking back to the United States the last great golfing trophy to be won by her country. This year she returned to the attack at the head of a very formidable company of invaders, and now, after these have dropped out one by one, remains herself to launch the final thrust after having sustained the brunt of the battle.

To-day she had two very hard matches and only won through by her ability to meet and deal with a crisis, the iron shot and putt with which she disposed of Miss Wilson on the home green being two of the finest consecutive strokes ever played in a championship match. If the United States have every reason to be proud of their representative we can take equal pride in the young golfer who will represent Great Britain to-morrow. A year ago she was still eligible to play in the Girls' Championship, which she had won on the two previous occasions. Last October she fought her way into the final round of the English Ladies' Championship before falling to Miss Molly Gourlay. She has turned that experience to the best account, and now before reaching her majority she is within sight of the highest golfing honour. Whatever happens to-morrow, and it would be idle to underestimate the nature of her task, she has done wonders, with ample time in front of her to do more.

There was only one match in the semi-final round so far as the crowd (again about 3,000) was concerned, and that was the meeting between Miss Collett and Miss Wilson. It was a great match, that increased in interest as it was fought out, hole by hole, until that tremendous climax which left all who saw it for an appreciable moment speechless with amazement and admiration. The match started, the weather having meanwhile cleared, with a half in four, Miss Wilson conceding a putt to Miss Collett that certainly came as a surprise to that lady. At the second hole Miss Wilson was in the cross bunker short of the green in two; Miss Collett was over the green in two, and that was another half, but in five. Long third was also halved in five, Miss Wilson giving Miss Collett another putt that most men would have required to be holed, and it is questionable whether this giving of putts is a good thing especially as there is a recommendation against it. At the fourth Miss Collett drew first blood by holing a putt of 15ft. for a three, but Miss Wilson immediately countered by winning the short fifth in three to four, after Miss Collett's tee shot had finished in the grip on the right of the green. The sixth hole had a definite bearing on the result, for whereas Miss Collett, after playing three looked as if she would be hard put to it to get a five, Miss Wilson after playing two—her ball lay on the down slope of the hill to the left of the green—looked to have a certain five and a chance of a four. However, she was very short with her run-up, and then, with Miss Collett's ball lying dead, she totally misjudged the line of her putt, left herself a yard away, and then hurried so over her last that she could hardly fail to miss it, as miss it she did. That was one down, and she was still one down at the turn, which Miss Collett reached in 39 and Miss Wilson in 40.

Miss Wilson, helped by a rather fortunate kick off a bank to the left off her third, then holed a good putt for a four and squared the match only to lose the 11th in exactly the same way. However, she won the 12th in a good 4 and that was all square again. The 13th was halved in 5 and then, amid great excitement, Miss Wilson got her nose in front for the first time at the 14th, where Miss Collett was short in two and took 5. At the 15th Miss Wilson, off a pulled second, got a rub of the green off a spectator and scraped a half in 5 and that was still one up with three to play. The short 16th was a tragedy for poor Miss Wilson. She pulled her tee shot—that pulling was really what troubled her all through the match—and the ball went into the wood. The local rule enacts that in such a case the ball may be played or treated as out of bounds, the penalty for which is loss of distance only. Miss Collett played and was on the edge of a bunker short of the green; Miss Wilson played a provisional ball which also she pulled, this time into rough grass. When she came up she found her first ball unplayable, and accordingly played the second, which finished in a horrid, deep, loose sandy lie on the other side of the green. Miss Collett just managed to move her ball with her second, but it rolled down into another deep pot bunker from where she got it well out some 10ft. from the hole. That was three. Miss Wilson then played a very brave shot to within a yard of the hole, but Miss Collett made no mistake with her putt and that was once again all square and with two to play. The 17th hole was halved in 5, both players lipping the hole for 4, and then came that wonderful last hole. To it both hit fine drives, Miss Collett's a little too far to the left to give the easiest second, Miss Wilson straight down the middle with a clear run to the hole. Miss Collett studied the problem, took a practice swing with a lofted club, and then hit a magnificent high shot downwind that bit into the green on alighting and finished 10ft. short of the pin. Miss Wilson replied with almost as good a shot, but the ball ran seven yards past. In a tense silence she putted and the ball just sidled past the hole and then, to her eternal credit, Miss Collett went quietly and collectedly up to her ball, hit it, and from where we stood on the balcony of the club we saw it roll smoothly and inevitably in. What a finish!

The other match was, by comparison, a quiet affair, without a gallery and without excitement. In it Miss Fishwick played fine golf, reached the turn in 37, incurring a 6, was five up, and eventually beat Miss Macdonald by 5 and 4.

In the morning the crowd spread itself between the first two matches, in which Miss Collett was playing Miss Cameron and Miss Wilson was meeting Miss Hicks, the larger starting with the second. Later, when Miss Wilson had established a winning lead, the two galleries merged and followed round Miss Collett and Miss Cameron to see the Scots girl put up a very fine fight against her famous opponent. The rain started just as Miss Collett and Miss Cameron started out and, with the wind in a bad quarter, the weather soon become very wet and unpleasant, and it lasted so until the end of the match. Going out Miss Collett played almost perfect golf, reached the turn in an average of 4's, and was two up, Miss Cameron requiring two more. The tenth hole was halved, but Miss Cameron got a hole back at the 11th, where she played a beautiful pitch up to the hole and made certain of her 5, whereas Miss Collett was short with her run-up and failed to get down in two from there. The 12th was halved in 5, and then Miss Cameron squared the match with a beautiful little chip from the edge of the pot bunker on the left of the green at the 13th, which pitched on the grass bank and ran down into the hole for a 3. The next hole was halved in 5, but at the 15th Miss Cameron lost a golden opportunity of becoming one up for the first time when she missed a putt of 3ft. for the hole in 4. That really was the decisive point of the match. Had Miss Cameron holed that putt she might well have won the match, for Miss Collett was obviously feeling the strain and was not happy in the rain. Miss Cameron, with the memory of that putt in her mind, made a bad tee shot to the next hole and only got a half in 3 by running her ball into the hole from just off the green to the right after Miss Collett had run her second to within 4ft. of the pin. She had still to hole her putt, but did that without a tremor. The 17th is evidently a good hole for her, and for the second time in succession she really decided the match at it. Miss Cameron was in trouble all the way and eventually Miss Collett was left with two for the hole from about 14ft. She never left anyone in doubt of the result, for she holed her putt for a 4 and became one up. To the last hole Miss Cameron hit a fine drive, Miss Collett was bunkered to the left. That was Miss Cameron's last chance. She pulled her second clear of the guarding bunkers on the left, but in the rough. Miss Collett, lying well in the bunker, got out pin-high with a full mashie shot beyond the bunkers on the right, but then played a beautiful chip which gave her the chance of a 4 had it been required. It was not, for Miss Cameron ran 12 yards past with her third, and failed to hole her long putt, leaving Miss Collett 2 for a half and the match. Miss Collett took no chances, putted dead, and won a really good match by a hole, the respective scores being 78 and 80.

Now for Miss Wilson and Miss Hicks and the story is soon told. Miss Wilson started playing beautiful golf and set a pace which Miss Hicks could not keep up. Her second to the first hole nearly gave her a 3. That hole was halved in 4. Her second to the second hole (both this and that at the first were high iron shots down wind that bit into the green and pulled up quickly on pitching) gave her a certain 4, and this time Miss Hicks—who each time ran through with her second—could not get a 4. That was one up to Miss Wilson, who increased her lead at the long third by slashing her second right down to the edge of the green before getting a great 4. Both played poor tee shots to the fourth and a half in 5 resulted. Both played perfect iron shots to the short fifth, had putts for 2, but holed in 3, and then Miss Wilson delivered another shrewd blow with a fine 4 at the sixth—a very delicately played chip from beyond the green leaving her ball close to the hole—and that was three up. The next hole was halved in 5, but at the eighth Miss Wilson got a wonderful 3, and with a half in 3 at the one-shot ninth she turned four up; out in 35 to 39 by Miss Hicks. She also won the 10th, and although she lost the 11th the result was never in doubt, and she won by five and four, thus disposing of a very dangerous and good golfer and leaving Miss Collett as the only American menace.

The remaining two matches were both very close. In the first Miss Fishwick received a fright—if anything can frighten her—from plucky Miss Ferguson, a really good and much improved player from Ulster. Miss Fishwick had recently beaten her comfortably in the international match, but she did not do so to-day. Miss Fishwick had the better of things going out, and was two up at the turn By the 14th she had won another hole, but she then played the next two holes badly. Miss Ferguson, taking her chances, won them both, and she should have won the 17th also to square the match, but there she missed a short putt, and Miss Fishwick, with a perfect run-up at the 18th, made certain of her place in the semi-final round.

SIXTH ROUND

Miss GLENNA COLLETT (Rhode Island, U.S.A.) beat Miss H. C. CAMERON (Moray) by 1 hole.
Miss ESID WILSON (Notts) beat Miss HELEN HICKS (Ilkwood Country Club, U.S.A.) by 5 and 4.
Miss DIANA FISHWICK (North Foreland) beat Miss D. FERGUSON (Royal County Down) by 1 hole.
Miss K. S. MACDONALD (Moray) beat Miss S. BAILEY (Coombe Wood) by 2 and 1.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Miss COLLETT beat Miss WILSON by 1 hole.
Miss FISHWICK beat Miss MACDONALD by 5 and 4.

LAWN TENNIS

THE DAVIS CUP

Japan won the first two matches in their tie with India in the second round of the Davis Cup competition, in the European zone, at the Royal Botanic Society's Gardens, Regent's Park, yesterday afternoon. Y. Ohta beat Madan Mohan by 6—2, 7—5, 6—4, and T. Harada beat J. Charanjiva by 6—3, 6—3, 6—1. The Doubles will be played this afternoon at 2.30, when Harada and T. Abe will meet Charanjiva and H. L. Soni, and the other two Singles will be played to-morrow afternoon.

It was the first time that Japan had appeared in a Davis Cup match in this country, though most of their players have been frequent visitors here, and several of them have competed regularly in some of the more important tournaments. Though Japan won rather easily without losing a set, and almost won the last set of the day to love, the match was well fought all the way, and they had to fight for whatever advantage they won and hang on tenaciously to keep themselves in front.

In one thing the match was an object-lesson for many British players, and some of them might have profited greatly if they had been present to see the fine spirit in which the game was played, the absence of all petulance and ill-mannered murmurings and gesticulations with which so many players show their distress and poor spirit when things are not going too well. On both sides the players were ready to accept calmly and quietly the results of their own errors and appreciate the excellences of their opponent's play.

The Japanese players had a great advantage over their opponents in the matter of experience. T. Harada is almost a veteran in Davis Cup matches, for he has represented Japan for many years now in that competition, and Ohta had the advantage of many months' experience of lawn tennis in this country. Against them were pitted J. Charanjiva, the young Cambridge player, and Madan Mohan, the Champion of Punjab, who has been playing here for a few weeks, but was making his first appearance in a Davis Cup match yesterday.

It took Madan Mohan some time to settle down in his match with Ohta. He lost the first set by six games to two, but then he seemed to gain some confidence. Ohta was playing well from the back of the court, some of his driving on the fore-hand being so powerful and accurate that the Indian player had no time to reach the ball. Ohta makes one drive of which he seems fond with a sort of short-arm overhand stroke from which the ball travels quickly with a great deal of top spin to the back of the court, and rises so quickly that it is difficult to reach. After the first set Madan Mohan began to be more successful in getting Ohta's drives back, and he often found Ohta unprepared for his return. Some of his shots down the line, too, were well placed beyond Ohta's reach. The games went evenly at first. Ohta then led by 5 to 3, but Madan Mohan drew level at 5 all, and then Ohta won the last two games for the set. In the third set Madan Mohan got the lead at two games to one, but Ohta soon drew ahead again, and finally won at 6 to 4. Neither player ventured up much from the base-line, and when they did the weakness of their overhead play showed that they would not have gained much by doing so.

It was interesting to see how much Harada retained of his former speed of foot and full repertory of strokes. He showed himself as quick as ever, and able to move freely from one side of the court to the other and turn quite as quickly. He drove finely on the fore-hand, and as he drove the ball seemed to hang in the air a little and not go so far as expected yet retain the force with which it was driven. On the back-hand he was strong and confident, particularly in a fine long shot from one corner to the far corner on the other side. He seemed to choose the right moment to come up to the net, and once there he was not often beaten and his volleying and smashing were finer than any that has been seen in this country this season. Another beautiful shot of his was the half-volley, finely played, though often after the ball was out of play on his side. Against him was a young player whose height and great reach gave him great physical advantages. He was, however, lacking in control and often hit the ball out. With more experience he should be a fine player, for he has, besides his natural advantages, such patience and such force in his strokes that he promises to develop greatly as he learns to keep himself better in hand. The secret of Harada's success was his fine control. He seemed to know just what he could do and did it. There were many long rallies in the match, but Harada generally contrived to win in the end. In the last set he got away easily to lead by five games to none, and when a love set seemed imminent Charanjiva won a game, his only one in that set.

AUSTRALIA LEADING

Australia won both Singles in their second round Davis Cup tie in Dublin yesterday against Ireland. J. Crawford had little difficulty in beating E. A. McGuire by 6—1, 6—2, 6—4. G. Lyttelton Rogers, however, nearly brought the score level. He won the first two sets against E. F. Moon, and only Moon's remarkable tenacity enabled him to win in the last set, which went to 22 games.

The results were:—

J. Crawford (Australia) beat E. A. McGuire (6—1, 6—2, 6—4).
E. F. Moon (Australia) beat G. Lyttelton Rogers (4—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2, 12—10).

WEST KENSINGTON TOURNAMENT

SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—S. W. Harris beat J. D. Morris (6—2, 2—6, 6—1); Captain J. H. Frowen beat G. W. Gibbs (6—2, 6—1); W. H. Powell beat C. Beaumont (6—3, 6—2); E. F. Burton beat the Hon. C. N. O. Ritchie (6—1, 6—2).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—Mrs. Holcroft-Watson beat Mrs. D. A. Alston (6—0, 6—2); Miss N. M. Lyle beat Miss K. R. Clarke (3—6, 6—1, 6—3); Miss D. Gordon beat Mrs. A. K. Guyer (6—3, 6—1); Mrs. C. H. Jameson beat Mrs. H. G. Broadbridge (4—6, 9—7, 6—0).

DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—S. W. Harris and Captain J. H. Frowen beat E. C. Peany and Major R. G. Stone (6—1, 1—6, 6—1); R. C. Mitchell and A. Brown beat G. D. Heaton and N. Mellard (6—2, 6—3); C. G. Eames and G. E. O. Croke-Rees beat R. S. Ashby and J. G. Babbington (6—2, 6—3); G. R. Sherwell and W. H. Powell beat Judge Hargreaves and C. N. O. Ritchie (6—4, 6—1); Captain T. S. Conner and J. E. Rodocanachi beat E. Roper and P. Bukkans (6—3, 6—3).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Mrs. Holcroft-Watson and Mrs. L. A. Godfree beat Mrs. G. Thompson and Miss Beacon (6—3, 6—0); Mrs. C. H. Jameson and Mrs. R. Lycett beat Mrs. H. F. Cobb and Mrs. Lyon (6—1, 6—4); Mrs. A. K. Guyer and Miss N. M. Lyle beat Miss E. C. Mogg and Lady D. Pleydell-Bouverie (6—1, 6—3); Miss J. Fry and Miss M. H. Harvey beat Mrs. G. Godfree and Miss J. Hill (6—0, 6—1); Miss N. G. Radcliffe-Platt and Miss P. M. Radcliffe beat Miss J. E. Stevens and Miss E. Soames (6—2, 2—6, 6—1).—FOURTH ROUND.—Mrs. Holcroft-Watson and Mrs. Godfree beat Miss G. N. Thompson and Mrs. V. Burr (6—3, 6—2); Mrs. Guyer and Miss Lyle beat Mrs. Jameson and Mrs. Lycett (6—3, 6—4); Miss Fry and Miss Harvey beat Miss Radcliffe-Platt and Miss Radcliffe (6—1, 6—1).

MIXED DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—C. G. Eames and Miss E. H. Harvey beat G. F. Turnbull and Miss S. Noel (6—1, 6—3); G. R. Sherwell and Miss N. M. Lyle beat J. R. Rodocanachi and Miss P. Khernander (6—2, 6—4); Captain J. H. Frowen and Mrs. R. Lycett beat J. B. Sturgeon and Miss D. E. Anderson (6—3, 6—2); J. B. Gilbert and Mrs. L. A. Godfree beat J. W. Nuthall and Miss K. Smith (6—4, 6—4); D. Holmes and Miss K. J. Stevens beat M. Tomsle and Mrs. Holcroft-Watson (9—7, 3—6, 6—3); N. Mellard and Miss J. Hill beat H. W. Backhouse and Mrs. Backhouse (7—7, retired); S. R. Harris and Miss J. Fry beat H. J. Burrows and Miss Thomas (6—0, 6—0).—FOURTH ROUND.—Harris and Miss Fry beat Mellard and Miss Hill (6—0, 6—0).

PHYLLIS COURT TOURNAMENT

DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—J. F. A. Hazlet and W. R. Kenrick beat I. C. Duthie and J. K. Henderson (6—2, 6—2); Major G. B. Coates and H. Ross-Skinner beat Lieutenant-Colonel G. V. Conyn and Captain J. W. Woodroffe (3—6, 6—1, 6—2).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. L. G. Owen and Miss K. M. Dearman beat Mrs. J. de Stefani and Miss M. Truman (6—2, 6—3).—THIRD ROUND.—Mrs. C. M. B. Marriott and Mrs. Dudley Gye beat Miss L. Castle and Miss R. Lewis (6—0, 7—5); Mrs. P. Fox and Miss A. A. Kenny beat Miss E. R. Thomas and Miss J. Bersey (6—0, 6—2); Mrs. Owen and Miss Dearman beat Mrs. R. R. W. Jackson and Mrs. K. Macready (6—2, 6—1); Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Phayre beat Mrs. Webb-Bean and Mrs. Dickin and Miss N. Hunt (6—3, 6—4).

CAMBRIDGE TOURNAMENT

SINGLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Dr. A. A. Fyzee beat H. Takaki (6—3, 6—1); A. D. Latham beat K. C. Armitage (6—4, 6—4); Major N. N. Wilson beat A. Hall (6—4, 7—5).—THIRD ROUND.—Fyzee beat M. R. Bhide (6—2, 6—3); K. C. Gandar Dower beat Latham (6—4, 6—4); K. E. Avery beat Kenton (6—3, 6—1); H. G. Watkins beat C. F. Rideon (6—1, 6—2).—FOURTH ROUND.—C. F. Mallroy beat C. A. Maurice (7—5, 6—2); Avery beat Mackinnon (6—2, 6—4); D. R. Rutnan beat A. Perkins (6—5, 6—4).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—THIRD ROUND.—Miss E. Hemmant beat Miss J. Taylor (6—1, 6—2).—FOURTH ROUND.—Miss D. M. Furnivall beat Miss Wentworth Reeve (6—4, 6—4); Miss M. M. Stravenson beat Miss A. Lacy (7—5, 6—4, 6—4); Miss Hemmant beat Miss R. Brewster (6—1, 6—2); Miss M. G. A. Morton beat Miss D. S. M. Biddle (10—8, 6—4, 6—0).

INTERNATIONAL CLUB MATCH

The following teams, representing the International Clubs of Great Britain and of France, will meet in the two-day match which begins at the Roland Garros Stadium at Auteuil to-morrow:—

BRITISH INTERNATIONAL CLUB.—H. W. Austin, H. G. N. Lee, J. C. Gregory, L. G. Collins, and N. Sharpe.

FRENCH INTERNATIONAL CLUB.—J. Borotra, R. Cochet, J. Brugnon, C. Boussus, and R. de Buzelet.

Singles and doubles for members over 40 will be included in the programme. Colonel A. R. F. Kingscote and M. J. G. Ritchie will play for Great Britain, and M. Decugis and P. Blanchy for France.

Wembley beat Nottingham by 31 points to 22 in the Southern League match at Nottingham last evening. Wembley owed their victory to the fine riding of both Arthur Atkinson and Jack Ormston, who each won three heats.

Appraising the cars in competition at one of the Concours d'Elégance on the Riviera

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GRAND PRIX *in Category F, won at Monte Carlo, March* 1930

GRAND PRIX *in Category E, won at Monte Carlo, March* 1930

GRAND PRIX *won at Beaulieu, March* 1930

FIRST PRIZE *in the Tournoi de Super Elégance, won at Nice, March* 1930

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AT recent *Concours d'Elégance* at Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, Ostende and Beaulieu, the Cadillac has won notable awards—as told at the left. Yet its rivals included the most beautiful and costly cars in the world; for on the Riviera, wealth assembles the superlative in luxury.

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Models of the Cadillac and the La Salle, with coachwork by Van den Plas and Fisher—including those which won the Continental awards—are on display at the showrooms of Messrs. Lendrum and Hartman Limited. . . . From £1575 to £935.

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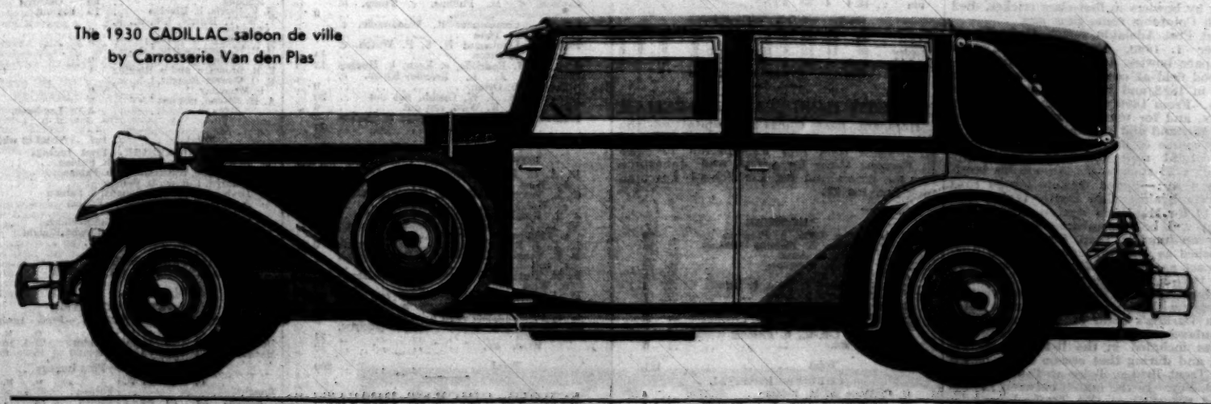

A SPECIAL DISPLAY of Cadillac and La Salle models will be on view all next week at the showrooms of Messrs. LENDRUM & HARTMAN LIMITED, Sole Distributors for London and the Home Counties, 26b & c, Albemarle St., W.1

Parliament

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

COMMONS DEBATE

LORDS AND THE COAL BILL

QUESTION OF HOURS

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, MAY 15

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at 3 o'clock.

The Lochaber Water Power Bill, the Fife Electric Power Bill, and the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Bill were read a third time and passed.

COAL MINES BILL
QUESTION OF HOURS

The House went into Committee on the Coal Mines Bill, the EARL of DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of Committees, in the Chair.

On Part III., which deals with hours of work, LORD MELCHETT moved an amendment (for the purpose of initiating a general discussion) which would have the effect of extending the period during which the 7½ hours' day would be in operation. He said that he had had figures got out from two collieries, and they showed that an increase of hours to eight produced a large reduction of costs and that a decrease to 7½ hours produced an increase in costs. It was almost a crime that they should be dealing with a proposal of this kind at this moment. He could imagine other and happier conditions in the coal industry in which they could safely adopt a reduction of hours and even go back to the seven hours' day, but they were not the conditions of the present time. We were not yet back even to the export figures of 1913. Why, then, should they throw this further difficulty on to already overburdened shoulders? Why could they not arrive, in the interests of all, at some kind of rational settlement? He would appeal to the Government, who surely did not want to do anything which would fundamentally injure thousands of working men. Surely some arrangement could be made in the various areas by which—by a modification of these hours, by altering the times on Sunday, by not taking a short period of a day but periods of a week or a fortnight—they could arrive at almost the same kind of result as the Bill aimed at, but without producing these ill-effects on costs and consequently on wages. The week-end was part of the difficulty of this problem, and it was the same kind of difficulty as arose in connexion with the Washington Eight Hours Convention, but in the latter case the Government were proposing to meet the difficulty and make special regulations for the week-end. The coalowners wished at all costs to avoid another industrial crisis. What was needed was much more friendliness and cooperation in the coal industry.

LORD GAINFORD said that if the period of the existing hours were extended it would secure a certain amount of stability and rest in the industry, which would otherwise be impossible. It was impossible to make long contracts if they had no idea of what it would cost them to produce the coal. This was not the time for an increase in cost, when the men in many of the districts were willing to arrange to work 90 hours spread over a fortnight, which was an average of 7½ a day. They had done their best in the coal industry to overcome their difficulties, and it was the only industry that had been increasing employment in the country. Immediately the hours were increased by the act of the late Government the output increased from 17.9cwt. per man to 20.6, and later, owing partly to the willingness of the men to work and to the introduction of new machinery, to 21.78. If that output was to be reduced it would inevitably come back on the workers and hit them harder than anyone else. All that he was asking Parliament to do was to allow the owners and the men to hear in an amicable way what were the arguments in favour of or against reduction of hours in each district. His complaint was that the men had to a certain extent been badly advised, and that, owing to election pledges, a political atmosphere had been created against a concession which he believed that House, with its cool and quiet judgment, ought to secure for the men if they liked to take advantage of it.

The MARQUESS of LINLITHGOW described the working conditions in Scotland, and urged the need for flexibility in the arrangement of hours.

LORD THOMSON, Secretary of State for Air, said that the coal industry had known for the last five years that the 1926 Act would expire in 1931. It was estimated that the loss due to the first half-hour spread over the whole country would be between 7d. and 10d. per ton. Against that could be set the benefits which the coal industry would derive directly from the Derating Act and indirectly through the application of the Act in regard to freightage. That advantage would amount to between 6d. and 7d. per ton, so that the loss due to the shorter hours spread over the whole country would be almost entirely compensated for. The men did not like working an eight-hours' day, and they frankly expected some advantage from this Bill. The Bill gave them an advantage of 2½ to 3 hours a week. The spread-over would not benefit them at all in some of the greatest coalfields. The Bill represented the first concession that had been made to the men's point of view since 1919. The men had seen their hours lengthened and their wages reduced steadily during that period, and this was the first occasion on which the owners were invited to make a sacrifice.

The Government could not recede on this point, which was a vital matter because it was a human matter. It was not a question of taking sides between coalowners and coal-workers. The mills of big business ground slowly, but they ground exceeding small, and it was that which filled the men with distrust and made it necessary for Parliament to lay down something for the protection of men who could not protect themselves. Reduced wages, longer hours, and subsidies had all been tried and had failed. Now they were bringing in a Bill that provided a new organization and would give the men an instalment of those shorter hours which was their due because the lengthening brought in by the last Government was only temporary and permissive.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY asked what was the good of talking about the rights of the men to have shorter hours if the condition of the industry would not permit of it. The real question was whether this was the moment to throw an extra burden on the trade. If the 7½-hours' day was passed without any kind of elasticity it would constitute an additional and perhaps overwhelming burden. It would be far better for the coal trade to pass Lord Melchett's amendment and extend the 7½-hour day for four years, but he could not help recognizing that the Government were pledged in the opposite direction and that the majority of the House of Commons were also pledged in that direction. He did not believe that any Government would allow the seven-hour day to be resumed in July of next year. To pass the amendment would be tantamount to a rejection of the Bill, and he hoped that it would not be pressed.

EARL BEAUCHAMP said that he supported the view expressed by Lord Salisbury for exactly opposite reasons. He thought that on the whole they had heard too much from the experts in that debate. The experts were all on one side, and he thought that their lordships universally regretted that they had no representatives of the miners in that House to express their views. He would hesitate to insert anything in the Bill which the miners' representatives in the House of Commons thought was inimical to their interests. That was not saying whether their view was right or wrong, but to go against it was against the principle of self-government.

The EARL of MIDLETON said he took exception to the statement of Earl Beauchamp that he would welcome miners' representatives in that House. About 15 months ago, when Lord Clarendon submitted resolutions to their lordships the effect of which would have been to provide for representatives of the Socialist Party in that House after the last election, Lord Beauchamp, as he had done on previous occasions, voted against the proposal. The noble lord's speeches sounded very well, but they had no foundation at all. He (Lord Midleton) had an amendment on the paper which was designed to prevent the position of men being prejudiced in regard to wages by the fact that there was a spread-over of the same number of hours.

LORD DARYNGTON said that this matter was of great importance from the point of view of sales forward. If the Bill passed in its present form and it was not known whether the seven hours' day was to apply in July next, the position would be absolutely impossible.

VISCOUNT HAILSHAM said that the amendment on which they were about to divide would change the Bill from one for shortening hours into one for lengthening hours, and he appealed to their lordships not to vote in favour of it. To do so would probably destroy their chances of getting any concession at all.

LORD MELCHETT said that the appeals of Lord Salisbury and Lord Hailsham left him entirely unmoved. What was the use of elaborate argument about a spread-over of hours if it was only going to last six months? The thing was nothing short of ludicrous.

The Committee divided on Lord Melchett's amendment, which was negatived by 85 votes to 65.

The amendment proposed by Lord Gainford to permit of a spreading of the statutory number of hours over the fortnight by agreement between coalowners and men, to which reference had been made in the general debate, was carried by 123 votes to 16.

CONCILIATION MACHINERY

LORD GAINFORD moved the deletion of Clause 15, which gives the Board of Trade power to constitute a Coalmines National Industrial Board. He said the coalowners resented this body being placed in a position which would delay all settlements in connexion with wages. They would rather settle their own differences with their own men in the districts.

LORD JOICEY said the appointment of a body like this would have a very prejudicial effect on the relations between owners and men.

LORD AMULREE said that it was essential for peace in the industry that this board should be set up. He did not consider it a serious objection that districts differed from each other considerably.

LORD MELCHETT hoped that the amendment would be withdrawn as this was the one clause in the Bill that he liked. It was a move towards peace in industry following closely the lines of the Melcrett-Turner conference.

LORD THOMSON said that the Government were in cordial agreement with Lord Melchett, and regarded this as an indispensable part of the Bill.

The amendment was withdrawn.

The Committee stage was completed and the Bill as amended was reported to the House.

Their Lordships rose at 17 minutes past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, MAY 15

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter to 3 o'clock.

CALCUTTA SWEEP TICKETS

Mr. DAY (Southwark, Central, Lab.) asked the Home Secretary whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that numbers of tickets for the Calcutta sweepstake on the Derby were being obtained for the public through various sources; and whether he had issued any instructions to the police to take action in the matter.

Mr. CLYNES (Manchester, Platting).—No evidence of the commission of any criminal offence has come to my notice. Mr. DAY asked whether the decision laid down as to the sale of tickets applied to the sale of the numbers of tickets. Mr. CLYNES replied that he must have notice of the question. Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford, W., Lab.).—Is the right hon. gentleman aware that Mr. Day has himself purchased tickets? (Laughter.) Mr. CLYNES.—If I knew that action might be taken. (Laughter.)

THE EX-EMPLOYEES OF ARCOS

Mr. SMITHERS (Chislehurst, U.) asked the Home Secretary whether the 11 ex-employees of Arcos who were still in this country were under police supervision; and, if so, what were the conditions and regulations which were being applied to them and, especially, were their addresses known to the police and were they obliged to report themselves periodically.

Mr. CLYNES.—These aliens, like other aliens in this country, have to register their addresses and occupations and any changes therein with the police; but they have not to report periodically. They are not under police supervision, but it is always possible for me to make special inquiry about them.

Mr. SMITHERS.—In view of the record of these men, may I ask why the Home Secretary is not taking further action to see that they cease their propaganda activities in this country? Mr. CLYNES.—It is because of their record that no further action other than what I have announced is considered desirable.

THE BROOKLANDS ACCIDENT

Mr. CLYNES, replying to SIR G. PENNY (Kingston-on-Thames, U.), said that he had seen a Press report of the proceedings at the inquest following the accident at Brooklands last week. The track at Brooklands was private ground and there was no statute which either required or empowered any public authority to make regulations with regard to its use or to impose a speed limit. He observed that the coroner's jury added a rider to their verdict, in which they suggested to the club that the rules with regard to racing should be more strictly supervised, and he had no doubt that the authorities of the club would give careful consideration to this representation.

SIR G. PENNY asked whether the Home Secretary would take steps to see that the general public who attend these gatherings will be protected. Mr. CLYNES.—As I have pointed out, as regards speed, which may be an element of danger, no Department and no local authority has power to intervene. SIR G. PENNY.—Will the right hon. gentleman make representations to the authorities to see that the public are put far enough away to prevent anything of this kind happening? Mr. CLYNES.—No doubt the publicity which will arise from this question and answer will call attention to the matter.

EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS

Mr. FREEMAN (Brecon and Radnor, Lab.) asked the Home Secretary whether he would consider the desirability of withholding licences for further experiments on living animals which had been proved over a long period of time to have failed to reduce the mortality figures, as in the case of cancer.

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Platting).—The answer is in the negative. Having regard to the amount of suffering and the mortality caused by cancer, I could not take the responsibility of a general refusal to grant licences for experiments bearing on cancer which are recommended by the scientific authorities under the Act.

LOTTERIES AND CHARITIES

Mr. GREENE (Worcester, U.) asked the Home Secretary whether, seeing that the present position of the law with regard to lotteries entailed loss to recognized charities, such as hospitals, he would consider the revision of the law so that those desiring to promote lotteries might obtain permission to do so under conditions, such as that a percentage of moneys received should be distributed to approved charities.

Mr. CLYNES.—Proposals of this kind have been considered from time to time, and I recall that in 1918 a scheme was before this House but, though confined to registered War charities, was rejected by a small majority. I am not, as at present advised, prepared to take the initiative in reopening the question.

THE BROADCASTING CHARTER

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether he would inquire into the charter of the British Broadcasting Corporation with a view to its revision so as to make the Postmaster-General responsible for questions such as the treatment and remuneration of the officials of the corporation, and also to enable the programmes to be subjected to effective criticism both concerning their quality and the sums paid in some instances for the rights of reproduction.

Mr. MAC DONALD, Prime Minister (Seaham).—I do not consider that it would be advisable to revise the charter of the British Broadcasting Corporation in the sense indicated by the hon. and gallant member.

THE PALESTINE ARABS

COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of the breaking off of the negotiations between himself and the Arab Palestine delegation, he was taking any steps to remedy their grievances.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—A series of conversations have taken place, in the course of which the delegation have placed their views before members of the Government in a friendly and helpful way. These conversations have now come to an end, but I should not use the expression "broken off." The Government is informing itself of the opinions of the interested parties before deciding what further steps should be taken.

A "CONSULTATION" ON AGRICULTURE

SIR A. SINCLAIR (Caithness and Sutherland, L.) asked the Prime Minister whether, having regard to the condition of the agricultural industry, and in view of the support accorded in this House and in the country to the proposal that a conference of representatives of all three parties should be called to consider the problems arising therefrom, he was now prepared to state whether the Government would summon such a conference.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I doubt if a formal conference would be helpful in view of recent experiences, but I should be glad to have the benefit of a consultation on the subject with leaders of parties, should they so desire.

THE REPARATION LOAN
CONDITIONS OF THE BRITISH ISSUE

Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what form of guarantee would be attached to the British issue of the loan to be issued under the Young Plan.

Mr. SNOWDEN (Colne Valley).—Under the arrangement agreed to at The Hague Conference in January last, the service of the proposed loan will be covered as to two-thirds by a deduction from the unconditional part of the German reparation annuities and as to one-third by a separate payment from the German Budget to the Bank for International Settlements. I am not at present in a position to give any further particulars as to the detailed terms of the bonds, but, of course, there is no question of any guarantee by the British Government.

Mr. ALBERY asked if there was any truth in the report that the British issue would be of a different nature from the Continental issues and, if so, whether that was at the desire of the British Government. Mr. SNOWDEN.—I do not quite know what the hon. gentleman means by being of a different nature, but the bonds issued in London will, I understand, be denominated in sterling and will not have a convertibility into a number of other national currencies. Mr. SMITHERS (Kent, Chislehurst, U.) asked how much of the loan would be issued in London, and if the coupons would be payable in sterling. Mr. SNOWDEN.—Yes, the coupons will be payable in sterling. I could not at the moment say how much will be issued in London, but we are entitled to £5,250,000 if the total issue be £60,000,000. Mr. WISE (Leicester, E., Lab.).—Will there be any guarantee that British capital will not be used to purchase those portions of the loan issued in New York, Paris, and elsewhere? Mr. SNOWDEN.—The hon. member knows quite well that there is an internationalism in these issues—(hear, hear)—and I do not see how it would be possible for a national of some other country to be prevented from buying a British issue. But the fact that we are insisting on the retention of the whole of the London issue in this country shows that we are quite alive to that point.

Mr. STRAUSS (Lambeth, N., Lab.) asked if the proportion of the loan to be issued in London would be equivalent to Great Britain's share of German reparations.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—Yes. The whole of the proceeds of the Reparation Loan issued in London will be retained by the British Empire.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES AND IMMUNITY

Mr. DALTON, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Bishop Auckland), who was received with Ministerial cheers and ironical Opposition cheers, informed LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TROTTE (Tiverton, U.) that no consular representatives of foreign Governments in this country enjoyed any diplomatic immunity nor any relief from rates, either on their business premises or their private residences.

BUSINESS NEXT WEEK

Mr. MAC DONALD informed Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) that the business next week would be:—

Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday.—Supply.

NAVAL CONFERENCE
THE PRIME MINISTER'S REVIEW

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I move the adjournment of the House in order that an opportunity may be given to discuss in the widest possible way the work and issues of the recent London Naval Conference. May I say, before entering into the subject itself, that, whatever the achievements of the Conference may have been, however small they may have been, they were only possible by the very great forbearance, helpfulness, and good will of the delegates from all countries which were represented. (Cheers.) No chairman will ever be able to look back upon such sheer enjoyment of hearty cooperation with his colleagues as I do when I think of the London Naval Conference.

Although the immediate subject of the Conference was the Navy and Naval affairs, let there be no mistake about it, the London Naval Conference was not merely a Naval Conference. It aimed at making a substantial contribution to the problem of general disarmament. We must bend our attention not merely to the sea but to the air and to the land, because by the mere limitation of one form of armaments we are not going very far in order to secure the peace of the world. (Cheers.) We had also to note another very serious circumstance. Since the failure at Geneva in 1927 great deterioration in the peace spirit has taken place. I attribute no blame for that failure, but if hon. members will look at the shipbuilding programmes and various other military programmes since 1927 they will find that the failure at Geneva has been a great impetus to trusting once again to military preparation rather than the pursuit of pacific ends.

Another situation which was only too apparent was this. Since the last War we have created the League of Nations. We have signed arbitration treaties of varying scope. We have signed treaties of peace, peace pacts like the Kellogg Pact, but, curiously enough, when we came to close purposes on the problem of armaments and the provision of arms, the mentality of the assumptions regarding how wars are to be kept off and national security established, we found deplorably little trust placed upon these peace pacts and the organizations to secure peace. (Hear, hear.) The nations undoubtedly are falling back into their old mentality. The old fears, the old superstitions regarding security are returning, and exactly the same kind of arguments that were familiar before 1914 are coming back unblushing and unashamed in 1930. I do not say these things in order to strike a pessimistic note, quite the opposite, because the time is still with us when we can stop it and, by making a sturdy effort to change that mentality, to hold back this tide that is flowing to international destruction, we can still save Europe and the world from what is called "the next war." (Cheers.)

AGREEMENT WITH AMERICA

We had these things in mind during those long days of the London Naval Conference. There was a general view that very little could be done by way of advance in naval disarmament until the United States and ourselves had come to an agreement. I think that view was sound. We had come to an agreement on words. Our predecessors had said quite candidly that they were perfectly willing that the United States should build to parity, but what had not been said was what was the programme of parity. There was a school, or there were certain individuals, who had come to the view that it was unnecessary to pursue the agreement any farther. Just let us say parity. We never could imagine a conflict with America. Why should we worry about the force that America was putting upon the waters, whether they were putting 8in. cruisers or 6in. cruisers or whatever they cared to build? It was no concern of ours. That view is a very attractive one, but it is a very unsound one. If the whole world occupied with America the same relation which we do, it might be a very sound view, but, unfortunately, that is not the case, and, whether we take notice of what is being done on the other side of the Atlantic or not, other nations will. (Hear, hear.) With those other nations we are concerned, and, consequently, one has had to come to the conclusion, and I have come to the conclusion, after very careful consideration, that the foundation of a real, secure international understanding relating to naval building must be an agreement between America and ourselves such as we were able to effect at the London Naval Conference. That piece of work has been done. (Cheers.)

There were two other objects that the Naval Conference had to try to achieve. The first was this. What is so disturbing to peace is not always so much the size of fleets as the growing competition in the building of fleets. The most deadly thing that can arise once again is a return to that competition which existed between Germany and ourselves prior to 1914. I repeat that it is not always the size of the fleet that is dangerous; it is the competition between possible rival fleets. Unfortunately that was beginning—that had begun—and, therefore, as soon as the opportunity arose to get the five leading naval Powers of the world at the moment, at any rate, to come together, we had to strive with might and main to come to an agreement which would end competition.

I tell the House quite candidly that, if it had been necessary to increase the size of our Fleet in order to get an agreement which would have ended competition, it would have been an economy. It would have been wisdom for the time being to increase the size of the Fleet rather than lose the opportunity of getting certain standards set upon which further negotiations could proceed. If hon. members will turn their minds to the relations between Canada and the United States to-day on the lakes dividing those two countries, where there are no armaments except insignificant things, and if they would remember that however great the failure—or I would rather put it, however imperfect the success—of the Washington Conference, the limitation in expanding tonnage put into capital ships and aircraft-carriers has had a tremendous effect in keeping those buildings stable and giving us a chance, which we did take, of not considering programmes, which are most difficult things to manipulate when you are negotiating, but considering actual strengths and, in consequence, being able to reduce these figures without one-tenth of the trouble which we had to reduce figures regarding regulated categories of ships both in this country and in the others.

STOPPING COMPETITION

The stopping of competition in building is worth a great sacrifice. We have given nothing by way of expansion. We have succeeded as regards three Powers at any rate in stopping competition. (Cheers.) We have also succeeded in getting from the other two Powers, which, for various reasons, were unable to subscribe to Part 3 of the Treaty, declarations that they are going to consider the situation in which they find themselves with a decided and decisive determination to accommodate their building in the future to the standardization that has been put into Part 3 of the London Treaty. That is a very great achievement.

I come to the second of the other two points. Competition was the first and the next is reduction. So far as reduction is concerned, we were only able to get three Powers to agree to it. But the story is not yet finished. It is still being continued, and all I can say at the present moment is—if I may say so without doing any harm—that after such speeches as that delivered by Signor Grandi the other day, breathing the very best spirit that animated the London Naval Conference, I am encouraged to entertain hopes that the continuing conversations will be successful. (Cheers.)

The House will remember that the Conference at Geneva was a Three-Power Conference. Anyone who likes an easy job must have envied those who had to handle only three Powers, because that is easy business compared with handling a Three-Power Conference which had unified interests. I am not at all sure that it might as a spectacular effect have been greater if the London Naval Conference had been from the beginning only a Three-Power Conference. A Three-Power Conference would have been a high-seas conference pure and simple—America, Japan, and ourselves—but Great Britain never could get security on only the agreement of a Three-Power Conference. We had to face the tremendously more complicated and difficult problem of grouping the United States and Japan with ourselves for what I have called high-seas purposes, and then group France, Italy, and ourselves for European and Continental purposes. That is the problem. That is the tremendous difficulty. Although a Five-Power Conference, as a matter of fact it was not merely five separate nations, but it was two separate groups of Powers consisting of three each. Great Britain practically claimed the double part, appearing in the high-seas group and also in the Continental, and I might add this: Great Britain on this occasion, as on several previous occasions, was not merely representative of this country, but we had seven independent, practically—I do not want to use words which would be misunderstood over here or in the Dominions—autonomous—I believe that is not quite satisfactory now, but in any event do not misunderstand me—we had six Dominions and India represented at London by admirable men, each holding his own view and each the head of an independent delegation. The various problems for the handling of such a Conference do not require to be stressed, but for the first time in history, as a result of this Conference an agreement has been come to which covers the most formidable battleships on the one hand and the smallest submarine on the other. This has been possible because, not a new method, because it has been tried before, but an old method has been tried with a little more consciousness than hitherto, a little bit more thinking out as a fairly efficient method for handling such an arrangement as this. The old method was this.

A SYMPATHETIC ARRANGEMENT

If we had tried say a 10 years' agreement we could not have got such a sympathetic arrangement as we have got. We, therefore, proposed first of all that the Treaty should last until December 31, 1936, that it should be the subject of consideration in 1935. In that way we got the various Powers to make a comparatively short-time agreement, but take care that in that agreement certain essential things have to be fixed, such as limits of tonnage and so on—to fix the essential things now and then in 1935 revise the experience of five years. The result will be further reductions, more stringent limitations upon competition, closer relationships between the Powers that but for those Conferences would remain apart, and a much more solid and suitable laying of foundations upon which the fabric of peace has got to be based. The Washington Treaty dealt with battleships and so we did not deal with them except on two points. The Washington Agreement allowed us to keep 20 battleships until 1936. It allowed us to keep five battleships until 1936 over and above the 15 which was fixed as our quota. It allowed the United States three and Japan one, but the Washington arrangement was that we should have 15 battleships, United States 15 battleships, and Japan nine battleships. We decided mutually—the United States, Japan, and ourselves—at once to cut off our superfluous battleships and keep on the basis of 15. That is going to save, according to estimates, about £4,000,000. But then there was something much more serious than that as a consequence of the Washington Agreement. Between now and 1936 replacement would have had to come into operation. We should have had actually to have had five new battleships in commission before 1936 and to be building five, and those would be at various stages of their construction. Japan, United States, and ourselves said we will cut the whole thing and go in for an absolute holiday so far as battleships are concerned. That will save us about £50,000,000 up to 1936.

There are various suggestions made by my good friends behind me that we ought to use this opportunity either to devise a new battleship or to reduce the tonnage of battleships. The battleship at the present time is 35,000 tons, and it is suggested that we might put a 10,000-ton battleship on the water instead of a 35,000-ton. First of all we could not get any two Powers to agree as to that reduction. They were quite willing to reduce, some to 28,000, some to 25,000, but no Power would reduce to 10,000, and the reason put up was that you cannot build a battleship of 10,000 tons. I do not know; I am an amateur; but I avoided the difficulty by seeing or thinking I saw that if you begin to tamper with your battleships you do not know where you are going to end. Instead of having a problem of a small type of battleship of 10,000 tonnage the chances are that your naval designers will evolve a totally new type of fighting vessel and you will have then to put a fleet or a section of a fleet of this smaller type of vessel on the sea in order to keep up with the competition of the other Powers. I think that the view we took was sound; that, instead of tampering with battleships, to stop building until 1936, because by 1936 there would be plenty of time to consider what is the function of the battleship in naval strategy, what is the size of the battleship, and what is the advantage of the heavier type of war vessel which has been devised by the various naval designers all over the world, or what would please me far better is whether we cannot come to the conclusion that the battleship had better be regarded as an obsolete vessel.

THE CRUISER CONTROVERSY

On the cruisers there has been a good deal of controversy in which the Admiralty has been blamed, that, instead of 70, which has been the figure, up to now, regarded as the minimum for safety, we had fixed upon 50, made up of 15 8in. cruisers and 35 6in. cruisers. It has been said that that has been done by us under pressure by the United States. That is not the case. Before the United States gave any views at all upon the subject we were having this subject investigated by our experts. The Admiralty's position has been already declared and I will declare it again so that there may be no misunderstanding in this matter. The Admiralty's position was that under international conditions such as they exist to-day the number of 50 cruisers could be accepted for a strictly limited period provided always that other Powers met our standard of 50 and provided that in our number, that is in our 50, there is a proper proportion of new construction suitable for extended operations. The meaning of that is this—there is nothing terrible or horrible, nothing that could shock my pacifist friends—a good many of our 6in. cruisers at the present time were built specially for war purposes, and during the War, and their operations are meant to cover only the North Sea and the immediately adjoining waters of our coast, and in replacing them the Admiralty said that they would require to have cruisers not of more tonnage, not of heavier metal or anything of that sort, but cruisers which would enable sailors to be comfortable inside them if they were farther removed from Great Britain than these special war-built vessels allowed them to be. The saving on the programmes of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines is estimated at a sum of about £13,000,000.

CRUISER TONNAGE LIMITATION

Another point has given rise to a great deal of discussion and if I have not been able to follow the seriousness of the discussion it is because I think our critics have discovered a very bad mare's nest. The House is now familiar with the controversy about the 91,000 tons limitation. It is an intricate sort of point and one which is not easy to explain, although it is exceedingly simple in itself. Let me see if I can get the House to understand the position. The London Naval Treaty provides that cruisers built before January 1, 1920, that is, War cruisers, really shall be valued for the purposes of the Treaty at 16 years. That is, when they have passed their sixteenth year they become over age. Cruisers built after that year will be valued at the age of 20 years. Then it is provided that we shall build in replacement and in relation to our 50 cruisers which are to be on the sea in 1936—no more than 50. We shall build new construction equal to, up to 1936, 91,000 tons. Does that allow us to have 50 cruisers? That is the point. The critics say, no. It works out in this way. If we take the 16-year cruiser in the bulk and scrap it all and replace it before 1936 we should have to build 62,220 tons more than we now do. We retain, in other words, in our 91,000 tons or because of our limitation to 91,000 tons, 62,220 over-age tonnage taking over age at 16 years. None of the over-age tonnage is more than three years over 16.

If we take 20 years as the life of the cruisers in 1936, the 91,000 tons would satisfy all replacements and give us 11,820 tons over and above it. What is the situation? There are two things that we have to consider, and I believe that the expert is with me here. I know that he has dinned it into my ears again and again until I believe that my advice is given without dissent. It is a great mistake to have a big block of ships in any category which is of the same age. I cannot discuss that matter. I am told that that is so and I have accepted that as true, but I will tell the House what is the parallel condition and result of that, and I do understand that part of it, that if, say, in 1931 you lay down more than your average annual requirements in cruisers you take more men into your dockyards for construction and take them into your private yards also than you can keep going two and three years afterwards. The result—I have had it taken out—is that one of the great troubles that Government after Government has experienced in the employment of labour in dockyards has been that the curve of demand for labour has gone up and down and up and down. Therefore, when you get a chance, as we now have, of regularizing the curve and making it far more of a straight line, averaging your demand so well out that you do not require to wiggle waggle your demand for labour, you ought to take your opportunity, and that is involved in this proposal.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.).—I do not want to interrupt the right hon. gentleman in an intricate statement, but can he say for our information, if 91,000 tons enables cruisers to be replaced during the next five years with a 20-years life, how many tons would be required to enable them to be replaced after a 16-years life?

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I am sorry if I have not made myself plain. I am sure that it is my fault. Take the 16-year basis, and supposing you said that you will disregard all block building. You may have 20 cruisers falling out in one year because they have come to

(Continued on page 10)

ALCOHOL.

YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

(ARTICLE 12.)

The drink question to-day is very different from what it was fifty, or even twenty-five, years ago. Values have changed. During the last quarter of the last century life was easier in every way. There was greater prosperity and less competition, less "struggle for life." In those days, if a man over-indulged in alcohol, provided he did not do it to a socially reprehensible extent, it mattered comparatively little. We will not go so far as to say that over-indulgence in alcohol was the rule rather than the exception, but the thriving times lent themselves to an expansiveness which we cannot afford to-day. To-day professional men, business men, writers, artists, brain-workers of all sorts dare not make a habit of festivity or live too richly. There is too much competition. It is, for better or for worse, the day of the very abstemious. It was a maxim of the late Sir Richard Burton's that for health and comfort a man should conform exactly to the habits of the country in which he found himself. The same may be said of the decade in which he lives. An over-night excess of port and old brandy is as fatal to the man who has to do a full day's work under modern conditions as a light luncheon of beefsteak pie and roly-poly pudding would be to a man living in the Southern Soudan. Unfortunately, however, habits are tenacious things and not easily discarded; and the most tenacious of all is the drink habit. We are not here referring, of course, to the hopeless drunkard, but to the respectable man who, through never letting a day go by without consuming a certain quantity of alcohol,

HAS COME TO RELY ON IT.

In all probability such a man would not have any idea of the hold alcohol had acquired over him until he tried to give it up. That is usually the way. But the awakening would be none the less rude and disquieting; rude, because unexpected; disquieting, because once alcohol ceases to be a slave and becomes a master he (if we may think of alcohol anthropomorphically) develops into the very worst form of tyrant, whom only a revolution can displace. It is the function of the Turvey Treatment to make the revolution; and it does so swiftly, quietly, and with the least possible trouble to everyone concerned.

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Parliament

(Continued from page 9)

over 16 years. Next year you may have four, and next year you may have 10 falling out. That is an absurd arrangement. Therefore what you have to do is to take your average falling out, and in the year when 20 fall out your average will not give you enough rebuilding, but as you go along and you average your requirements, your apparently short commons in allowance of replacement satisfy you, you have regularized your demand for labour, and you also properly co-ordinate your fleet. Whether the 91,000 tons will do that or not, that is the idea; but if we had taken the 16 years' basis and replaced every one as soon as it came out we should have required 62,220 tons more. If we had taken it as 20 years, then we have got 11,820 tons too much, so that the average falls between 16 and 20, slightly nearer, I think, the 20 than the 16. I apologize to the House for delaying so long on that point. I have done my best to make it plain or at any rate to put the House in possession of the idea which is behind what appears to be rather absurd mathematics.

As regards the United States there was no provision required for it, because it was building up to parity and it had no replacements. As regards Japan there is no figure there, although if hon. members look carefully at another article they will find that that other article does impose certain limitations. As a matter of fact Japan, using all the rights that it has got and all the special privileges that it asked for in order to enable it to keep labour in its yards and not to have four years absolutely blank in building cruisers—we met it sympathetically, and when it uses all its rights against our 91,000 tons it cannot possibly fit up one single ton above 85,655 tons.

I pass from destroyers and submarines, as there is nothing special in regard to them. We tried to get reductions there, but could not get them, and I would like to remind the House that when we enter an international conference we do not get what we propose but what we can get our colleagues in the conference to accept with us. We can fight as hard as we like to get them to accept more than they are willing to do, but when the last word is said it is the last word of a conference, and not the last word of the majestic and imperious will of any one Power.

Then in addition there were a great many technical points, apparently small, but of the very greatest importance as regards the future. There was the size of units, armaments, the definition of cruisers, destroyers, special ships, aircraft-carriers. There was the rule about the use to which submarines might be put in attacking merchant vessels, rules for scrapping, displacement, and so on. You read them with dull minds as you go down column after column of the London Treaty, but do remember this, and I hope hon. members will not forget it, that these little definitions, these pettifogging little points, have just been like nails on the way, pricking and puncturing every attempt to get over the preliminaries of a real international naval agreement.

There is one important point, a point of difficulty which on the face of it made Geneva an impossibility. Ought, when efforts are being compared, the settlement to be upon what is called the globular tonnage—that is, the total tonnage of all kinds of ships—or ought it to be divided into categories and each class assigned a number of tons for itself? Italy and France fought us; America and ourselves stood side by side; and there was no possibility apparently of reconciliation. There was the famous French memorandum put in at Geneva. There were our proposals and the United States proposals, and no bridge, golden or other, appeared to be possible. Well we have settled it. It has been settled with this precaution—which I felt I ought to take because I wanted to see just another step forward before letting it go loose, perhaps to be applied by those who still were not quite converted to the formula—and that was that before we finally accept it in the abstract as a formula that should be applied again and again we would just like to see the first results of it in figures. It has gone on to the Preparatory Commission of the League of Nations, and we have put in it the precautionary condition that before we can completely subscribe to it we should like to see what figures it produces in relation to the programmes which we have been working out at the London Naval Conference.

"A GIGANTIC TASK"

All these are really, I think, very good achievements of the Conference. So I think I can leave it there. It is a gigantic task. We have simply made a little nibble at the cherry. There is no use magnifying it, and there is no use minimizing it. The Conference has done some very good preparatory work, very essential preparatory work, although as a matter of fact—and this ought to be said for the Conference—five weeks were absolutely lost on account of the change of Government, and that must be taken into account when the time taken up by the Conference is being reckoned. Conversations between Italy and France, and the Preparatory Commission at Geneva must go on. We have to face land problems, and air problems, and to co-ordinate them altogether into a well-thought-out and well-balanced scheme for providing security and actual reduction. The greatest obstacle of all is that mentality of people who, whilst they know perfectly well that they will never get security by military power, nevertheless, as soon as you bring up their experts and their representatives to face actual proposals and programmes of reduction, will quibble and shrink, and, whilst admitting that they are taking risks of war, are unwilling to take risks of peace to see whether that would not be more successful than the other. That has been our work—imperfect, unfinished, but nevertheless done in the very best of good will, and with steadfast determination towards peace. It may be postponed for the time being, but every representative of the Five Powers has gone back determined to do everything he can to continue to advance the cause of peace. (Cheers.)

MR. CHURCHILL'S THREE SUBMISSIONS

"HAMSTRINGING" THE NAVY

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) said that the practical question before the House was the wisdom or unwisdom, the merits or demerits, of the proposed Naval Agreement. He proposed to make three main submissions to the House:—

1. That the Agreement of London was not the natural successor or child of the Washington Agreement of 1921, but on the contrary differed fundamentally from it. (Cheers.)

2. That it was not a Treaty of Parity at all in the sense that Great Britain and the United States should be equal Powers upon the sea; but that, on the contrary, it was the formal acceptance by Great Britain of a definitely inferior sea power. (Cheers.)

3. That the London Agreement contained within itself subsidiary provisions which would have the effect of ensuring that that inferiority was attained before the treaty came to be revised in 1936. (Cheers.)

The Washington Treaty stood upon the basis that Great Britain and the United States should be equal in all battle elements of their respective fleets, thus having equal rank and status upon the seas and oceans. It was confined exclusively to those elements. It did not raise any question of disparity, amounting to the most complete contrast that could be imagined between this small and densely populated island, dependent for its food from across the seas, the centre of a Commonwealth of nations and dependences spread all over the world, lying itself in the closest proximity to the European storm centre, and the vast State, almost a continent, virtually self-contained for every essential of life and separated by thousands of miles on either flank from all possible attack. None of this disparity was raised by the Washington Treaty of 1921. It confined itself to the battle sphere; it left unfettered our right to take necessary measures for the protection of our commerce and our food supplies by cruisers, convoy vessels, and also our right to make provision for flotillas and small craft as they might be required, so long as submarines remained a great factor in the narrow waters and inland seas through which so much of our economic life-blood had to flow. (Cheers.)

INSTRUCTIONS TO LORD BALFOUR

QUOTATION FROM A CABINET PAPER

To show how strongly these points were insisted on at Washington, he need only cite a passage in the instructions which were sent to Lord Balfour, our chief representative, by the Government of that day:—

> We welcome your decision to press for the total abolition of submarines. Even if you can obtain this, we wish to be consulted before a final decision is taken upon the limited scale of submarine or small craft permitted to the various signatories. The position of Britain, with her world-wide responsibilities and food supplies on the one hand, clearly requires a larger measure of freedom from that acceptable by self-contained nations. We apprehend, however, that there is very little chance of the abolition of submarines being agreed upon, and in that event we must insist at all costs upon absolute freedom in regard to the character and number of all vessels under, say, 10,000 tons. We cannot, in the face of French freedom to construct a great submarine fleet, to say nothing of the submarine and cruiser construction of other Powers, enter into any agreement fettering our liberty to build whatever numbers and classes of cruisers and anti-submarine craft we may consider necessary to the maintenance of national and imperial life. We feel sure, from our knowledge of your outlook on the whole problem, that you will share this view to the full. Even at the cost of a complete rupture, we feel certain you will not agree to any restriction in this sphere without previous consultation with the Cabinet.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Has that paper been published?

Mr. CHURCHILL.—No. It is an extract from a telegram of instructions which were sent 10 years ago by the Government of which Mr. Lloyd George was the head.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—May I ask whether it is not one of a whole series of instructions?

Mr. CHURCHILL.—Certainly. It is one of an immense series of telegrams, but it is of immense importance in studying these grave matters.

Mr. LAMBERT (South Molton, L.).—Have those telegrams ever been published?

Mr. CHURCHILL.—No, but I take the fullest responsibility for the exercise of my own judgment in this matter.

Mr. LAMBERT.—Surely, under the rules of the House this is a Cabinet document, and should be published, if quoted from.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—I happen to know the document. Is this a Cabinet paper, and if it is a Cabinet paper, has the right hon. gentleman got the usual leave for the disclosure of Cabinet secrets? (Cheers.)

Mr. CHURCHILL.—This is not a Cabinet paper. This is one of a great series of telegrams which have passed, and it is most relevant to the immediate matter. Ten years have passed since these messages have passed, but I should not be doing my duty to the House if, in discussing a matter of this vital importance, I failed to place the grave issue before Parliament with all its lineaments fully portrayed.

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.).—On a point of Order. Is it within the orders of this House that a member who has been a member of a previous Cabinet should quote from Cabinet documents which he has had in that capacity and which have not been published?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I understood in the first instance that that question could not arise because it was not a Cabinet document.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—It is an administrativn paper. (Hon. Members.—"Who sent it?") That telegram was sent upon the authority of Mr. Lloyd George.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S INTERVENTION

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE (Carnarvon Boroughs, L.), who was received with Ministerial cheers,—I should certainly have thought, with due respect, that this was a Cabinet document, and I very much regret that my right hon. friend, seeing that probably this is a telegram which was sent by me, had not the courtesy to inform me. It must have been one of a series of telegrams, the publication of some of which might have been very inadvisable, not from the point of view of the members of the Cabinet, but from the point of view of relations with various countries. I very deeply regret that, at any rate, without some opportunity being afforded me, who happened to be head of that Government, and who probably sent the telegram, of seeing what the nature of the telegram was, the right hon. gentleman should have quoted it. I should have thought, on the point of order, that this was essentially a Cabinet document. (Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—The right hon. gentleman, and, indeed, the House, will realize that it is not my function to say whether it is or is not a Cabinet document. I was only quoting what the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Churchill) said, that it was not a Cabinet document. I cannot be the judge of that matter.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—It is a matter on which I very readily submit myself to the measured judgment of the House and of this country.

Mr. TOOLE (Salford, S., Lab.).—Are we not entitled to know who first published this telegram?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I can only say that, under the rules of this House, when a member is quoting from a document he makes himself responsible for it. Beyond that I cannot go.

Mr. BROCKWAY.—I appreciate that the Chair cannot decide whether this is a Cabinet document or not, but I suggest that it is possible to put to Mr. Churchill the definite question whether this is a Cabinet document or whether it is not.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—In my judgment it is not a Cabinet document, but only one of a series—[Mr. BROCKWAY.—In the judgment of your Prime Minister it was]—of administrative telegrams which have been sent. Replying to the point of Mr. Lloyd George, he would gladly have given him notice of his intention to cite in one form or another the important instructions which were given by his Government in 1921, but he thought that those instructions would so redound to his credit, and reputation—(Ministerial laughter and interruptions)—that he could not conceive that there would be any occasion where he would wish me to consult him. If he had erred in this matter he expressed to him his regret. These were the instructions and the spirit of the instructions which were sent on his right hon. friend's authority and on the authority of his colleagues at the time when he was defending with resolution and success the vital interests of this country.

He had been so much interrupted that perhaps he might recall the House to the theme of the argument which he was addressing to it. His argument was that this London Agreement bore no relation to the Washington Treaty, to which it was, apparently, a supplement, and that the Washington Treaty carefully and specifically excluded all attempts at achieving parity in regard to minor vessels. He had quoted the instructions that were sent by the Government of that day, and he need scarcely say that those instructions were given the fullest effect by Lord Balfour and in the Washington Agreement. The London Agreement, on the other hand, seeks, or purports, to apply strict parity of the naval forces of all kinds, whether required for battle or for trade and food protection, and by so doing brought directly into the foreground of their minds those immense differences in the situation of the two countries to which he had already referred. There then was the fundamental difference which the Pact of London had superimposed upon the Washington Agreement of 1921.

This was a change of principle of the most profound and far-reaching character, which had certainly not escaped the attention of any country in the world except perhaps our own.

ACCEPTANCE OF A SECONDARY POSITION

What we were asked to agree to now was not a treaty of parity at all. Under a superficial and paper appearance of parity this Treaty embodied a solemn acceptance, not only by Great Britain, but by the British Empire, of a permanently secondary position in sea power. We had abandoned, in fact, the principle of the one-Power standard to which our naval strength was reduced after the War. We were no longer to have a Navy equal even for the purposes of battle—he said nothing of trade protection—to the other leading Navy in the world. From all he heard war between the two great English-speaking peoples was completely excluded from their minds. He would, therefore, use to illustrate his arguments letters of the alphabet instead of the names of countries. If they had two navies, A and B, each of which had 20 battleships and 50 cruisers, they had paper equality. But if A, by sending cruisers to raid the trade routes of B, could draw 30 cruisers of B to protect those trade routes, the resultant forces available for battle would not be equal. A would have 40 cruisers to protect her battleships and fight her opponent's battle fleet, and B would have only 20. "One had only to read the evidence which Mr. Stimson had been giving before the Senate Committee, for a report of which they were indebted to *The Times*, in the last few days. Let them see some of the things he said which had appeared only that morning. Mr. Stimson spoke of the Anglo-American equality now established by treaty in the battleship class which could even be turned to superiority if the United States modernized its vessels. He explained how they had put forward a demand for a new great battleship, not because they thought it would necessarily be accepted, but because it would be something to give away so that they would be sure to acquire the right to modernize their battleships, and which, in his words, would have the effect of giving them the superiority in the battle fleet. He proceeded to say that they had secured in the Treaty some superiority in the 8in. class and reduced the British superiority in the 6in. class from 26 to 10 down to 13 to 10. Mr. Stimson went on to say that the United States was to be free to build 10,000-ton cruisers carrying 6in. guns if she chose to do so. When the relative gun power of the United States and Britain was considered he thought it would be found that the position of the United States was even better in that respect than in respect of tonnage.

"A FINAL TEST"

There was one final test to establish his thesis that they were asked to agree not to parity but to inferiority. Let them compare the British and American cruiser fleets, as they would be built, or virtually built, at the end of 1936. He assumed that both countries built according to the Treaty. In modern or new ships Great Britain would have 50 8in.-gun vessels 15 and the United States 18; of 6in.-gun vessels Great Britain would have 14 and the United States nine. The total for Great Britain of modern or new ships was 29, the British aggregating 237,000 tons, and for the United States 27, aggregating 253,000 tons. Nearly all the American 8in. gun ships were still to build, with all improvements in design and power which the naval science of every year made it possible to bestow on new vessels. Therefore he had no doubt they would be superior to the British 8in.-gun ships in every point science could give them. All the American 6in.-gun ships were new or under 16 years and they were of large tonnage. Mr. Stimson made a great point of that, which, of course, was of enormous importance. There was no doubt that of these two cruiser fleets as they would be in 1936 the fleet of the United States would be definitely superior in strength. That was taking no consideration of their different tasks. One fleet had to protect the immense trade routes on which the life of this island depended and the other was for war unconnected with the bringing in of supplies. There was a method of testing which of these two fleets would be stronger. It had been arranged as an alternative that the United States should be free to construct an exact parity cruiser fleet to our own. By so doing they would gain 13,000 tons of additional construction. But were they going to do it? They knew perfectly well that a far better disposition of money for their cruiser fleet would be made by the building which he had set out and not by adhering to an exact replica of our own fleet.

A THREAT OF REVISION

The signature and ratification of that treaty would be a memorable and melancholy event in our history. (Opposition cheers.) The Opposition were powerless to avert such a decision, but they could not accept the slightest responsibility for it, and they held themselves free to review the whole situation. (Loud Opposition cheers.) He was glad that there was provision in the treaty for a review in 1935. He could not understand how expert naval opinion on the number of cruisers required in particular areas to secure our food supplies should be influenced by the agreement of other Powers to the Kellogg Pact, especially when it had unhappily been followed by a marked increase in naval armaments and increased interest in naval strategy. He could understand that arguments about improved conditions for peace might well influence the Prime Minister, the Government, and the House of Commons, but he did not see how it was relevant to the purely technical calculations on which all the previous advice of the expert advisers had been based.

One explanation suggested itself. Fifty large cruisers of the modern type might give us as great a measure of security as 70 cruisers a large proportion of which were small, old, and obsolescent. But this explanation was very largely swept from us by the extraordinary provision under which we were forbidden, for the next five years, to build up even to our replacement quota of cruisers within the tonnage that was still allowed to us, and we were only allowed to build 91,000 tons. Therefore, during that period we should be making a replacement approximately at 20 years' life and not at 16 years' life. He saw no objection to extending the life of cruisers by treaty to 20 years, provided that that condition was simultaneous and obligatory on every other party signatory to the treaty. (Opposition cheers.) But what were we to say to a provision which compelled us, whose cruiser fleet was already largely obsolete, to replace cruisers only after, say, 20 years, while other parties to the agreement were authorized immediately to replace theirs on a 16 years' basis? Thus we were to have neither numbers nor quality. We were deliberately to allow the main character of our cruiser fleet to degenerate into obsolescence, while other Powers would be increasing theirs in numbers and modernity, and the United States would be making enormous and feverish additions to her naval strength! After more than 20 years' close connexion with these matters, he was astonished that any Board of Naval Advisers could have been found to accept the very grave responsibility for such a ham-stringing stipulation. The effect was obvious. It was to make it certain that our cruiser forces would be reduced to that inferiority of which he had spoken before the treaty came up for revision in 1936. That undoubtedly must be considered by them in estimating the importance of the review which they would give to these matters in 1935 or 1936—the fact that by then we should already have definitely become the second naval Power.

British affairs, naval and others, had suffered from lack of will power and lack of national conviction. Other countries had their plans and resolves; we drifted, seeking the easiest way out. Nevertheless, we had not yet reached a position where we need fear to state our views and intentions plainly and resolutely. What were we going to gain? This was called a treaty of disarmament. Whom did it disarm? Japan? She had secured an increase of her ratio, and she approached now to within 30 per cent. of the cruiser strength of the British Empire. France and Italy? They had gone off perhaps to embark on very serious naval rivalry between themselves which would be a cause of grave anxiety to other Powers. The United States was making the greatest naval extension which had ever been seen. The only Power to be disarmed was the Power that had already disarmed the most. The only navy to be cut down was the navy of the only country which could not live without seaborne food. Who wished to go beyond the absolute minimum once it was agreed on? We were told that we had saved on battleships in that we had not got to replace great battleships. There was one great prize which might have been gained by this treaty, and which, if gained, would have made amends for much. Would this immense surrender on our part end the Naval controversy between Great Britain and the United States? To put an end to that controversy he would pay a great price. Would this agreement actually end it? That was the crux. He feared, on the contrary, that this agreement was only the beginning of a protracted, delicate, and difficult controversy between the two countries on technical naval details. He feared this treaty would create misunderstandings and heart-burnings—it had done so already—and would hinder and not help the march towards the great unity of the English-speaking world. (Hear, hear.) If so, all our sacrifices would have been in vain. We ought to strive to unite the British Empire as closely as possible into one effective whole, so that we could cooperate with the other great branch of the English-speaking peoples on equal terms, as equal partners and equal guardians of peace and progress among all nations. (Cheers.) But equality was the foundation of that cooperation. There was the path of safety and honour for all. It was now to be impeded most gravely by action which, though well-intentioned, was wrongly conceived and improvidently executed. A far more stringent examination of this issue should be made by Parliament before we committed ourselves to what was certainly a lamentable, and might well be an irrevocable decision. (Cheers.)

LIBERAL VIEW

Mr. LAMBERT agreed that we wanted to improve the relations between the United States and the British Empire, but, surely, that was far better done by a treaty of arbitration than by a meticulous examination of the strength of the United States Navy. (Hear, hear.) He valued good will and good relations with the United States far more than any battleships or cruisers or submarines. (Cheers.) The Prime Minister had done a great work when he brought about a better state of affairs between the United States and ourselves. Those relations had been chilly and cold before last May. When Mr. Churchill said we had the worst of the bargain, he would remind the right hon. gentleman that just the same thing was being said in the United States. His complaint against the Government was that they had done too little. If the Prime Minister had taken a different course in the earlier part of his administration he would have done much better. Had that right hon. gentleman gone to Washington via Paris he would not have offended French susceptibilities. (Hear, hear.) The Treaty did not go far enough, because, as matters stood, if either the Italians or the French began to build we should have to build too. Although we had done much in the reduction of armaments, yet we should go a great deal farther in view of the Versailles Treaty if European nations had not carried out their obligations to Germany in this matter, and repercussions might be expected.

LIEUT.-COM. KENWORTHY (Hull, Central, Lab.) said that actual parity between navies was impossible of attainment. The most necessary thing was to have political agreement, and on that they could now work. Was it absolutely necessary to build up to the scale laid down in the Treaty? Why not wait to see what happened? When the Treaty had passed through the United States Senate something else had to happen; the Naval Appropriation Bill had to be passed. The cost of building up to parity for the American nation was given to the Senate by Admiral Pratt, as reported in *The Times*, as $1,071,000,000. For us it would undoubtedly mean supplementary estimates this year. He was hoping the American people, while the Senate might accept the Treaty, would refuse to find the naval appropriation for this tremendous expansion of the American Fleet. Why should we set the example? He hoped also that the Japanese people would demand a halt, that the Foreign Secretary's effort at Geneva would be successful, and that the Italian and French programmes would remain programmes on paper.

COLONEL GRETTON (Burton, U.) submitted that the Naval Conference had failed. It was agreed that it was not necessary for us to have an agreement with the United States because, it was urged, there could be no war under present conditions between the two countries. What then was the use of a naval agreement with America, which was the one achievement which the Prime Minister could claim as the result of the Conference? And that agreement had been reached by scaling down the British Navy to a size that suited the United States. (Hear, hear.)

The Treaty was a dangerous one to this country and the British Empire and had been obtained by secret diplomacy. It was calculated not to bring about disarmament, but to bring our country and Government into ridicule.

Mr. M. MAC DONALD (Bassetlaw, Lab.) said he believed the effect of the Treaty on the world had been enormously to reinforce the cause of peace. If we had gone into the Naval Conference asking for the kind of parity of which Mr. Churchill had spoken there would have been no agreement.

REAR-ADM. BEAMISH (Lewes, U.) declared that the Treaty embodied surrender, and would leave an indelible stain on the already murky record of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROCKWAY (Leyton, E., Lab.), while recognizing that the Treaty had led to improved Anglo-American relations, said it would be a mistake to regard it as any substantial contribution to the cause of world disarmament.

CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.) said the Three-Power Agreement represented that the Conference was not even half won. It might appear so mathematically, but it was not so diplomatically, and this country was left with a serious position to defend.

LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare, U.) said that he thought the worst feature of the treaty was Article 21. Under it he saw the possibility of a situation arising in which we should be accused of starting a new race in naval armaments. He hoped the article would never have to be used.

Mr. KNIGHT (Nottingham, S., Lab.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty to state whether the account given in *The Times*, in which Mr. Stimson, replying to Senator Swanson, said that fleet equality for warlike purposes and the protection of commerce had been taken into account at the Conference for the reason that the protection of commerce was inseparable from any combat at sea, was correct.

"PERSONAL AND SECRET DOCUMENTS"

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY TO MR. CHURCHILL

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE congratulated the Government on their partial success. The greatest achievement of the London Conference was the fact that we had arrived at an understanding with the United States and with Japan. (Hear, hear.) That would have a profound effect on international history. The agreement so far as the deep-sea situation was concerned was satisfactory, but it was not satisfactory so far as the narrow seas were concerned, and in that matter there was an element of grave peril. He hoped the Prime Minister would not allow that situation to remain as it was. It was of vital importance to regularize the position with regard to the menace from submarines in the narrow seas.

He had been taken aback early in the debate that Mr. Churchill should have departed from precedent by quoting secret instructions sent by the Government at home to their emissary at the Washington Conference. That was a very grave thing. There were occasions when documents of that kind ought to be published, but only after full consultation with the members of the Government at the time being. If any member of a former Cabinet took upon himself to publish secret instructions of that kind on his own responsibility, a great deal of mischief might follow. The document in question was sent by Lord Curzon to Mr. Balfour. It was "personal and secret." He did not know whether Mr. Churchill quite realized the consequences which might ensue unless this precedent was repudiated by all parties in the House immediately. (Ministerial cheers.) Every Government left behind secret memoranda, some of them of a very confidential character and some of a controversial character. Their successors could get hold of all those papers. There was considerable temptation to publish documents of this kind. They might prove to be of political advantage.

But up to the present (continued Mr. Lloyd George) every ex-Cabinet Minister has honourably observed the precedent that these documents, being secret documents, ought not to be published except with the consent of the parties concerned. But when you come to foreign affairs it is a very different thing. You send a secret document to your emissaries, not for publication by them, but rather in order to give them your views as to lines that ought to be taken and the reasons for taking those lines. Those reasons may be of a very secret character, and if they are published they may involve reflections upon other countries which if given to the world would provoke ill-will between one country and another. We were talking freely to one of our colleagues across the water in cipher. I would like to ask Mr. Churchill this. Supposing the Prime Minister were to follow this example and publish the secret instructions sent to Geneva for the Naval Conference, and particularly the replies given by Lord Robert Cecil, would he regard that as playing the game? (Ministerial cheers.)

I regret that the right hon. gentleman should have said that he thought that I ought to be very proud of that document. I inquired a little into the history of this document and I have discovered it is not prompted by any zeal to vindicate my patriotism. It is due entirely to the fact, so far as I can see, that the right hon. gentleman wrote it himself. (Ministerial laughter.) That is really not friendship, but paternal pride. (Renewed laughter.) No doubt I approved it. I must have seen it, and I take full responsibility for it, but I do enter a very emphatic protest against anything of this kind being done without full consultation with the Ministers who are responsible for the time being for the conduct of the affairs of the country, and, I think, also consultation with the person who was responsible for sending the document. (Ministerial cries of "Hear, hear.")

I observed that the right hon. gentleman wrote it and persuaded me to sign the paper, and I accept the responsibility. But may I just point out in order to show it really does not convey the whole impression that it was not so much a question of cruisers for the high seas, although these were mentioned, but in the main it was a question of how you are to deal with submarine attacks in your narrow waters. The subsequent document will prove to the right hon. gentleman that that was the position that was adopted by Mr. Balfour himself, because he replied not by reference to cruisers, but by reference to the fact that we had 3,667 small craft dealing with submarines. What has that got to do with cruisers of 9,000 or 10,000 tons? It is purely a question of our not being fettered, if there was a danger of submarine attack, which was always more or less in the narrow waters, in the construction of small craft for protection. What has happened in this case is that the Admiralty admit that so far as submarine construction has gone they are equipped with an adequate supply of craft for dealing with it. But supposing the construction of submarines develops to such an extent as to increase the menace beyond what they contemplate, they have got a provision in this Treaty safeguarding its position that enables them to increase their quota of the anti-submarine craft by simply giving notice to the other signatories to the Treaty.

That is what I understand. In so far as that is concerned that is quite in the spirit of the telegram which the right hon. gentleman read to this House. But reading it out like that without giving any notice, without giving any opportunity to examine all the conditions, without giving any opportunity to read the documents that prefaced it and the documents that followed it——

Mr. CHURCHILL.—May I ask the right hon. gentleman one question? Does he suggest that the information conveyed by the extract which I read was new information that had not long been before the country? Does he suggest that the statement that we informed the United States that in no circumstances would we agree to parity at Washington in the small craft and cruisers was a new declaration and that that has not been made public before?

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.—In so far as there was any statement made in public the right hon. gentleman was entitled to quote it, but does he mean to say that if a statement is made in public that justifies him to go to documents which are secret and confidential? (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. CHURCHILL.—I do say that when matters of this kind have been public knowledge as a point of principle for nearly 10 years, and when it becomes relevant to a great public discussion like this, that a statement upon it would be perfectly legitimate. Whether it should be a paraphrase and given in the third person or read out directly is, I agree, a point on which the right hon. gentleman may dilate.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE.—Really this makes the situation much more serious. (Ministerial cheers.) I really think we ought to have the view of the late Prime Minister upon it. What does that mean? That if there are any discussions at Geneva, or Washington, or in London where secret and confidential instructions are given to an emissary by the Government, if there are statements made in the Press as to the general attitude of the Government, that any Minister or ex-Minister is entitled to get up in this House without obtaining the permission of the Sovereign through the Prime Minister, and read out these telegrams? If this is to be laid down as a principle, I say it is disastrous (loud Ministerial cheers), and I know perfectly well what would be said if any Minister on that side of the House (indicating the Ministerial benches) did it. And I should be very surprised if the late Prime Minister would get up in this House and say that he accepts that doctrine. (Ministerial cries of "Answer.") The right hon. gentleman has given his answer. What is much more important is that we should have the pronouncement of the responsible leader of the party upon something which will affect the conduct of every Cabinet Minister and ex-Cabinet Minister who obtains secret and confidential information.

Referring to the argument that although we had the same number of ships they were older, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE said that all arguments of the kind were based on the assumption that we were preparing for another war. That was the very thing that would provoke another war. (Ministerial cheers.) Let them argue rather on the assumption that there would be no more war. (Renewed Ministerial cheers.) Even in preparation for war it was far more vital to the country to restore its economic strength. He hoped the Government would go on, not merely to carry the Naval Agreement through, but to tackle the bigger problem of land disarmament, and see that the pacts to abolish war and establish peace which we had solemnly signed one after another were made good. (Cheers.)

MR. AMERY'S VIEW

Mr. AMERY (Birmingham, Sparkbrook, U.), on rising was received with loud shouts of "Baldwin" from the Labour benches, until the SPEAKER intervened with the expression of a hope that the right hon. gentleman would be allowed to proceed. Mr. Amery said he was sure the House would not expect him to follow Mr. Lloyd George into the heavy weather of his attack on Mr. Churchill, especially as his right hon. friend was well able to defend himself.

Mr. MAC DONALD.—Are we not entitled to expect a statement as to whether the position which Mr. Churchill has taken up expresses the view of the future conduct of the Conservative Party. (Loud Ministerial cheers and renewed shouts of "Answer, Baldwin.")

Mr. AMERY (after consulting with Mr. Baldwin) rose again and said,—Any answer that is required will be given on the proper occasion. (Ministerial ironical laughter and Opposition cheers.) Proceeding, Mr. Amery said he entirely agreed that the Washington Treaty was a great achievement, not merely in disarmament reckoned by figures of tonnage, but also because it faced the realities of the oceanic situation and safeguarded us from the danger of the narrow seas situation to which the Prime Minister had referred. Just because a certain standard of parity was set up at Washington, confined by those who made the Treaty to the one object of the battle fleets, carefully safeguarding all our other needs, and our infinitely complex and varied problems, there arose in the United States a demand for parity in every type of vessel, regardless of our needs and of the needs of the United States. It was that which created the most difficult situation for the recent Conference. That situation the present Treaty had not attempted to solve. It had side-stepped it by the reservation in Article 21 which was, in some respects, the most important part of the Treaty. It was the one security we had against a situation which might conceivably become one of the very gravest dangers to this country. What he hoped the First Lord would make quite clear to the House was that this reservation was a reality, and that we had made it absolutely clear to the United States that we had introduced it, not formally, but that we did mean explicitly to reserve to ourselves liberty to alter the whole cruiser programme if we found that a situation arose in the action of other Powers which might endanger our position.

The Prime Minister had told them, with regard to the question of a reduction from 70 to 50 cruisers, that the Admiralty position was, that under the international conditions of to-day 50 cruisers would be accepted for a strictly limited period, and in the 50 there was a proper proportion of new construction suitable for extended operations and for long-distance work. He asked whether when the Prime Minister said Admiralty he in that context meant the Sea Lords. (Mr. MacDonald.—Yes.) The standard of 50 was accepted on the condition that in the 50 there was a proper proportion of new construction suitable for extended operations. When that figure was modified to 40 or less than 40, by the overriding provision that only 91,000 tons were to be replaced in the next three years, were the Sea Lords equally consulted? (Mr. MacDonald was understood to signify assent.) He understood that was so. He hoped they would hear that the replacement programme in view was in accordance with the conditions under which the Sea Lords accepted these reductions. It was difficult for anyone to go back on a treaty once achieved, but the Unionist Party must disclaim responsibility for this treaty.

MR. ALEXANDER'S REPLY

Mr. ALEXANDER, First Lord of the Admiralty (Sheffield, Hillsborough), said the country ought to know where the Unionist Party stood in this matter. Mr. Churchill had gone much further than Mr. Amery and said they must retain the right to review the whole situation at the earliest possible moment. Were they to take it from this debate that it was the intention of the Unionist Party at the first opportunity to denounce the draft London Treaty?

Mr. AMERY.—No Government will formally denounce a treaty entered into within the period. All we can say is that when that treaty comes up for fresh consideration we shall enter on those discussions with a more watchful and careful consideration than the present Government. (Unionist cheers.)

Mr. ALEXANDER said that he welcomed Mr. Amery's explanation. Proceeding, he said that he resented bitterly the sort of insinuation so frequently made by the Unionist Party that the Labour Party were less anxious about the security and future of their country than any other party. (Cheers.) There might be differences in their views as to how that safety could best be secured, but whatever the Government had done in connexion with this treaty had been done from the point of view not merely of the general question of peace and disarmament in the world, but in the best interests of our own country.

He agreed with all that had been said by Mr. Lloyd George regarding the action of Mr. Churchill in quoting from a secret telegram. That secret telegram was taken from a group of papers connected with matters related to all they had been discussing that day. It would have been quite possible for the Government, following Mr. Churchill's example, to have produced paper after paper to their own political advantage. They had asked whether the example of the right hon. gentleman was going to be followed as a precedent. He would answer for the Government at once that, although on this matter and many others it would be greatly to their political advantage to follow Mr. Churchill's example, they did not propose to do so and they invited the Leader of the Unionist Opposition to tell the House whether he accepted the same point of view. (Cheers.) It was vital that a pronouncement should be made by Mr. Baldwin.

He agreed that it was vital for all the victorious Powers to remember that the Versailles Treaty made it incumbent on them to disarm if they were to expect the nations treated as the vanquished to remain disarmed. If we were making, as he believed, the biggest contribution to disarmament we ought to be able to expect that there should be a responding contribution to disarmament from those whose main defences had been, and were, based on the land and air.

Mr. CHURCHILL.—Doing the French, that is what you mean. (Cheers and counter-cheers.)

Mr. ALEXANDER said that the right hon. gentleman knew quite well that the proceedings at the Preparatory Commission for Disarmament up to the present had not made the progress hoped for because there had been so much misgiving as to the position of naval services in the world. Now we had made a real beginning by this Three-Power Pact and we could go to the Preparatory Commission at Geneva with much more confidence and a better case for pressing for disarmament than was possible before.

A great deal of the criticism put forward in the debate had been to the effect that the Government had reduced their programme from 70 to 50 cruisers. A good deal had been said as to the exact position of the Board of Admiralty in regard to this reduction. A little misunderstanding had been, no doubt, caused by the fact that a statement was not fully made, as had been intended, during the recent debate in the House of Lords. The position of the Board of Admiralty was quite clearly covered in a statement which he made in the country last January. The right hon. gentleman read at length from his January speech in the country explaining the exact position which the Board of Admiralty were adopting, a speech, he said, which the critics of the Board were either glad to overlook or had forgotten. Since then the Board had gone one step farther—namely, to see that there would be adequate replenishment of ships during the period of the Treaty of a kind which would give a radius and range of action which the requirements of this country demanded.

In conclusion, Mr. Alexander said that, so far from making the position worse, the Government had made it quite plain that if there was any need to operate Article 21 they must be free to do so in their own interests. They did not go away from the Conference with the idea that they had got to operate it at once, and the Conference was postponed in such a way that they might get Italy and France to adhere to the Treaty. The country knew that the Government had made a great contribution to the cause of disarmament. (Cheers.)

Under the Rules of the House the debate stood adjourned at 11 o'clock.

USE OF CABINET DOCUMENTS

MR. BALDWIN'S STATEMENT

On the customary motion for the adjournment of the House,

Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.) said:—I desire to occupy the attention of the House for about five minutes in answering a question that was put to me by the First Lord of the Admiralty. It was a perfectly legitimate question. There is a great deal more in it than hon. members opposite imagine when they called upon me to rise at once and were prepared to give me a hearty welcome. (Laughter.) The question is what rules, if any, regulate the use in the House of Commons of Cabinet papers, and arising out of that there comes the question what are Cabinet papers and the limits within which those rules apply? There are certain things which are perfectly clear, and some which are less clear. It is perfectly clear that with regard to all discussions in the Cabinet, these are absolutely secret in all conditions and can only be given away by permission of the King. That permission, when a Minister resigns, is always given freely. The Minister may give his explanation why he has resigned, but no Minister has a right to say he was a dissenting party to any decision taken by the Cabinet. That only bears indirectly upon the point that I am discussing. The practice of my Government was exactly the same as the First Lord declares is the practice of the Government to which he belongs.

When a Government is in office—this is true of all the Governments I have known—no documents are published that belong to any predecessor of that Government without the consent of the members who were responsible for that Government during its lifetime. There, again, doubt has arisen. I remember quite well a case during the term of my own Government. If my memory serves me aright, Sir Austen Chamberlain, who was then Foreign Secretary, read from a paper which had been written by Lord Haldane, who was Lord Chancellor in the Labour Government of 1924. My right hon. friend had had Lord Haldane's ready consent, and Lord Haldane, of course, was one of the most experienced Cabinet Ministers living. The present Prime Minister, if I remember aright, took exception, I think correctly. My right hon. friend and I discussed the matter, and we came to the conclusion that perhaps it would have been better had we not only got Lord Haldane's consent but had also mentioned it to the right hon. gentleman, who was Lord Haldane's chief in the Cabinet. No other instance of the kind occurred during our term of office.

The position out of office is rather different. An ex-Minister has a right to quote from his own documents, by which I mean documents which he himself has composed, but here again I have never heard any clear ruling on the point. The Minister must be governed by circumstances, by the time that has elapsed, and

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Books of the Week

HANBURY WILLIAMS

AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY DIPLOMAT

SIR CHARLES HANBURY WILLIAMS AND EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY, 1747-1758. By D. B. HORN. (Harrap. 15s. net.)

This book is really a close study, based on a vast mass of published and unpublished material, of the intricate negotiations and intrigues which preceded and led up to the "diplomatic revolution" of 1756 and the Seven Years' War. The fact that Sir Charles Hanbury Williams is cast by Mr. Horn for the title-role in this somewhat sordid drama is certainly not due to any admiration for his qualities, either as a man or a diplomatist. The picture which he draws of him as a man is not flattering: he was a rake, and so inordinately vain that not even the clearest evidence of his blunders could shake his self-confidence. In his own day he had the reputation of a wit and a poet. His wit—as King George II. implied in his bluff way—was an undesirable quality in a diplomatist whose self-conceit was apt to make him tactless, while his poetry was certainly not of a quality to place him among the immortals. As for his capacity as a diplomatist, Mr. Horn gives ample proof of its limitations and concludes with a sufficiently crushing judgment. "Few diplomatists," he says, "have such a record of unmitigated failure."

Yet Williams has a historical importance quite out of proportion to his personal merits. He served his diplomatic apprenticeship at Dresden, which as the effective capital of Poland-Saxony was then the central exchange of all the diplomatic intrigue of Europe; thence he went as Minister to Berlin, where he quarrelled with Frederick the Great, returned to Dresden as Minister, and finally, in 1755, went as Ambassador to Petersburg, where his main business was, by persuasion and bribes, to secure the influence of the "English" party, headed by the Chancellor Bestuzhev, over the unstable mind of the Empress Elizabeth, as against the "French" party supported by the Shuvalovs, the reigning favourites of the moment. In this he failed, mainly—according to Mr. Horn—owing to the tactless way in which he pressed the claims of Frederick of Prussia, whom the Tsaritsa regarded as her arch-enemy. His failure completed the diplomatic revolution, begun by the Convention of Westminster between Great Britain and Prussia, for Russia now acceded to the defensive alliance concluded between France and Austria at Versailles on May 1, 1756. Frederick's invasion of Saxony had meanwhile supplied the *casus foederis*; and thus began the Seven Years' War, which was to give Pitt the opportunity for conquering a colonial empire by means of war on the Continent. Thus, comments Mr. Horn, Williams became "an unconscious architect of the British Empire."

Apart from his own merits or demerits, Williams's correspondence throws an intimate light on the tangled diplomacy of a very fateful period of the world's history. Mr. Horn makes a good use of the materials thus supplied, and gives the impression of being a trustworthy guide through the welter. His book is, however, one for the historian rather than for the ordinary reader. Few will have the patience to follow the author through the labyrinths of intrigue which occupy the earlier chapters—labyrinths which seem to have no issue. It is only when the story is two-thirds told that we begin to sense its dramatic quality, to realize the enormous issues which hung upon the whims and fancies of half-mad debauchees enthroned, like Elizabeth of Russia, in the seats of the mighty. We can understand how, among the crowd of venal German princelings, Frederick the Great, playing "the rogue among rogues," could shine as a beacon light. Mr. Horn emphasizes what is perhaps the most dramatic episode of all. He makes clear that Frederick's "offensive-defensive" invasion of Saxony was worse than a crime—it was a "folly." For the Treaty of Versailles was defensive, intended to ensure the neutrality of Germany in the war between France and England, and in invading Saxony Frederick merely played into the hands of Kaunitz, whose aim was to provoke Prussia into offensive action so that Austria might have the support of France in an effort to recover Glatz and Silesia. This at least has a moral for the present day, when international jurists are puzzling their brains to find an acceptable definition of "offensive" and "defensive" war.

SOME NEW BOOKS

A NATIONAL THEATRE. By Harley Granville-Barker. (Sidgwick and Jackson. 5s. n.)
EUROPE FROM 800 TO 1789. By H. W. C. Davis. Edited by G. N. Clark. (Methuen. 8s. 6d. n.)
SIR JOSHUA'S NEPHEW. By Susan M. Radcliffe. (Murray. 10s. 6d. n.)
THE ELIZABETHAN UNDERWORLD. By A. V. Judges. (Routledge. 25s. n.)
THE MINES OF MENDIP. By J. W. Gough. (Milford. 15s. n.)
THE CRUSADES. By Harold Lamb. (Thornton Butterworth. 10s. 6d. n.)
IN QUEST OF VIRGIL'S BIRTHPLACE. By Edward Kennard Rand. (Milford. 11s. 6d. n.)
ESSAYS. By C. M. Masterman. (Jarrolds. 5s. n.)
THE ENGLISH NOVEL. By Ford Madox Ford. (Constable. 5s. n.)
AN INTRODUCTION TO MEDIEVAL ROMANCE. By A. B. Taylor. (Heath Cranton. 12s. 6d. n.)
THE HOUSE ON THE WOLD AND OTHER POEMS. By William Force Stead. Cobden-Sanderson. 3s. 6d. n.)
A GUIDE TO FRENCH FETES. By E. I. Robson. (Methuen. 7s. 6d. n.)
MEMOIRS OF A CEYLON PLANTER'S TRAVELS, 1851-1921. By Mounsteven Bremer. (Rivingtons. 10s. 6d. n.)

FICTION

BRIEF CANDLES. By Aldous Huxley. (Chatto and Windus. 7s. 6d. n.)
CAIN'S BIRTHDAY. By Owen Rutter. (Hutchinson. 7s. 6d. n.)

ANOTHER SAMUEL JOHNSON

REYNOLDS'S NEPHEW

SIR JOSHUA'S NEPHEW: BEING LETTERS WRITTEN, 1769-1778, BY A YOUNG MAN TO HIS SISTERS. Edited by his great-great-great niece, SUSAN M. RADCLIFFE. (Murray. 10s. 6d. net.)

The young man's name was Samuel Johnson, and he was born at Torrington, in Devon, in 1754. When he was 18 he went up to Pembroke College, Oxford, 41 years after his great namesake had left it. And he too must leave it, and for the same reason. He went to London and tried to live by his pen. His wardrobe got into so bad a state that he dared not even stay with his well-to-do relations because his shirts were "not fit to put into their Washerwoman's hands." But he went on writing bravely and affectionately to his favourite sister, correcting rather sternly his smaller sisters' grammar and spelling, rebuking and encouraging his oaf of a younger brother, now bewailing the family misfortunes and now comforting his fellow-sufferers, and describing with gusto the great sights of London—the regatta of 1775, the trial of the Duchess of Kingston, and so forth. At length he got a pleasant post as usher in a school at Hounslow, and then an exhibition at Exeter College, Oxford. He went up, with brighter prospects. But it was too late. His sufferings had undermined his health; and he turned homeward, to die of consumption at 24.

In his naturalness and his little affectations, his wisdom and his youthful emotions, he is so charming a boy (and Northcote's portrait of his handsome, sensitive face does much to endear him) that his letters would have been well worth editing with the care that Miss Radcliffe has spent on them, had his well-to-do relations been unknown to fame. But, in fact, his mother was a sister of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and young Samuel Johnson was much at the house in Leicester-square. "Dr. Goldsmith and Uncle are at draughts close by me, so I can write no more." There, too, he met the other Samuel Johnson, who was pleased to take up from Miss Hannah More the joke about the young man being his son:—

"'Oh—' cried He laughing, 'a disobedient dog, I can make nothing of him I fear, I believe I must disinherit him.'"

Other sayings of the great man are recorded by the boy, who shows for him a genuine and deep reverence. For his Uncle Joshua his feelings could not be so pure. The painter, having been at least once bitten by his rascally brother-in-law, Samuel's father, was shy; and his ultimate kindness to the family had to break through a thick crust of his characteristic suspicion and closeness. And that well-meaning, woolly-witted woman, Fanny Reynolds, was very tiresome with her changeableness and forgetfulness. But the boy had a patient and generous head on his young shoulders; and in the end, exciting though it is to have some new glimpses of Johnson and of Reynolds, it is the youngster himself who gives the chief interest to a very charming book.

NEW NOVEL

The four stories of varying length that make up Mr. Aldous Huxley's new volume, BRIEF CANDLES (Chatto and Windus, 7s. 6d. net), exhibit him in his most characteristic mood; indeed at times it seems as if he were almost seeking to caricature himself. The scene of two of the stories is in Italy, and against the lofty background of Florence and Rome we are invited to study the minute reactions of cosmopolitan animalcules—in "The Rest Cure" a dissatisfied grass-widow living at Florence surrenders to the gaudy attractions of a cheap Italian *flâneur*, and the intrigue is brought to a melodramatic end; in "After the Fireworks" an elderly, sensual man of letters trails about Rome pursued by a young girl who idolizes his work and is determined to possess its author, a chase in which she succeeds. "Chawdron," of which the setting is English, is practically a variation on the same theme of ageing satyr and skilfully pursuing nymph, the point of the irony here being the ridiculous vapour of spirituality and religiosity in which Chawdron, the coarse business man, enwraps his relations with his youthful "librarian," Maggie Spindell. In "The Claxtons," the remaining story, the reader is allowed for awhile to escape from the analysis of sexual frailties and follies. It is a brilliant skit on parents who try to impose upon the normal flesh and blood of their children the renunciations, dietary and ethical, of "higher thought." It appears throughout, however, to be working up to some crisis or issue which never takes shape. It must remain a riddle that Mr. Huxley should continue to devote his powers (revealed as fully in this as in his earlier volumes) of philosophical reflection and psychological subtlety to the analysis of the infinitely unimportant; just as it remains puzzling that such a delicate and wistful sense of beauty as his should so persistently yield to the allurement of ugliness and fatality. But since he will not dispense his gifts on any other terms, the reader must follow him through these barren places.

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

Lady Nina Knowles received purses from collectors for the Day Nursery and Nursery School of the Latymer-road Mission at the sixty-seventh annual meeting held at Ealing Town Hall on Wednesday. Sir Alfred Rice-Oxley presided. The secretary-superintendent, Mr. Charles Smallman, said that during the past year over 12,000 children had attended the day nursery.

SHORTER NOTICES

ARCHAEOLOGY, ESSAYS, HISTORY

Readers of *The Times* will be acquainted with the main ideas contained in A NATIONAL THEATRE, by Harley Granville-Barker (Sidgwick and Jackson, 5s. net), an abstract of which recently appeared in these columns. Here is Mr. Barker's persuasive argument for a National Theatre in full. Nearly 30 years ago he and William Archer drew up a "scheme and estimates for a National Theatre," but conditions have changed, and Mr. Barker here presents a plan adjusted to the circumstances of the time. He shows the need of such a theatre, works out its capital cost, discusses the government of the theatre and its general staff, the site and the building, the company, the repertory and its cost, authors' royalties and the pension fund, the staff, general expenses and possible receipts. Mr. Barker has described the scheme to the smallest details, so there can be no excuse for vagueness in any discussion of a National Theatre.

THE HISTORY OF THE 5TH GURKHA RIFLES (Frontier Force), 1858 to 1928 (printed and published for the Regimental Committee by Gale and Polden), is dedicated to the Countess Roberts, whose father was colonel of the regiment, and printed for private circulation. It has been compiled by serving officers and does full justice to a very distinguished record of service. The regiment was raised during the Indian Mutiny. Included in what soon became known as the Punjab Frontier Force, it has borne its part in nearly every Frontier campaign, and it also won great honour in the Second Afghan War. Each operation is described in considerable detail, so that the narrative provides something like a military history of the North-West Frontier through 70 years. A second battalion of the regiment was raised in 1886. Both served oversea during the Great War: the 1/5th in Egypt, Gallipoli (which, as may be imagined, proved a very great ordeal), and Mesopotamia; the 2/5th in Mesopotamia only. A third battalion, formed in 1916, was in the Third Afghan War and went to Mesopotamia to take part in the operations against the Arabs in 1920. It was disbanded in the following year. Since the War the 1/5th and 2/5th Gurkhas have continued faithfully to perform their duties upon the Frontier. And here, as is clearly shown, modern armaments have their limitations. Sir Ian Hamilton's foreword is a model of its kind. The abundance of illustrations depict the regiment upon active service in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia, and the Frontier scenes—some of them reproduced from very old photographs—are of particular interest.

The title chosen for LOYAL INDIA, by Percy H. Dumbell (Constable, 12s. net), is somewhat misleading. Mr. Dumbell does not discuss the loyalty of the Indian peoples to the British Empire; nor does he offer, save in a very brief prefatory note, any expression of his own knowledge or opinion. The book is a collection of "illustrative documents," of which the apparent and successful purpose is to prove that England has striven honestly and long to fit India for self-government. The documents selected are diverse in kind: the first is Queen Victoria's proclamation of 1858, the last, Lord Birkenhead's address at the unveiling of a monument at Neuve Chapelle. Between are copious extracts from the "Montford" report, Parliamentary speeches, and an essay on the education of the Bengali taken from the report of Sir Michael Sadler's University Commission. A document interesting because nowadays little known is the "petition" against supersession of the East India Company. The dry logic of this paper, drafted by John Mill, makes its own appeal.

In his story of THE CRUSADES: IRON MEN AND SAINTS (Thornton Butterworth, 10s. 6d. net) Mr. Lamb emerges from Central Asia, where he has hitherto been busy with the careers of Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, to deal with the First Crusade. This he describes as the movement rather of a tribe, or group of tribes, than of what is now understood as an army, and he provides an interesting sketch of the contemporary conditions which the Crusaders of both sexes and all ages left behind them when they obeyed the Papal injunction and started to ride or walk to Jerusalem. As described by the chroniclers on whom Mr. Lamb relies for his facts, which he presents in very readable form, the "Iron Men" were seldom saints according to the modern conception. They had been but little tamed from the days when they were conquering Barbarians.

A second series of ESSAYS by C. M. Masterman is published (Jarrolds, 5s. net). Mr. Masterman is an argumentative essayist, as his earlier volume showed. He has a hard, but clear style, and an active and interesting if not original mind. Nearly all his essays contradict something or somebody. He does not persuade but he convinces—generally—by vigour of language, and if he does not convince, he stimulates by compelling dissent. Philosophy, religion, literature and politics are his chief themes.

EUROPE FROM 800 TO 1789 is an outline of history by the late Professor H. W. C. Davis (Methuen, 8s. 6d. net). It consists of lectures delivered by Davis at Oxford as Regius Professor, and has been edited for the Press by Mr. G. N. Clark. The historian's aim was to draw attention, in the period which begins with the work of reconstruction after the fall of the Roman Empire and stops short of the French Revolution, to events which can be called epoch-making and to point out some of their consequences. Davis's great talent for illuminating generalization enlivens these learned pages throughout.

Mr. E. I. Robson has done a good work for France and also for the visitor to France in A GUIDE TO FRENCH FÊTES (Methuen, 7s. 6d. net). While popular fêtes have died out or lost much of their true character in many places, they have survived in a large number and here and there are being revived. Mr. Robson hopes that his book will cause an intelligent demand by tourists and thus lead to a retention of much that would otherwise be swept away. He provides not only a guide to the fêtes, but he discusses their historical and folk-lore interests. His book is generously illustrated.

Volume XI. of the Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society deals with ST. CATHARINE'S HILL, WINCHESTER, and is the work of Messrs. C. F. C. Hawkes, J. N. L. Myres, and C. G. Stevens (Winchester: Warren and Son, 12s. 6d. net). The history of St. Catharine's Hill is surveyed from its first occupation by men of the early Iron Age to the present day. The excavations of 1925-28 have supplied the basis of the authors' conclusions on the prehistoric and medieval periods, but their work has a wider range than an excavation report, for they have drawn upon the story of Winchester and Winchester College for their account of the post-Reformation period. The result is a notable work of archaeology.

Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale University, explains the meaning of the American financial crisis of 1929 in THE STOCK MARKET CRASH—AND AFTER (Macmillan, 10s. 6d. net). The subject is still controversial, and Mr. Fisher, while vigorously expounding his own opinions, does not omit to explain contrary views held by others. He describes the panic that visited the American stock market as being unique, in extent and in feature, in the annals of finance; but he advances reasons why, on the whole, he regards the future with optimism.

VAGABONDING AT FIFTY, by Helen C. Wilson and Elsie R. Mitchell (Hutchinson, 18s. net), is a bright and sensible account of a journey from Siberia to Turkestan. The authors are interested not chiefly in the scene but in the people and the phase of revolution through which the Russians are passing.

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Letters to the Editor

THE WATER-BUS

HOPE DEFERRED

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am often asked "What has happened to the Water-Bus?" which steamed up and down your hospitable pages for three weeks last winter. The answer is, I am afraid, "Nothing much"; but the story may have a melancholy interest for some of your readers.

(1) At that time the majority of the L.C.C. were believed to be hostile. The Lord Privy Seal, who was then reputed to be considering schemes for the diminution of unemployment, was invited to institute an inquiry into the possibilities of the Water-Bus, either by himself, or in conjunction with the Ministry of Transport. He replied, a little weakly it was thought, that he would welcome such a scheme, but that the initiative must come from the local authority concerned.

(2) A little later the Minister of Transport vaguely foreshadowed a vague scheme for the unification of London's transport services. He, too, told me that he would welcome the Water-Bus, and that we might hope to see it come to life as part of his "unified" transport scheme.

(3) As a result of the correspondence in your columns, the support of the Press in general, and the pertinacious efforts of Mr. Percy Harris, M.P., the L.C.C. seriously considered the proposal. They also said that they would welcome the Water-Bus, provided that it would not involve the smallest charge upon the rates. Not being convinced of this, they were unwilling to institute a service themselves: and they added (reasonably) that no private person was likely to do so under the vague threat of Mr. Morrison's "unified transport" proposals.

The situation then, roughly, is this. All parties would welcome the Water-Bus. But the Government will not do anything until the L.C.C. does something: and the L.C.C. will not do anything until some private person does something: and no private person will do anything until he knows what the Government proposes to do. So nothing is done. Queer. But very English.

The only present hope, therefore, seems to lie in Mr. Morrison's "unified transport" proposals. But it is conceivable that the present Government will cease to exist before Mr. Morrison's schemes mature. And then we shall have to begin all over again.

The L.C.C. have, in effect, referred the matter to the Government. I therefore again appeal to Mr. J. H. Thomas, or Mr. Herbert Morrison, or both, to appoint a small Committee of Inquiry, so that all the facts and figures and arguments may be available to the first authority, national or local, which has the vigour and the vision to take the London Water-Bus in hand. I have never exaggerated the "employment" possibilities of the scheme. They are small, no doubt, but they exist. The boats and piers will have to be built and manned by somebody. And Mr. Thomas has not done so many big things in his present office that he can afford to despise the opportunity of doing a small one. I would remind him of the reputation and good will that Mr. Lansbury has won by doing some very small things, not one of which has been as popular, as useful, as necessary, as the Water-Bus.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. P. HERBERT.

Hammersmith, W.6, May 12.

MEDICAL TRAINING FOR WOMEN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The Royal Free Hospital has succeeded in raising all but £100,000 of the £600,000 required for urgently needed extensions, and the committee, of which we are members, has been entrusted with the task of raising the last £100,000.

We have just received an offer of £20,000, subject to another £20,000—of new money—being forthcoming immediately. May we appeal to your readers for help in fulfilling this condition?

We should like to point out that not only does the extension of the Royal Free Hospital provide increased accommodation of about 100 beds and the establishment of new services, including a large dental clinic with unrivalled teaching facilities, but that it is essential in order to give the urgently required opportunities for medical training for women. It is on this last claim that we base the special character of our appeal.

GERTRUDE KINNELL, Chairman, Appeal Committee.
MARGARET LODER, Vice-Chairman, Appeal Committee.
SYBIL M. SMITH, Hon. Treasurer, Appeal Committee.
GERTRUDE BALFOUR, Hon. Secretary, Appeal Committee.

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women (University of London), Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, W.C.1.

STABILIZING PRICES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Professors of economy and others are to-day busily debating the question of stabilizing prices, their view apparently being that fluctuations in prices may be avoided or neutralized by new and so-called enlightened monetary policy. This notion, in one form or another, is as old as the hills, and is invariably revived in a period of falling prices. But may I ask these eminent gentlemen two questions?

First, what would be the effect, assuming that prices can be stabilized? On manufacturers, commercial men, retailers, merchants, and bankers, the effect surely would be to rule out all competition and cause the worst kind of stabilization—namely, that of mind and effort. In other words, those who, by foresight and power to apply their experience, can to-day take advantage of the less efficient by anticipating either a rise or fall in prices, would no longer be able to do so. We should all be reduced to the level of the aborigines, though even they, knowing no fluctuation of prices, are content to accept with equanimity alternating periods of scarcity and abundance.

Secondly, is it possible to achieve stabilization? To accomplish this, would it not be necessary for some central world authority—or is it the B.I.S.?—first to obtain a written contract with Nature that she will provide the same amount of sunshine, rain, disease, &c., every year, and all over the world where crops are grown and cattle are bred? It would seem necessary for this central authority to decide each year the required additional acreage to be under crops and the necessary increase in animal production to meet the increased annual demand caused by the increase—also to be regulated—of population. Perhaps even then, the peasant in Thibet or Central Africa might forget to obey the decrees of this central authority. I believe the only attempt to put the idea into practice is now on view in the U.S.S.R., but, of course, the experiment there has had only a few years' trial so far.

I have observed lately—vide *Economist*, April 12—that individual price stabilization may be too difficult, and that stabilization of average prices is the goal to be arrived at. Surely the only difference between individual stabilization and average stabilization is that the former is ridiculous and the latter unjust. Average stabilization seems an excellent scheme for completing the ruination of the farming community, for if crops were bountiful their prices would fall, and to counteract the effect of this on average prices, it would be necessary to raise prices of those goods which the farmer does not produce himself.

Yours faithfully,

E. GUY RIDPATH.

Pinners Hall, E.C.2.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

THE COAL INDUSTRY

BRITISH AND GERMAN SYSTEMS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The third of the articles on "The New Way in Industry," published in *The Times* this morning, restates a number of criticisms of a general character of the organization of the British coalmining industry. To deal in detail with these would require more space than you could probably accord me; but I must make the following brief comments upon some of the points raised, particularly in regard to the comparison between the British and German coal industries.

(1) Your contributor declares that "the real defect of the policy of free competition is that, instead of concentrating production on the most modern and efficient pits, and keeping them running full time, output has been dispersed over the whole field of producers." Now in a leading article published on April 29 in the *Deutsche Bergwerks-Zeitung*, the principal newspaper of the Ruhr coalmining district, there appears the following passage, which shows that the German coal industry takes quite a different view of this particular question:—

> There is one other matter in respect of which the competitive position of the British coalmining industry is very advantageous. In British mines it is usual in cases of lack of trade to dismiss the workmen and in this way the mines which remain in operation can work full time and keep the cost of production down. In Germany on the other hand fully shifts are introduced or stocks are increased, and this keeps up the cost of production so that it is scarcely possible to keep working at a profit.

(2) Then again Dr. Paul Silverberg, who is recognized as one of the greatest authorities in the coalmining industry in Germany, does not subscribe to the thesis that, even if rationalization has been good for Germany, it must necessarily be good for all or any other countries. Writing in *World Trade* for April, 1930, he says:—

> In the course of the international coal negotiations, an effort was made in Geneva by the German Labour interests to persuade other countries to reorganize their coal industries along the same lines as has been done in Germany. This met with but little encouragement. Moreover I think it is still too early to draw the conclusion from the 10 years' experience that Germany has had that it is possible to apply its methods to all countries.

Nor is it universally accepted in Germany that the system has been conspicuously successful even there. The German technical Press contains constant references to the high cost of rationalization, and in the annual report of the Ruhr Coalowners' Association for 1927 it was stated:—

> The economic results of colliery working in the Ruhr cannot be regarded as in any way favourable. Satisfactory profits have not been made although great increase in production has caused a corresponding reduction in fixed charges per ton. The reduction in general charges which has been realized on account of increased production has been offset by an increase in miners' wages and the heavy costs of rationalization and mechanization. The dividends declared in the preceding year cannot be maintained and a number of companies have declared no dividend.

(3) As regards the potential capacity of British mines, the figure of 330,000,000 tons quoted by your contributor is out of date. Since the stoppage of 1926 over 500 pits have been closed and the present capacity for production, which is also limited to some extent by the supply of skilled labour, is probably not more than 300,000,000 tons per annum. Towards the end of 1929 the rate of actual production approached this figure. In 1929 the world consumption of coal increased by 5 per cent. over the 1928 figure, and this was sufficient to cause an average rise in quotations of nearly 2s. per ton over the 12 months. A general shortage of skilled mining labour began to be experienced in all European coal-producing countries, and the enormous surplus productive capacity which appeared to exist in 1925 proved in 1929 to be of very modest dimensions.

(4) Your contributor admits that since 1926 our industry has been able to recover practically the whole of the export trade lost during the stoppage but implies a criticism of the revision of hours and wages rates. Yet the real earnings of the mine worker in 1929 (as distinct from his wage rate) were equal to those of 1925, and exceeded the earnings in Germany, which are held up to us as an example.

(5) A comparison is made, to the disadvantage of the British industry, between the proportion of coal mechanically mined in the two countries. But "mechanically mined" in Germany merely means as a rule the use of the light pneumatic hammer, and what suits German mining conditions does not necessarily suit ours. In a number of our mines these particular implements have been tried but have been found to yield unfavourable results and have been taken out. Incidentally it is useless in this connexion to compare say, Scotland, where machine mining is largely practised, with South Wales, where for the most part it is impracticable. The geological conditions are utterly different in the two cases and that which is practicable and profitable in the one is impossible in the other.

(6) The fact that between 1924 and 1928 89 pits were shut down in Germany is quoted with approval, but in Great Britain during the two years 1927 and 1928 the number closed and abandoned was no less than 540.

(7) Referring to the costs of distribution, your contributor once more criticizes the British system. There is a common impression that for the most part the Westphalian Syndicate sells direct to the consumer and that merchant's profit is thus cut out or reduced. This is a delusion. The great bulk of the tonnage is handled through merchants as in this country and the charges both of the wholesale and of the retail merchant are not less than here. In Berlin, for instance, the charges of the retailer for distribution in the city amount to 12s. 5d. per ton.

(8) Finally, it is stated that "modern practice has conclusively shown that the full economies in the utilization of coal can only be effected by the most careful planning of coke and by-product plants working in conjunction with iron and steel works as a single balanced unit—a practice which in this country is as yet almost unknown."

This is another faulty generalization. The location of iron and steel works and of coke ovens in relation to them depends on a number of factors—e.g., the supply of ore and the existence of a demand for coke-oven gas, which in fact makes it more economical in some cases to build the steel works away from the coalfield, as, for example, at Frodingham, and to keep the coke-ovens at the collieries. There have been recently cases in the Ruhr too in which coke-ovens have been laid down at the collieries, at some distance from the steel works. In any case German practice is again not necessarily a guide for application to British conditions.

I have been able to deal only very briefly with some of the points raised by your contributor, but I hope that I have adduced sufficient evidence to show (1) that it is unsound and unsafe to assume that either the problems of the British coal industry, or their solution, are identical with those of the German; and (2) that the British coal industry is not unaware of what is being done in Germany or elsewhere, or slow in adapting any new development to its own requirements and conditions.

Yours faithfully, W. A. LEE.

The Mining Association of Great Britain, General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2, May 14.

RESTRICTED MORTGAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A correspondent recently drew attention to the probable extension of the Rent and Mortgage Restriction Act, which is due to expire in June this year. This makes one ask why this Act, which was passed as a War measure, should still be retained on the Statute-book, especially as the War ended in 1918—11½ years ago. The Act is adversely and most unjustly affecting certain members of the community, and its repeal is long overdue.

Take the case of money advanced on mortgage before 1920. The mortgagee or his executors cannot call his money in, even if he or they badly need it, and it is probably returning a lower rate of interest than could be obtained from other forms of investment. Now that the Bank Rate is lower than for many years, it is surely a favourable time both for mortgagor and mortgagees that the restriction as regards mortgages should be repealed and business allowed to follow its normal course without being hampered by War restrictions.

This Act causes great difficulty and annoyance to executors and residuary legatees, who find themselves unable to realize deceased estates, and, moreover, often have to sell better-paying securities to obtain money to pay the estate and legacy duties because they are restricted from calling in and realizing the mortgages. Often, in fact generally, it is found that the mortgagor is deriving advantage at the expense of a residuary legatee, which is not equitable. The restrictions must surely come off some time; why not now, when the financial position is such that any disturbance will be least felt, certainly by the mortgagor, who is the party protected by the Act, at the expense of the mortgagee?

I am, Sir,

May 5. AN EXECUTOR.

MR. SNOWDEN'S FINANCE

THE TWO BUDGETS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have been prevented by illness from taking part in this year's discussions on public economy; but the valuable contributions to the subject from Sir Charles Harris, Sir Ernest Benn, Mr. Percy Molteno, and others, and the articles in which *The Times* has elucidated the portentous figures of national and local expenditure impel me to add a few observations, in which I believe the officers and members of this League will in the main concur.

This is undoubtedly an age in which the political part of the nation expects its representatives in Parliament and the Government to find remedies for economic mischiefs, such as bad trade and unemployment, as well as for social grievances. Those who believe, as I do, that in all cases of Government interference and new expenditure the *onus probandi* lies upon the advocates are apparently in a minority. But it is the privilege of a minority to turn itself into a majority, and the arguments for retrenchment are multiplying so fast that one may reasonably share Sir Ernest Benn's hope that before long one at least of the three parties will hoist the flag of economy and reduced taxation.

One of the circumstances that confirm my faith not only in economy but in free trade is that, excluding the War and demobilization years, public expenditure, direct taxation, and protective Customs duties have all lately attained an unprecedented height and extent as compared with any normal peace period in the last 70 years.

Now, if the theories of our Socialists and Protectionists were correct, one might at least suppose that the recent development of expenditure on the social services and the multiplication of protective duties and subsidies would have augmented the volume and profits of British trade and led to a decline in unemployment. But, as every one knows, trade and employment are deplorably and abnormally bad. They seem even to move in inverse ratio to the costly measures which are designed for the express purpose of improving them. It is as if a poor patient denied himself food in order to pay for the constant attendance of a doctor; his health and strength might well decline in spite of medical attention. There are cases in national as well as individual life when food is more important than drugs, and wages (even when accompanied by some profit or interest on capital) more desirable than unemployment benefit. We have to recognize, surely, that when a country is approaching the limits of taxation, especially on capital, as Mr. Molteno and others have pointed out, the withdrawal of new sums from the taxpayers' pockets, even for such humane purposes as an increase of pensions or the enlargement of unemployment benefits, may, by forcing businesses to close, cause more poverty than it alleviates.

It is all to the good that Mr. Snowden has faced his liabilities and has provided enough new revenue to cover the new expenditure to which he is committed partly by the late Administration and partly by the present Government. It was most essential to the national credit that the Sinking Fund should be made effective, and in this respect the Budget is satisfactory. Mr. Snowden has also assured the country that there will be no need for further taxation next year unless his financial scheme is upset by some new and at present uncontemplated expenditure. But can we feel any confidence on this head? I noticed the other day that the French Socialists were dissatisfied with the reduction of 15 millions sterling proposed by the French Government, and moved instead for a reduction of 25 millions. I am afraid our Labour members, especially those of the Left wing, are more likely to urge large increases of expenditure than large reductions of taxation. But perhaps their present frame of mind may be changed by observation and discussion and experience.

Meanwhile, I would suggest that every effort should be made to publish all the relevant facts and figures and to analyse the growth of expenditure, especially since 1923. I will not attempt anything of the kind in this letter but will merely draw the attention of your readers to the fact that on the old basis of accounts Mr. Snowden's first Budget estimated the national expenditure at 790 millions, whereas in this, his second Budget, his estimated expenditure on the same basis, including the Post Office and other "self-balancing" items, amounts to 884 millions.

Yours, &c.,

FRANCIS W. HIRST, Hon. Secretary, The League to Enforce Public Economy.

20, Essex-street, W.C.2, May 11.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the growing numbers on the island of Tristan da Cunha and the threat of privations more serious than have hitherto occurred, the news that has just come of the arrival of two of the islanders at Cape Town, and, what is more, the permission given them by the immigration authority to land, is highly gratifying. Tom Rogers, the invalid who has been in urgent need of medical treatment for a chronic inflammation of both legs that followed an accident some four years ago, is one, and the other is Donald Glass, a sturdy youth of 22 and great grandson of the founder of the Settlement. They were brought away by Captain Andersen, the Danish author and adventurous owner of the ketch Monsunen, who, with his wife and three children and a volunteer crew of five, claims to have made the South Atlantic his home. They were a week in port after arrival in South Africa before the necessary formalities were gone through, applied though they were with a sympathetic touch answering to the kindly disposition South Africa has always shown to the island, and now the one is in hospital with a fair chance of recovery as I understand, and the other is already in employment with every prospect of the advancement in life which he seeks.

In view of the disappointment which attended the generous offer which Captain Griffiths made to take some of the young people to the mainland in a similar way when visiting the island early in last year in the C.P.R. Duchess of Atholl—an offer of which advantage could not be taken because no assurance could be given of permission for him to land them—the whole situation has suddenly become very encouraging, and it is to be hoped that the present landing may prove a first step towards the solution of the island's problem of over-population. A petition on the subject was presented to the Colonial Office in August last by the Tristan da Cunha Fund with the support of the Royal Geographical Society, the Royal Empire Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Boy Scouts Association, and it may well be that the indications now justify the belief that it will receive a favourable response. At least, the difficulties in the way of reception of the young people, or the few who are likely to leave at the time, should not be great if only permission be given them to land, for they have many relatives on the mainland as the result of earlier migrations, and they may count upon a welcome, as the present occasion showed.

Yours obediently,

DOUGLAS M. GANE, Tristan da Cunha Fund.

3, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1, May 14.

Points from Letters

EARLY DAYS OF THE CADETS

As the senior living officer of that band of working boys who went to form the first battalion of cadets raised in the British Empire, I can testify to the uphill work connected with the organization before the sanction of the War Office was obtained for a place to be allotted in the Army List to cadet battalions. In order to qualify for this honour great efforts were made in South London to recruit the four companies necessary to a battalion. Under a steady bombardment with rotten oranges, flower-pots, and other discarded crockery, the task was accomplished. For 12 years before the Boer War it was my privilege to live and work among the people near the headquarters of the cadets. Scoffed at and ridiculed to begin with, this little band of officers and boys defied hostilities until the battleground created by the "civilians" was transformed into a peaceful promenade by the "soldiers." The fighting element notoriously connected with the Borough Market was, to some extent, counteracted by the proximity of the cadets' club, where games and music were provided for those who cared not for black eyes and bad language.—Major BENTON FLETCHER, late Adjutant, The 1st Cadet Bn., "The Queen's," 6, Buckingham-street, S.W.

PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCE

I know the unfortunate plight of agriculture needs no further depressing facts to paint the position blacker, but I think it only right to point to the statement in your leading article referring to Mr. Quibell's remarks in the House of Commons. Mr. Quibell said that, apart from dairy produce, farmers were not receiving an economic price for what they produce. In this district farmers are getting only 5d. or 5½d. a gallon for milk, and I do not think that that could be called an economic price.—Mr. S. R. YOUNGER, Fort William, Wigtownshire.

ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER

When architects discuss the design of works carried out by engineers they are apt, from their own experience, to forget that the engineer rarely can "clear the site" before beginning his operations. Let architects consider the conditions under which railway stations, and particularly Tube railway stations, have to be carried out with both road and rail traffic kept going smoothly throughout the time the works are in hand, and compare such conditions, if they can, with the erection of a great architectural masterpiece. The problem of Charing Cross bridge is largely a problem of "stages" of its construction, and no plan is likely to culminate into a bridge unless these stages, whereby the erection interferes but slightly with the normal life of the Metropolis, are allowed for. Sir Gilbert Scott gives ground to those who are apt to confine the architect to "art" when he confuses the two inseparables "design and construction."—Mr. R. E. SYNGE COOPER, M.Inst.C.E., Dun's Tew, near Oxford.

DEATHS FROM WAR WOUNDS

I should like to add my protest to that made by Mr. Jaggers to endorse the suggestions he makes for arousing the authorities to a realization of the crying injustice of the existing regulations. Not only are there pathetic cases of widows and children unprovided for, but there is the cruelty of the strain on men who seem likely to die of their wounds, and who are afflicted by the prospect of their families being left to charity.—Mr. F. MCG. HAMILTON, Tyla Morris, Pentyrch, Cardiff.

HEAVY HAULAGE

There are two methods of transport which are generally overlooked—one is the coastal service, and the other the canals, and both are the only economical means of conveying exceptionally heavy articles. I mean economical not solely as regards the actual cost of transport, but mainly because exceptional weights when waterborne do not throw any charge back on the public purse. The roads of this country were not constructed for the heavy burdens now being conveyed over them. Untold damage—not always ascertained at the time of transit of the heavy loads—is caused to the main water and gas pipes, and also sewers, as well as to the property abutting on the main highways. It should be compulsory for all such exceptional traffic to be directed by a water route, where such means of transport can be used, and a remunerative charge agreed on for the services rendered.—Mr. GEORGE F. HONEY, 74, Rock-lane W., Rock Ferry.

CUCKOO AND MAGPIE

One day last week my daughter saw a cuckoo, flying low down, carrying in its beak an egg. Out of the wood near by came a magpie, screeching furiously, which swooped from above on to the cuckoo and seized the egg, with which it flew away. The cuckoo made off without any attempt at pursuit. It was a snatch-and-grab robbery, the work of a moment, but another proof that the cuckoo does carry eggs with its beak.—Mr. C. H. S. ELLIS, Sandrocks, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

HOUSING IN GERMANY

Having lately travelled in Southern Germany I was very much struck with the many artistic houses which had lately been erected all over the country. They are far superior to any houses erected in this country under the housing schemes, and they are certainly much cheaper. I found that the accommodation consisted of a living room, kitchen, larder and coal house, with two good bedrooms on the first floor, and two on the attic floor. This plan covers a smaller area than our houses, but provides one more bedroom. This is explained by a large portion of the roof space being utilized. Under our by-laws a large superficial area of flat ceiling is unnecessarily required. The Ministry of Health have been requested to modify the by-laws, but the Board decline to agree to this reasonable suggestion. Surely some members of Parliament might bring pressure to bear on the Ministry of Health so that in future our houses might be built at less cost and artistically designed.—Mr. J. HATCHARD-SMITH, 11, Haymarket, S.W.1.

NAUTICAL MEMORIES

Your correspondent Mr. Blood will find a very full account of the barque Berean in Mr. Basil Lubbock's book, "The Colonial Clippers."—Mr. F. L. BLANCHARD, 50, Lime-street, E.C.3.

RAILWAY MEMORIES

The most widely known of all the old railway stops was the stay of 10 minutes at Swindon of all main line trains during the broad gauge period. This stop was obligatory by virtue of an agreement between the Great Western Railway and the individual to whom they had leased the refreshment rooms at that station. A railway guide of 1852 describes the "admirable and splendid accommodation for the way-worn traveller, the rooms of noble dimensions elaborately decorated in arabesque, exquisitely painted, every variety of food from a banbury cake to a basin of turtle or aristocratic champagne. Should any gentlemen desire the luxury of the fragrant cigar which either on the platforms or in the carriages is 'Bann'd and barr'd, forbidden fare' he may indulge therein to his heart's content in the cheerful covered gallery which runs across the line." This long wait became an anachronism and a considerable hindrance. It was eliminated by termination of the agreement and is recalled as an interesting example of an old railway custom.—Mr. A. M. H. SOLOMON, 10, Cavendish-road, Brondesbury, N.W.6.

NON-PROVIDED SCHOOLS

I suggest that in any new arrangement between the Church and educational authorities the latter should in any case be made responsible for the repair and maintenance of all play-yards, which experience shows are often as expensive as, and more difficult to repair than, the actual buildings themselves. The county authorities possess all necessary for keeping them in order, such as rollers, stone, tar, and surface material, often difficult for local managers to obtain. The yards, thus, could be repaired when roads in their neighbourhood are under repair and need not prove a heavy expense.—The REV. DANIEL O. THOMAS, Whitchurch Rectory, Ross-on-Wye.

CLIMBING KIT

In a picture you published recently of Mr. Wood Johnson in climbing kit, he appeared to be holding an Alpenstock at least 4ft. long, and so far as can be seen the head is quite small. The same type of "stock" appeared in the illustrations of Whymper in his early attempts on the Matterhorn; I possess such an instrument. My elder brother, who had done much climbing, taught me to ramble about on the English cliffs with the aid of a stout-pointed ash pole. At the present time these long-handled instruments are held in derision in Switzerland. A young German fellow-sleeper at the Gandegg hut, pointing to mine said, "Vat see dat long sing—ach set see nozzing." While the short-handled, long axed Swiss instrument is excellent for cutting ice steps in ascent, I suggest that the moderate climber finds the longer handle better, and I also suggest that the more energetic tourists would be far more comfortable with a stout ash pole than with the usual pointed walking-stick. It is now extremely difficult to get a decent stout ash stick even in the best Alpine villages.—Mr. E. W. POLLARD, Isle of Wight.

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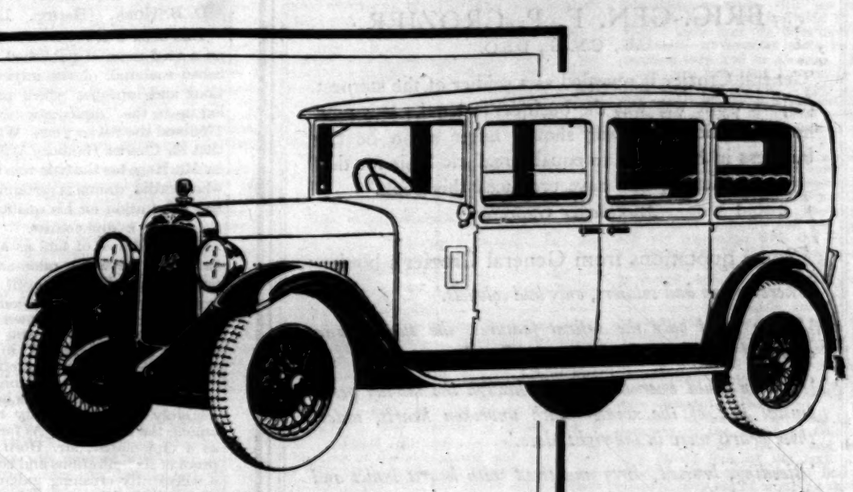

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BRITISH POTTERY

THE WEDGWOOD FESTIVAL

STOKE-ON-TRENT PAGEANT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

STOKE-ON-TRENT, MAY 15

When Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, comes to Stoke on Monday to open the civic celebrations attendant on the bicentenary of Josiah Wedgwood she will be asked to do three things—to open an exhibition of the modern pottery of North Staffordshire; to visit another exhibition of pottery, historical in character; and to witness in Hanley Park at least the first few scenes of a pageant of the history of pottery.

There two exhibitions and the pageant may be likened to the staple dishes of a feast which is to extend really over seven days, from Sunday morning until the evening of Saturday, May 24. The Pottery Towns are thus, it will be seen, determined to do full justice to a historic occasion of so great an importance to the livelihood of the inhabitants. The artistic and industrial features of Josiah Wedgwood's work have already been adequately dealt with in the columns of *The Times* in a special article by its Art Critic published on April 30. This afternoon an elaborate full-dress rehearsal of the pageant took place in Hanley Park, after a luncheon at which the hosts were the Lord Mayor of Stoke-on-Trent (Alderman G. H. Barber) and the president of the British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation (Mr. H. J. Johnson).

FIVE THOUSAND PERFORMERS

The pageant is a tremendous affair, with 5,000 participants, drawn from all classes, all occupations, and all sections of the community of the Pottery Towns. If it goes next week as it went this afternoon, even under the trying conditions of rehearsal interrupted every five minutes for the benefit of the photographers, it will more than satisfy the hopes and desires of the promoters. It has a prologue and eight episodes; it is full of bright colour; it has well-thought-out designs in the groupings and movements of the hundreds of performers; it has a good book; a most capable man has written composed, or selected and adapted suitable music; and an abundance of historical material has been drawn upon, extending from the dawn of British history to A.D. 1930. Indeed, if one were disposed to be captious as to the lay-out of the pageant, the only criticism would be that 2½ hours is too long, and that too slow an approach is made to the really commemorative episodes Nos. 5 6, and 8. Still, the prologue, an ode to Art sung by a choir during a procession of young girls in coloured costumes, and holding pieces of pottery representative of British productions of all periods, puts the spectator symbolically in possession of the main purpose of the pageant. This is so spiritedly done, and there is so much life about the whole thing—history moves backwards from 1930 to early British times—that the appetite is whetted.

The Roman-British scene which follows is done from beginning to end in the Welsh language, with Dr. T. David Jones in the part of Archdruid, delivering in musical and sonorous tones, and with dramatic force, lines of which happily a translation is furnished. We must pass over intervening scenes from the Dark and Middle Ages. Episode No. 5 represents the early potters of Burslem and their rough products, and the forbears of the Wedgwood family appear. A legal injunction is obtained by one John Dwight, of Fulham, to restrain Aaron Wedgwood and his sons from exploiting technical knowledge said to have been poached from Fulham for the benefit of the Staffordshire potters. The process and the insinuation behind it are indignantly repudiated by Wedgwood, who declares what was historically the truth—that Staffordshire potters could "produce good stuff in the pot line without sneaking somebody else's secrets." Episode No. 6, with Colonel Gilbert Wedgwood filling the part of his ancestor, represents the leading incidents in Josiah Wedgwood's remarkable career, beginning with his apprenticeship in 1744 and carrying on through scenes Josiah's independent activities as a potter, as a business man interested in roads and canals and bridges, and finally as proprietor of the great works at Etruria which are still operating, which have provided 850 participants in the pageant, and which will be open to visitors to the celebrations every forenoon next week.

MODERN ENTERPRISE

The final episode of the pageant portrays the modern Potteries industries, but for these it is better to turn from the realm of fancy to the reality in the exhibition of present-day products of some 70 firms to be found in the King's Hall at Stoke-on-Trent. People with no commercial interest in the pottery trades, and who at the same time are qualified by experience to make the comparison, assured me that there has been nothing to equal, much less to surpass, the variety and the artistic technical merit of the productions here displayed at any exhibition of modern pottery in any country in Europe since the War, and that once more a British industry of the highest merit has until now been guilty of hiding its light under a bushel. One finds no difficulty in accepting this statement, so beautiful and satisfying are the contents of the exhibition. Some will find the art behind the technique, because it has nothing eccentric or very original, but the sobriety of the present-day Staffordshire potters' artistic aims has a very necessary relation to their need to uphold their place in a world market. In spite of very astute foreign pushfulness in this country Staffordshire holds a lead in the very latest utilitarian production—insulators for high tension cables—and its firms have found over £1,000,000 new capital for this branch since the electricity "grid" began to take shape.

STUDY OF INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

AWARD OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS GOLD MEDAL

Lord Zetland presided at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society at 74, Grosvenor-street yesterday, and presented the Public Schools Gold Medal and book prizes for essays on "The Relations between Great Britain and Afghanistan." The winner of the Medal and a book was Mr. C. L. Rosenheim, of Bromsgrove School, and specially bound book prizes were awarded to Mr. A. H. Bowman, Nottingham High School; Sir Archibald Hope, Eton College, and Mr. Dennis A. Routh, Winchester College.

LORD ZETLAND said that when the Medal was founded a quarter of a century ago competition was limited to seven great public schools, but the scope had been enlarged and now some 80 schools were eligible. Even so competition was very limited, and as it had not been found practicable to give full effect to the object of promoting the study of Indian geography and history in the public schools, the council had entered into negotiations with the Board of Education as to making important changes in the rules and it was possible that during the coming year no competition would be arranged. The essayists had recognized that the physical characteristics of Afghanistan had been very largely responsible for the history of the country. He thought it was true to say that if Afghanistan instead of being a land of rugged mountains had been a fertile plain, the frontiers of Great Britain and Russia in Asia would long before now have been conterminous.

BRITISH LEGION EX-OFFICIAL SENTENCED

FREDERICK GLEAVE, 37, of Manchester-road, Altrincham, Cheshire, who was hon. chairman, until his recent suspension, of the Altrincham Relief Committee of the British Legion, was indicted at Manchester Assizes yesterday on charges of forgery, uttering, and fraudulent conversion in connexion with certain relief funds. The total sum involved was £268. Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C., prosecuted on behalf of the British Legion. Gleave pleaded "Not Guilty." He alleged that a former secretary of the branch (since dead) had defrauded the fund, and that he (Gleave) had concealed the deficiency in order to help him. Sir Walter Greaves-Lord said that it was only fair to the man named to say that during the time he was secretary of the branch his accounts appeared to be perfectly in order. Gleave was found *Guilty* on all counts, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment in the second division.

A widow named Sarah Mary Price, 38, was to have appeared at the Cardiff Police Court yesterday to answer charges of obtaining money by false pretences. When the case was called it was stated that she was dead.

RELICS OF WILLIAM PENN

CHARGE OF FRAUD

HUNTER CHARLES ROGERS, 50, of Trinity-place, Windsor, was charged at Slough yesterday with obtaining £5 from Mrs. Ellen Field, of Iver, by false pretences with intent to cheat and defraud.

Mrs. Field, an old-age pensioner, said she claimed that her grandfather, James Penn, was descended from William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. She heard of Rogers, and, going to see him last summer, told him she was interested in Penn relics, and, if he had any of her grandfather's heirlooms, she would look after him for life as much as she could or give him compensation "if he did her good." Later he bought the three documents (produced), and she gave him £3 first and £2 afterwards, because he said he could help her with her claim.

Replying to Mr. H. J. Parham, prosecuting, she said she thought they were genuine documents relating to William Penn. Returning from shopping one day she found that a certain document was missing, but she could not say who had it. She was satisfied with the deeds, but she had no means of telling whether they were genuine or not; still she thought they might establish her claim.

Cross-examined by Mr. F. H. Ryland, solicitor for the defence, she said that some years ago she went to the solicitors about her claim to being a descendant of William Penn. She paid them about 30s. for their work but they never gave her any information," which they ought to have done." (Laughter.)

She wrote to Rogers on July 8 last year:—

Dear Mr. Rogers.—I want to be your friend. Will you write to me? I tried to get into Court, but the police would not let me, to give evidence for your good, for I know where all my ancestors' heirlooms were found. If you will come to see me I will pay your fare. I am of real Penn descent and your aunt. I enclose three shillings.—Your loving aunt, E. FIELD.

Mr. Ryland.—Did you think Mr. Rogers was a relation of the Penns too?—I could not say that.

Did you ask Mr. Rogers to try to find out whether you really were a Penn?—I already know that I am a Penn.

Did you ask him to go to London to search at Somerset House for you?—I may have done that.

Did you say that you would pay his expenses?—Yes.

Did he tell you he had been to London for you?—Yes, I gave him £2 because he said he had to search in different churches.

Mrs. Field said that Rogers came to see her in the infirmary and brought her grapes. She wanted him to sell her heirlooms in England and stated that she did not believe in the foreign people. (Laughter.) Rogers promised to pay her. Rogers afterwards wrote that he could do no more for her, as she was not a real Penn, and she asked him to return £3 she had given him for expenses and the heirlooms.

CLAIM OF DESCENT

Mr. Ryland.—Did Mr. Rogers write to you and say that you were a canting old humbug?

Mrs. Field.—No. He never called me that. He was very nice to me. He wanted to send my documents abroad, and I said they should never go.

A letter from her solicitors was read as follows:—

Dear Madam,—Re Penn property.—We received your letter of the 3rd instant, and as we informed you some few years back we are afraid that we can do nothing for you in respect of your claim to this property.

Mrs. Field said that when Rogers told her he had sent her heirlooms to America she said she was very sorry, because she thought she would not be able to prove her claim. She did not grumble about paying Rogers the £3, because she had the deeds he had given her and she thought they were worth double that.

Mr. Ryland.—Did he tell you that he was having difficulty in tracing you as a Penn?

Mrs. Field.—No, he knew I was a Penn. I showed him my certificates.

Rogers, she added, sent her heirlooms to Toronto, and she asked him to keep them in England.

Mr. Ryland.—You say you lost the birth certificate of James Penn. Did you not give that to Mr. Rogers?

Mrs. Field.—No, I was out that day and my husband saw him, and he said he took it off the table.

Mr. Parham produced two of the deeds given her by Rogers and asked, "Did you notice the signatures of William Penn on those two documents?"

Mrs. Field.—Yes, I did. I don't want to punish him if he will give up the heirlooms to help prove my claim.

Mr. Thomas Gurney, of Slough, an antiquary, said two of the deeds produced bore what purported to be the signature of William Penn.

Mr. Parham.—Would those documents be of any use whatever in establishing a claim to the property of William Penn?—I should say none whatever.

Mr. John Lawrence Nicholls, librarian to the Society of Friends, of Friends' House, Euston-road, London, said he was quite well acquainted with the authenticated signature of William Penn, and the signature on the documents produced did not resemble that of William Penn.

Mr. Charles Ainsworth Mitchell, secretary of the Society of Public Analysts, said he had made a microscopical examination of the two signatures on the deeds. The ink in the disputed signatures was not of the character of the ink in the rest of the documents. William Penn wrote in a much more flowing style, with elaborate curves, but there was a close similarity between the disputed signatures and the handwriting of Rogers.

Cross-examined, the witness admitted that the signature might be that of William Ireland, who published a book in 1880, in which he described how he forged certain signatures, including that of William Penn.

John Field, husband of Ellen Field, said that Rogers sold over £600 worth of relics in America, but paid them nothing.

David Henry Newman, a nephew, said he heard Rogers say that when he sold the Penn heirlooms if his aunt signed a document she would receive £1 a week for life.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

FIVE COUNTIES MARKETING SCHEME

SUBSIDY FOR EXPORT COAL REDUCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, MAY 15

The subsidy for export coal under the Five Counties Marketing Scheme has been reduced from 3s. to 2s. a ton, to operate from last Friday, May 9. This action by the Central Collieries Commercial Association will surprise the coal shipping trade all over the kingdom.

The Five Counties Marketing Scheme came into being in April, 1928, with a subsidy of 2s. a ton, and in May, 1928, the subsidy was raised to 4s. From August, 1928, to May, 1929, the subsidy was 3s. 4d., in June, 1929, the subsidy was reduced to 2s., and in July, 1929, still further reduced to 1s. In October, 1929, the subsidy was increased to 1s. 6d., and on March 1 last was increased to 3s., to be now reduced to 2s. Humber coal exporters complain that these constant changes dislocate their opportunities of contracting with foreign buyers.

HOUSES FOR SPINSTERS

WOMEN LIBERALS' PLEA

Mrs. E. D. Simon, at Wednesday morning's session of the council meeting of the Women's National Liberal Federation at the Kingsway Hall, moved a resolution welcoming the provisions of the Slum Clearance Bill and its extension to the problem of rural housing. The resolution also called upon Liberal M.P.s to move such amendments as would ensure that the new subsidy was used effectively for the rehousing of those whose need was greatest, namely, families with dependent children.

Miss Aline Mackinnon, hon. Parliamentary Secretary of the Federation, in seconding, aroused warm enthusiasm by championing the claims of the spinster to housing accommodation. "I am an incorrigible spinster," she said, "and I think it would bring an enormous amount of happiness to a great many spinsters if they could have their own little homes. I know of dressmakers, cooks, elementary school-teachers, and all kinds of people who live in lodgings and who, if they had a little house of their own and a little bit of garden where they could get dirty in the evenings, would have an entirely different outlook."

The resolution was carried.

Among the resolutions carried were resolutions pointing out the need for consistent economy and advocating the humane slaughtering of animals.

Thieves stole two wireless sets, a loud-speaker, and two transformers from the premises of Mr. H. C. Fieldhouse, wireless dealer, of Walthamstow, on Wednesday night.

WOMEN UNIONISTS' CONFERENCE

EXPENSE OF PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATURE

The tenth annual conference of the Women's Unionist Organization was held yesterday at the Queen's Hall, and was attended by over 2,000 delegates from England and Wales.

LADY IVEAGH, M.P., who presided at the morning session, said they met as full of enthusiasm and energy as ever. The recent by-election in West Fulham had shown them where they stood. They were winning their way back. But the lesson of West Fulham was that their greatest danger still was the apathy of their own people. She hoped the campaign this month would instil into all Conservatives the crusading spirit for home and Empire.

Miss MARY PICKFORD (Central Women's Advisory Committee) proposed a resolution emphasizing the educational advantages of the Bonar Law College at Ashridge, and suggesting to the constituencies that a divisional fund should be opened forthwith in each constituency to be known as the "Ashridge Fund," to enable suitable members of their association to take courses at Ashridge College.

Mrs. A. KNOX HAGGIE (North Newcastle) seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mrs. HELEN GRACE (Penistone) proposed "That this conference welcomes Mr. Baldwin's statement of Conservative policy relating to safeguarding, feeling that therein lies the great hope of prosperity for the industries of our country." She said the point of the motion was the contribution that safeguarding would make towards the solution of the unemployment problem.

Miss MOORE (Burnley), in seconding the motion, said unemployment was still rising under a Government which definitely promised its supporters a cure. She put in a plea for Lancashire, where there was more unemployment than in any other county in England. There were 150,000 cotton workers unemployed. Could they wonder at it when they saw cheap German and Japanese cotton goods underselling them? Even their mills were not free from cheap foreign imports. In one mill in her own town there was a Socialist woman employee who brought cotton goods in and sold German handkerchiefs for 3d. If the foreign cotton goods that were imported were made here they would find employment for 59,000 workers.

The resolution was carried.

RAISING OF SCHOOL AGE

Mrs. MELVILLE (Warwick) submitted a motion protesting against the raising of the school age from 14 to 15, "and the proposed payment of the dole to children thus affected, believing that such proposals must tend to social injustice and administrative chaos, as well as to a heavy increase of taxation which the nation cannot afford at the present juncture."

Miss MARY PICKFORD proposed an amendment to the effect that the conference would welcome a proposal to assist the non-provided schools with building grants, but protested against the proposals to raise the school-leaving age in 1931, when neither the increase in school accommodation, nor in the number of teachers could be provided, and to the grant of maintenance allowances except to those children who had won places in secondary schools.

This was defeated.

Mrs. AUSTIN-SMITH (Brighton) then proposed another amendment protesting against the proposed payment of the dole to children affected by the raising of the school age from 14 to 15.

Miss FAITHFULL (Cheltenham), in seconding, agreed that the raising of the school age would be premature in 1931, but she asked the conference not to say that it wished to do away with the extension of the school age.

The amendment was lost.

LADY ASTOR, M.P., said the raising of the school age was bound to come, although 1931 was premature. They did not want it to go out from that conference that they were against it.

The motion proposed by Mrs. Melville was carried.

ELECTION EXPENSES

Miss HEADLAM-MORLEY (Barnard Castle) moved "That this conference feels that as long as Conservatives expect their Parliamentary candidates to bear much of the expenses of local associations, and the whole of their election expenses, it will never be possible for many of the ablest and most suitable men and women to stand for the House of Commons in the Conservative interest."

LADY ASTOR said this was an important resolution. It was no use having people in the House of Commons who were not interested in political and social questions. She could give cases of splendid young persons who would be welcomed in their party; but when they went to a constituency they were asked how much money they had and how much money they could subscribe. It was a disgrace. Did they realize how short they were of women in the House of Commons? They had splendid women who would be pleased to stand, and one reason why they could not was that they had not the money. A worse reason was because local associations would not adopt them. Another sad thing was that it was not the men so much, in the local associations, as the women. She hoped they would go back to their constituencies and educate those who were not as far advanced as they were. She asked that it should be made possible for their executives to adopt the right kind of man or woman.

The motion was carried.

Resolutions were passed advocating slum clearance; and legislation to deal with the problem of mental deficiency; and regretting that "no general scheme for assisting all sides of the agricultural industry has yet been adopted." The conference also viewed with deep concern "the continuation of diplomatic relationship with Russia, while the Soviet Government continues to prohibit religious organization and withholds religious instruction from the children of that country."

On the motion of LADY BRIDGEMAN, a vote of thanks was passed to Lady Falmouth, who presided at the afternoon session, and to Lady Iveagh.

WELFARE OF GIRLS IN LONDON

WORK OF CENTRAL COUNCIL

Lord Astor, president of the Central Council for the Social Welfare of Girls and Women in London, presided yesterday afternoon at the eighth general meeting of the council, held in the Conference Room at the Ministry of Health, Whitehall.

LORD ASTOR said the council had done such valuable work as a means of contact between organizations working for the same end that still further contacts between great organizations doing work for girls in London had been suggested. Much of the best work done by the council was unknown and unrecognized by the public, with a consequent lack of financial support.

The report of the executive committee, which was moved by SIR OSCAR WARBURG and seconded by the REV. AUSTIN THOMPSON, stated that in view of its increased activities, including functions which concern a wider public, they proposed to elect three vice-presidents of the council, who might be ladies, whose interest in social subjects was known, and that Lady Iveagh, M.P., and Mrs. Philip Snowden should be the first. Their chief work during the year had been the organization of a Central Information Bureau, which since its establishment had dealt with 1,100 inquiries relating to every sort of need. The Home Office had made the existence of the bureau known in the provinces, and many local authorities expressed warm sympathy with the scheme and circulated the Central Council's notices in their areas. As a result of the conference on the need of luncheon rooms for girls working in Central London and the City, in the smaller firms where no rooms could be set apart for them, several definite offers to provide rooms had been made, and the question was being followed up. The financial position of the council caused them grave anxiety. The special committee appointed last summer issued an appeal, but results were disappointing.

The following were elected as officers of the Council:—

President, Lord Astor; vice-presidents, Lady Iveagh and Mrs. Philip Snowden; chairman, Sir Oscar Warburg; vice-chairman, the Rev. Austin Thompson; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. S. Oxley.

The following were appointed as an executive committee in addition to the hon. officers *ex officio*:—

Mrs. Bernard Briant, Miss Brodigan, Mgr. Provost Brown, Bishop of Pella; Mrs. Sidney Clive, Mr. S. Cohen, Miss Adelaide Cox, Miss Easton, Mr. S. W. Harris, Colonel Harrison, Mrs. Mark Kerr, Miss C. Morris, Miss Newill, Mrs. Edwin Orde, the Rev. W. R. Rice, the Rev. Dr. Scott Lidgett, Mrs. Starey, Sister Thorpe, and Miss Wamsley.

CENTRAL NOTTINGHAM BY-ELECTION

MR. O'CONNOR'S QUESTIONS ON SAFEGUARDING

Candidates { Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C. (U.). Captain R. Berkeley (L.). Mr. A. E. Waterson (Lab.).

Nominations, to-morrow. Polling, May 27.

LAST ELECTION

Sir Albert Bennett (U.)	..	14,571
Mrs. E. Barton (Lab.)	..	11,573
Mr. A. Brampton (L.)	..	8,738
Unionist majority	..	2,998

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, MAY 15

There is still no sign of a fourth party intervention in the Central Nottingham by-election, and even the Liberals are reluctantly reconciling themselves to the fact that the contest will be three-sided, with two candidates competing for the right to be considered the true upholder of the cause of free imports.

Captain Berkeley's supporters have broadcast doubts about Labour convictions on the safeguarding issue. Mr. Waterson retaliates with a charge that safeguarding is the inheritance of Liberal legislation and that on the question of free trade Mr. Lloyd George is as unsafe and unreliable as chaff in the wind. Mr. Lloyd George will probably make his own answer to this accusation, as it is announced that he will address a Liberal demonstration in the division on the eve of the poll.

Meanwhile, Mr. O'Connor pursues a straight course in demanding the retention of the duties which now assist British industries to face unfair foreign competition. He is submitting eight points to the electors, of which the following five are typical:—Is it suggested that the removal of the safeguarding duties will give one single person in this country a job? Will anyone deny that the removal of the duties would throw many Nottingham men and women out of employment? Is any national interest served by allowing foreign-made lace to come into this country and undersell Nottingham lace? Is it disputed that the foreign lacemaker gets only 60 per cent. of the wages our workers get? Will any trade union leader say he is prepared to ask our workmen to work for the wages that prevail at Calais?

LACE INDUSTRY STATISTICS

Opponents of the lace duties, as I anticipated, are making great play with statistics. Figures, Mr. O'Connor observes, can be turned any way a speaker likes, and a wholly false impression of the true facts can be given by looking at one side of the picture. Some of the figures are not in dispute, though this does not apply to all that were used by the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Graham said that in 1925, before the application of the duty, there were rather more than 20,000 insured people in the lace industry, and the number had fallen to a little more than 16,000. The figures as stated by Captain Berkeley, accepted by Mr. O'Connor, and confirmed by the Chamber of Commerce here, show that there were 18,540 insured workers in the industry in 1925 and 16,920 in 1929. Mr. Graham implied that 4,000 persons had left the industry, whereas the correct number appears to be 1,620.

Mr. Graham further indicated there had been a reduction over the same period of about 1,000 in the number of operatives actually working. The figures given here by the Liberal candidate show that 15,320 were engaged in 1923 and 15,265 last year, the reduction being the small one of 55. Mr. O'Connor brings out the further essential fact that in 1925 short time was worked at the rate of 5½ hours a week, while in 1928 short time was only 1·6 hour a week. What is considered most important by manufacturers and operatives is that the duties stopped an alarming decline in the industry, which threatened to carry it to complete ruin. The operatives have publicly expressed their views on the present position, and Mr. Waterson is probably thankful that only a small proportion of them have votes in the Central Division of the city.

The Labour candidate considers that he is making progress, but his manner and his speeches could not be called happy. In a statement to-day he did not touch on a single essential issue of the election, but confined himself to such generalities as "people are realizing that Labour's courageous fight against the terrific difficulties which they inherited from their predecessors has gone far beyond even their dreams of the General Election period of 1929."

MR. SHINWELL'S APOLOGY

Mr. Waterson, too, is not being too well served by platform supporters. Mr. Shinwell, Financial Secretary to the War Office, appears to have thought better this morning of a personal attack on Mr. O'Connor which he made at a meeting last night, and has sent the following telegram to the Conservative candidate:—"Regret construction of my speech concerning you personally. Am correcting immediately.—E. Shinwell." Among the milder taunts delivered at Mr. O'Connor was one that he was only a 50 per cent. politician, as he voted when in Parliament in only 1,600 out of 3,150 divisions. Mr. O'Connor said to-day that he had no intention to introduce personalities into the contest, but in the circumstances it was fair to point out that Mr. Waterson between 1919 and 1922 voted in only 664 out of 1,369 divisions.

EFFECT OF FOOTWEAR ON HEALTH

OPINIONS OF DOCTORS

Mr. J. HOYLE, general secretary of the Federation of Boot Trades Associations, at the annual conference of the federation at Hastings yesterday, said that the federation had long viewed with alarm the growth of foot troubles and illnesses among the public arising from unsuitable footwear. A questionnaire was sent out to medical officers of health and school medical officers, and from the replies the following main points emerged:—"Gym." shoes, Wellingtons, and rubber-soled shoes served a useful purpose on their appropriate occasions, but must not be worn for longer periods than was absolutely necessary. Constant wearing of these caused damp feet with their attendant ills. Boot and shoe-makers should scrap present-day lasts in order to do away with shoes of unnatural shape and pointed toes. Ultra-high heels should go. Thin, paper-like soles should be barred except for fine-weather wear.

The perfect boot or shoe was one which had a good-quality leather sole of fair thickness, a leather upper, and was made so that it allowed of a proper support for the arch of the foot while permitting free movements of the toes. Such a shoe, according to almost 90 per cent. of the medical men, would be responsible for lessening the ill-effects upon national health, of rheumatism, chest troubles, heart disease, common colds, foot deformities, fallen arches, and flat feet.

On the question of women's footwear a doctor suggested that models or casts of feet from Greek statues such as Venus de Milo, giving size and shape, would encourage less foolish women to buy shoes of correct shape and size.

Unfair competition by part-time postmen doing boot-and-shoe repairs to the detriment of *bona fide* boot repairers was discussed on a resolution put forward by the Western District Council. It was decided to approach the postal authorities on the matter. The conference also decided to call the attention of the War Office to the unfairness of regimental shoemakers retailing ready-made shoes.

EXTENSION OF BOURNEMOUTH HOSPITAL

Lord Malmesbury, Provincial Grand Master of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, yesterday afternoon laid the foundation-stone, with full Masonic honours, of the new private wards and the extension of the specialist and out-patients departments of the Royal Victoria and West Hants Hospital, Bournemouth. The cost of the new building and the equipment will be £120,000. The extension will include about 50 wards for paying patients of means above the limit for admission to hospital, yet too small to admit of paying for nursing home treatment. The MAYOR of BOURNEMOUTH (Councillor P. M. Bright), who is also chairman of the Hospital Committee, said that when the new extension is paid for no less than £180,000 will have been spent on new accommodation for the hospital within 10 years. Towards the cost of the present extension, promises and gifts amounting to £66,300 had already been received.

Higgs and Hill, Limited, write to say that the fretted stonework of the staircase of India House was carved by London masons.

THIRD CLASS TOURS TO AMERICA

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN TWO LINERS

Every year the number of people who travel across the Atlantic between the United States and Canada and Europe increases. There is a change, too, in the sort of people who make the voyage. A few years ago crossing the Atlantic was an experience that could be had only by those with plenty of money to spare or those of a definitely saving disposition, apart, of course, from immigrants who either received monetary assistance or were prepared to travel in some discomfort. Now, however, a great many people of comparatively slender means regularly make the Atlantic crossing, and the shipping companies are finding it more and more worth their while to cater specially for increasing numbers of them.

Two of the newest Cunard ships, the Carinthia and the Franconia, will take part in transporting thousands of holiday-makers between this country and the United States this year, people who in years gone by would have thought the trip entirely beyond their means. Arrangements have been made for these two ships, like others of the same line, to carry tourist third-class cabin passengers. Last year 41,000 passengers travelled by this class in ships of this line. By this new arrangement all the accommodation in the Carinthia and Franconia formerly used by second-class passengers will be available for those who travel "tourist third cabin."

The Carinthia, which has just returned to Liverpool after a pleasure cruise in the Mediterranean, will make her first sailing from that port with tourist third cabin accommodation to-morrow. The Franconia, which is on her way home after a tour of the world, will sail with similar accommodation early next month. The tourist third cabin accommodation in the Carinthia extends through five decks. The passengers have a smoking-room, a lounge where dances are held, an open-air verandah *café*, a restaurant, and ample deck space. The state rooms are on three decks. Stairway communication between decks is supplemented by a lift. A hairdressing saloon, shop, library, newspapers, and orchestra are also provided. The restaurant is light and high and covers the entire width of the ship; the *café* is well lit and comfortably furnished, and the smoking-room has been devised to resemble the interior of an old English inn. The cabins, which vary in the number of persons they will accommodate, are well furnished and equipped, and several of them have bathrooms attached. On the whole there is more spaciousness in cabins and public rooms than is sometimes found in the first-class quarters of ships travelling on Eastern routes. The fare between England and the United States by this class is £39 15s. return, or £22 10s. single.

HEALTH INSURANCE IN ULSTER

INTRODUCTION OF MEDICAL BENEFIT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BELFAST, MAY 15

When medical benefit was introduced in Great Britain it was not extended to Ireland, and the Northern Ireland Government has now introduced a measure in the Northern Parliament adding medical benefit to the National Health Insurance Scheme.

The Bill proposes that medical benefit, which is defined as medical treatment and attendance, including the provision of drugs, medicines, and appliances, shall, as in England, form an integral part of the National Health Insurance Scheme. The Bill also proposes to establish a more uniform scheme of sick visiting for the use of approved societies; to make altered arrangements for the treatment of tuberculous insured persons.

The Northern Ireland Ministry of Labour will be responsible for the administration of the scheme, with the assistance of a Medical Benefit Council to act in an advisory capacity, and local committees to deal with local problems. The cost of medical benefit will be met by raising the contributions to the level of those in force in England. The increase in contributions, which is intended to take effect from July 7, will amount to 2d. in the ordinary rate of contribution, 1d. being payable by the employer and 1d. by the insured person.

MANAGEMENT IN INDUSTRY

MR. THOMAS ON THE FUTURE

Mr. Thomas spoke yesterday at a luncheon which was given by Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree at the Holborn Restaurant to enable a number of industrialists to meet Mr. Wallace Clark, an American expert in scientific management. Sir Basil Blackett presided.

Mr. CLARK dealt with marketing, keeping equipment up to date, and preserving a proper relationship between workers and employers. He gave examples from Continental concerns showing how organization and the enlistment of the workers' cooperation had increased the quantity and quality of products. Executive heads had come to realize that their problems were not static, but that industry was composed of moving forces. The executive control of a business was the most difficult task in management. Hence it was necessary for an executive chief to have an effective technique of control. He recommended the use of a chart, based on a pre-determined plan, to show the quantity and quality of work to be done and the time allotted to every phase; and to record actual performance as it went along, so that special attention might be given to those sections of production which fell short of the plan. The industrialist, he said, was finding that in production, as in war, those who took and held the offensive were most successful. As long as the industrialist fought a defensive battle, defeat was inevitable. His only chance of existence was to take the offensive and organize for change.

THEORY AND PRACTICE

Mr. THOMAS, proposing the health of the host, said that the more he was compelled to face the responsibilities of government, the more practical he became. He once wrote a book called "When Labour Rules," but when his staff brought him problems he never thought of referring them to a certain page in it. This country to-day was in a curious situation, which seemed a contradiction of everything he had been taught to believe in. It had a tremendous difficulty in unemployment, yet no country in the world was better off. From the point of view of the general average of social conditions, standard of life, and security for the future, no country could be quoted against Great Britain. In the troubles that must come there would be many nations who had condemned what they called the "dole" and social services of this country, who would wish they had the same kind of insurance to protect them. There was no short cut or simple remedy for the present troubles. The one thing they had to avoid was panic. If they all adopted scientific method, they would still find that the problem of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Germany, America, and Italy was how to get more customers. His greatest hope was that capital and labour in this country would be compelled by the force of economic circumstances to realize that they were not enemies but partners, and that instead of talking at each other they had got to talk to each other. The unemployment figures were going against him, not through any fault of his, but because of the world situation; yet most people were beginning to understand that there was less suffering in this country than in any other nation.

Mr. ROWNTREE, in reply, said one of the most important things was to raise the efficiency of industry, so that, notwithstanding its difficulties, this country could compete in the markets of the world. The standard of life could only be raised through industrial efficiency.

WIDENING OF QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET

PLANS BEFORE CITY COUNCILLORS

At a meeting of the Corporation of London yesterday, the Improvements and Finance Committee brought up a report submitting for adoption a plan for widening Queen Victoria-street to a minimum of 70ft. between Great Trinity-lane and Garlick Hill, and recommending that the improvement be carried out at an estimated cost of £250,928, subject to the Ministry of Transport and the London County Council contributing towards the cost.

On the suggestion of Mr. W. H. Key, consideration of the report was deferred in order that the plans and recommendations should be circulated among the members.

News in Brief

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £5 from "B. G." on account of income-tax.

Samuel Walker, 51, a miner, of Pegg's Green, was fatally crushed by a coal tub in Coleorton Colliery, Leicestershire, yesterday.

Mrs. Turnham, a widow, was fatally burned yesterday in a fire in the top room of the house where she lived at Delhi-street, King's Cross.

M. Emile Cammaerts, the Belgian poet, gave a lecture entitled "The Romantic Movement in Fench and English Literature" at Foyle's Bookshop, Charing Cross-road, on Tuesday.

A Jersey bull being driven by Mr. James Hebberd from Alton (Hants) market to a farm at Thedden tossed him into a ditch, severely injuring his chest. It took six men to get the bull to the farm.

George William Raffles, 10, of Old Guard House Cottage, St. Margaret's, was found dead by his father at the foot of the cliffs between Deal and St. Margaret's Bay yesterday. He had apparently fallen over when looking for gulls' eggs.

When an aeroplane in landing crashed into a ditch at Renfrew Aerodrome yesterday the two occupants, Nora Trevelyan and Mr. F. M. P. Spencer, both of Morpeth, Northumberland, were slightly injured. The machine was wrecked.

Harold Francis Goadley, 22, a poultry farmer, of Carterton, Oxfordshire, son of Mr. Francis Hubert Goadley, a retired Admiralty surveyor, died at Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, yesterday from injuries received in a motor-cycling accident at Carterton on Wednesday night.

The Government will entertain the delegates to the International Load Line Conference at dinner on May 20 in the May Fair Hotel. Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, will preside and afterwards, with Mrs. Graham, will hold an official reception for the guests in Lancaster House, St. James's.

A second new boat for the L.C.C. ferry service, the John Benn, has arrived at Woolwich. A sister ship to the Will Crooks, she has cost about £34,000 and is named after Sir John Benn, a former chairman of the L.C.C. It is expected that a three-boat ferry service will be inaugurated in the near future.

A special train ran yesterday from Glasgow to Stockton-on-Tees loaded with 20 vans packed with the household furniture and effects of employees of the Cassels Cyanide Company, Limited, whose works and workers with their families are being transferred to Billingham, near Stockton. Yesterday's transfer was an advance section.

Because of the continued indisposition of Commodore W. Marshall, of the White Star liner Majestic, Captain E. R. White, of the Olympic, will on June 28 assume the command of the Majestic. The Olympic, when she sails on June 11, will be in the charge of Captain G. E. Warner, whose former ship, the Homeric, was taken over by Captain J. B. Bulman on Wednesday.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

The Duke of Connaught on July 16 will lay the foundation-stone of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, New Senior School, at Rickmansworth Park. (p. 30)

The Director-General, India Store Department, invites tenders for the purchase of the whole of the material released from the Aden State Railway, including permanent way, bridgework, and the rolling stock. (p. 1)

Hospital Sunday this year will be June 1. (p. 1)

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the R.A.F.A. steamer Biloela, now lying in Sydney Harbour. (p. 1)

Sir Robert Horne, M.P., will speak at the fiftieth annual Burma Dinner on June 5. (p. 1)

The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain require an assistant editor for the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. (p. 3)

The annual visit to the Cenotaph of the Old Comrades' Association of the King's Dragoon Guards will take place on Saturday, June 21. (p. 1)

Applications are invited for the posts of inspectors of mine beacons in the Mines Department of Southern Rhodesia. (p. 3)

Applications are invited for the Burnett-Fletcher Chair of History in the University of Aberdeen. (p. 3)

LOUIS BROMFIELD

brings to the June Nash's his new novel

Shattered Glass

Also in this number—

Rebecca West
John Erskine
John Galsworthy
J. S. Fletcher
W. B. Trites
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Robert Hichens
Richard Aldington
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"I HAVEN'T THE CAPITAL"

By CALLISTHENES

Many young men spend more time in thinking out excuses for themselves than in thinking out methods of progress. This applies specially to the older countries. In the new countries everywhere—the Dominions, the United States, South America—there is a higher standard of self-help and a lower standard of fertility in excuses.

Young men in this country find it difficult to escape from the moral compulsion of progress. The demand for it is all round them. The nation needs more than ever the progressive effort of every citizen. The need for enterprise is taught them in school. They read it in every newspaper. They see it portrayed in every kinema and every theatre.

This pressure of public opinion in the direction of progress develops, even in those who have been born without it, a progress conscience. They know they ought not to stay in a rut. They know they ought not to be content with the same level of achievement year after year. They know they ought not to stay in a position in which all their special abilities are thwarted of scope and expression.

The result is that many of them spend hours of introspective thought excusing themselves to themselves, and hours of conversation in excusing themselves to other people—easing their consciences.

Among the commonest of these conscience-easers is the phrase, "I haven't the capital." This is used mostly by those who ought to be establishing a business of their own or developing a business they have inherited.

Such people usually imagine capital as an ample sum of hundreds or of thousands of pounds.

But the truth is that such sums of capital in the hands of the inexperienced are dangerous. They are like putting the giant's armour on the shepherd boy.

In the newer countries of the world almost all the businesses begin in a very small way with capital which represents the earnings and savings of the man himself, to which is added a reputation for integrity and knowing his business, so that the manufacturer or wholesaler with whom the beginner must start is willing to give credit.

Lack of capital is not an inalterable fact like lack of height. It is not a disability which must be accepted: it is one which ought to be faced and fought and overcome like any other obstacle to progress.

"I haven't the capital" is only a variation of the great conscience-easer: "It cannot be helped."

For all such evasions of the duty of enterprise we in this House have little respect. We have had our difficulties and overcome them. We shall have more, and overcome them again. Both as members of this House and as citizens we prefer the men who, when they hear the call of enterprise, spend no time in thinking out excuses to ease their conscience, but go forward boldly, promptly, happily.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

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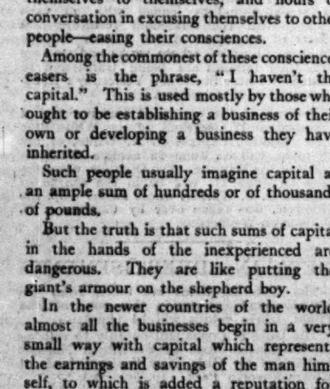

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For Information regarding the City and Neighbourhood and Copy of Official Guide apply to:—THE NORWICH PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION, DEPARTMENT "T," THE BRIDEWELL, NORWICH.

Full travel information from any L.N.E.R. or L.M.S. Inquiry office or Agency.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1830. Price 7d.

Dr. Chalmers, who has attained a deserved reputation as a preacher among our northern neighbours, yesterday delivered a sermon in the National Scottish church near Brunswick-square. The congregation which his fame had attracted was so numerous that hundreds could not find accommodation. A great many persons of distinction attended, among whom we observed the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Stafford, Sir Robert Peel, Lord F. Gower, Lord Beresford, Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Fowell Buxton, and other members of both Houses of Parliament. The reverend doctor is to preach again on Wednesday, in behalf of the Society for extending the Benefits of Education to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. His present visit to the metropolis is said to have been undertaken for the purpose of giving his evidence to the Committee now sitting on the poor laws.

3 per cent. Cons. 92¼ to ¾.

Entertainments

THE AMSTERDAM ORCHESTRA

SECOND CONCERT AT THE ALBERT HALL

At the second of the concerts given by the orchestra of the Concertgebouw, Amsterdam, at the Albert Hall last night, the programme consisted of Weber's *Oberon* Overture, Mozart's pianoforte concerto in D minor, Ravel's "Bolero," and the "Pathetic" Symphony by Tchaikovsky.

Ravel's piece, scored on the house-that-Jack-built principle, gave an admirable opportunity of appraising the qualities of the different sections of the wind-band. The suavity and unanimity of the strings had already been fully displayed. The flute leads off the "Bolero," and the tone was full and sweet, though the player seemed to take too much upon him in the matter of interpretation. The clarinets must be praised without reserve; tone and phrasing were excellent. The hautboys were too pungent for our taste, and could not always shape a figure clearly. The bassoons were good. The brass has the advantage of the wide-bore, which makes for easier performance, with the concomitant disadvantage of a coarser tone. But a muted trumpet played one *pianissimo* passage with a marvellous smoothness. The percussion worked hard and accurately. The side-drummer's assiduity was remarkable, and, if the celesta made no audible effect, we at least saw the player at work. The "Bolero" would be great fun if it were half its length; by the end its iteration becomes irritation.

In the more familiar works Dr. Mengelberg showed us some unfamiliar features. Even in the *Oberon* Overture he has discovered a little piece of counterpoint which has escaped the notice of other conductors. It was duly underlined last night. In the concerto Mr. Iturbi played the solo part fluently, but with too little appreciation of the difficulty of making the softer passages carry through the spacious hall. The balance between pianoforte and orchestra was not good, and the whole performance lacked homogeneity.

Dr. Mengelberg's interpretation of the Symphony was disappointing. Here is a work in which a certain amount of latitude is legitimate. But it has its clearly defined form, and that must be preserved as clearly as in any classical symphony. Dr. Mengelberg pulled the first movement out of shape, exaggerating both the changes of pace and the sentiment until it became cloying.

ARTS THEATRE

"THE UGLY DUCHESS"

Adapted by VERA BERINGER from LION FEUCHTWANGER'S novel

Frau von Rottenburg ..	LILIAN MOUBRAY
Duke Johann of Tyrol ..	FRANK RANDELL
Jacob von Schenna ..	O. B. CLARENCE
Hans von Volkmar ..	GEORGE SILVER
The Abbot of Viktring ..	CLIFTON BOYNE
Duchess Margarete of Tyrol ..	ESME BERINGER
Agnes von Flavon ..	MINNIE BLAGDEN
Mendel Hirsch ..	PHILIP BRANDON
Albert von Andrion ..	GEORGE SKILLAN
Chretien de Laferte ..	FRANCIS JAMES
Margrave Ludwig ..	HENRY HALLATT
Princess Ottilie ..	JOSEPHINE HUNTLEY WRIGHT
Duke Meinhard ..	PETER PENROSE
Konrad von Frauenberg ..	EUGENE LEAHY
Duke Meinhard ..	WILLIAM HARTNELL

Transferred to the stage, this duel for power between Margarete, the pitifully ugly Tirolean Duchess, and the beautiful Agnes von Flavon evokes very little feeling for either of the rivals. Without their background they lose moment, and their hatreds are unexciting. The scrupulously fine network of wrangling diplomacies, of political ambitions and cross-purposes that gives to the book value and interest as a piece of historical reconstruction is almost entirely absent from the play.

As the repulsive Duchess, her various favourites, the beautiful Agnes, the wolfish Barons and the tough-minded ecclesiastics come and go in the intricacy of their plottings and counter plottings we have frequently to guess at their motives. We soon learn to take it for granted that every man has a reason for murdering his brother. The dialogue helps us hardly at all to picture the German States in the second quarter of the fourteenth century, nor does it always put us in the best position to appreciate the qualities which give the *Maultasch* a place of her own in that uncouth period.

We meet the ugly Duchess first as a woman who still permits herself to dream of love. The young Frenchman accepts her bounty and, misunderstanding her interest in him, uses it to buy the love of the fascinating Agnes. He pays for his innocence with his head. Ten years later Margarete has married the Margrave Ludwig, who is not the grave, cautious man of the book but a rashly ambitious fool. She poisons him because he will not banish Agnes from his favour, and she has the humiliation of seeing her victim die with the name of her hated rival on his lips. Between the second and the final act eight years pass, and then the unloved old woman sends her rival to the scaffold. She is left at the end to endure the mockery of a ghost (even in death Agnes is beautiful and all men love her), a mockery which is obscurely offset by the return to her beloved country of the gnomes.

The intention visible in all these violent happenings is clearly to move us to sympathy with the Duchess, whose ugliness deprives her of normal human satisfactions. But the play never quite brings this woman to life. A touch of flamboyance, a hint of savagery, might strengthen Miss Beringer's interpretation, but Miss Beringer is dry, precise, shrewd. Her Duchess, in make-up resembling Tenniel's drawing of the White Queen rather than the portrait from which he made the drawing, would be more likely to amuse than to terrify children. Miss Blagden's Agnes purtseys her way prettily through the play, and the minor parts are quite competently filled. *The Ugly Duchess* seems to be one of the novels which ought never to be dramatized.

COVENT GARDEN OPERA

"DIE WALKURE"

A second cycle of *Der Ring* was begun at Covent Garden with *Das Rheingold* on Monday, followed by *Die Walküre* last night, in which there were several important changes in the cast. Herr Rudolf Bocklemann sang the part of Wotan superbly; his voice is warm in tone, but has an edge to it that makes it an instrument capable of expressing by varied vocal colour the most varied emotions, ranging from the agitation of the interviews with Fricka and Brünnhilde at the beginning of the second act to the tenderness of the *Abschied*; and his technical control of it was infallible. Mme. Frida Leider repeated her fine performance of Brünnhilde.

Sieglinde and Fricka were taken by singers new to the parts. Miss Eva Turner has, of course, sung Sieglinde's music before, but her reappearances at Covent Garden in the last year or two have been in Italian opera. She uses her magnificent voice with intelligence, and has enough *savoir faire* of the stage to bring any role to life, but the quality of her voice is not really suited to the tender and unfortunate Sieglinde. Its brilliant quality of tone was magnificently effective in the scene with the Valkyrie maidens at the beginning of the third act, and she had previously modified it into something much more feminine for the scene in Hunding's hut; but its essential quality is out of keeping with the character. Not so Miss Constance Willis's Fricka, which was an ingratiating study of the part, and won sympathy for the severe policy of strict rectitude. Her tone in the middle registers was not solid enough. Possibly through over-anxiety she appeared to be placing her voice not quite naturally, and a certain breathiness marred its purity, but she showed herself to be of the class of the eminent artists with whom she was singing.

The orchestra, under Herr Robert Heger, has now settled down, and played with accuracy, flexibility, and responsiveness. So that in sum the performance reached a high standard and was free from minor blemishes, except that the intonation of the drums in the difficult quick changes of Act. II. was not always perfect and even. And why did Siegmund and Sieglinde linger in Hunding's dwelling instead of rushing forth into the forest?

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 29

MINIATURE ART

PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, AND GRAVERS

When it is said that the claim of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers to be regarded as an "Academy in little" is supported by its thirty-fifth annual exhibition at the Arlington Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street, the less good as well as the better associations of the word "Academy" must be taken for granted. There is plenty of variety, and technically—with the reservation that the standard of drawing is poor—most of the work is well enough, but there are not many things that give a keen artistic satisfaction. What one misses most of all, perhaps, is the intensive cultivation which results in the quality for which the convenient word is "preciousness," for if a miniature is not a jewel there is no particular artistic reason for its existence.

Most of the exhibitors here are content to work small, and let it go at that, and it cannot be denied that there is something of the same attraction in little pictures as there is in little models of houses or machinery. What is questionable is whether it is an artistic attraction. From the point of view of technical virtuosity the most remarkable things are "Two Flowers and Dewdrops" and "The Irreconcilables," a group of three heads, by Miss Violet Brunton. In finish of execution they could hardly go farther, though they are not laboured, and they are pleasing in colour, but in the matter of style preference goes to "The Lace Collar," by Mrs. Maria de Jesus Concieao Silva, charmingly mannered, with a "period" flavour, and to the delightful little head of "Ann," by Mrs. Alice M. Cook. The two larger studies of children by Miss Joan Ayling make one wish that more miniature painters would put the chief responsibility on drawing and decorative colour and take less account of modelling in light and shade, but it is very difficult to wean people from photographic ideals, and, to speak the truth, few of the exhibitors here can draw well enough to trust to line. Among those who can take some chances with their materials are Mrs. Bess Norriss, who has applied her art to cigarette cases and boxes, and Mr. Edwin Ernest Morgan. In what may be called the ordinary miniature style, which, though innocent of a photographic basis, seems to take the photograph as a model, the best groups are by Mr. Percy Buckman, Mrs. Winifred M. N. Brunton, Mr. Alyn Williams, Mr. Enoch Fairhurst, and the late Miss Carlotta Nowlan. Both Miss May B. Lee and Miss N. Hepburn Edmunds are moving interestingly towards a more simplified treatment of heads.

In the small works in sculpture good craftsmanship, if nothing more, is the rule. "The Seal of *The Times*," by Mr. Cecil Thomas, is clear and sensible, and well balanced as a design; Mr. Allan G. Wyon has a good medal for the Institution of Civil Engineers; and Mrs. Arthur Gaskin some delicate jewelry—the nearest thing to preciousness in the exhibition. Of the works in glazed pottery, the most attractive is "Sea-Playmates," including a seagoat, by Miss Doris Roosmale-Cocq. To glance back at the miniature paintings, among the flower studies, the two by Miss Lorna Burgoyne come easily first.

OPENING BY LORD CRAWFORD

LORD CRAWFORD and BALCARRES opened the exhibition yesterday. He said that in the thirteenth and early fourteenth centuries Great Britain enjoyed a supremacy in this branch of art scarcely rivalled by the magnificence of French art of that period. In this branch of art we led the world. Then our supremacy waned. Holbein revived the art of miniature painting, though directed, of course, to portraiture, and again laid the foundations on which Hilliard, Cooper, and later Cosway, Plimer, and the eighteenth-century miniaturists again gave supremacy to this country. Then the French superseded us, but to-day we were regaining the position which we need never have lost. Miniature painters should take advantage, for themselves and their art, of the influence of the flat, which had brought about a vogue for small things in pictures and other forms of art.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHERS

EXHIBITIONS IN AID OF THE HOSPITALS

Preparations are being completed for the inauguration at the end of this month—both ashore and afloat—of a series of exhibitions of a collection of photographs taken by members of the Royal Family.

On May 23 the first of the floating exhibitions will leave Southampton for America in the Berengaria. On the ship's arrival at New York the exhibition will be thrown open to the American public. Simultaneously the first British exhibition of prints from the same negatives will be opened at the galleries of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, 5A, Pall Mall, S.W. This will remain open from May 31 to June 21.

Identical collections are being sent for exhibition in provincial cities, in the Dominions, and in foreign countries, each country having its own set of photographs. In addition to members of our own Royal Family, a number of foreign Royal personages have contributed pictures to the multiple exhibition. The list of Royal exhibitors includes Queen Alexandra, the Duke of York, Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, Princess Victoria, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Arthur of Connaught, the Queen of Denmark, the Queen of the Belgians, Prince Gustav and Princess Helena of Denmark, and the Duchess of Aosta. Some of the pictures taken by Queen Alexandra have never previously been published.

The joint collection comprises more than 150 pictures, and includes travel and hunting pictures taken in many parts of the world, as well as intimate personal photographs, among them a charming portrait of Princess Elizabeth taken by her father.

The originator of the scheme is a London business man who is interested in the work of King Edward's Hospital Fund and the voluntary hospitals, on behalf of which the exhibitions are being held. All the preparatory work is being undertaken by Kodak, Limited. So far as the London exhibition is concerned, all the proceeds will be available for the King's Fund.

Exhibitions will be lent free of charge to provincial cities on joint behalf of the local hospitals and the King's Fund, and it is hoped to arrange that here, too, the whole of the proceeds will be available for the hospitals. Hospital authorities are invited to apply, through the Mayors or Lord Mayors of their cities, for the loan of the exhibition to the Organizer, Exhibition of Pictures by Royal Photographers, Kodak House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

THE SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY

ADMIRAL of the FLEET SIR ROGER KEYES presided yesterday at the annual Court of Governors of the Seamen's Hospital Society in the May Fair Hotel.

CAPTAIN SIR ARTHUR W. CLARKE, chairman of the committee of management, in submitting the 109th annual report, stated that much encouragement had been afforded them by an annual grant of £500 for two years by the Medical Research Council of the Colonial Office and by the bequest of £5,000 by the late Robert Quin for the Hospital for Tropical Diseases.

SIR ROGER KEYES said that he was delighted to see present so many ladies and gentlemen from distant parts of the British Empire and from other lands overseas. He was particularly pleased to welcome the Belgian Ambassador, whose presence was a striking proof that the spirit which they called the "brotherhood of the sea" knew no man-made boundaries.

The BELGIAN AMBASSADOR expressed his appreciation of the services which the society rendered to their seafaring countrymen. Long before "internationalism" became a creed and an ideal the society was, he said, receiving on board the Dreadnought seafarers of all nations, races, and religions. Of particular interest to a country like his, which had colonies in the tropics, was the Hospital for Tropical Diseases in Endsleigh-gardens. His country was considering a scheme for the erection at Antwerp of an Institute of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, with its hospital.

LADIES' KENNEL SHOW

FOREIGN DOGS

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

The Ladies' Kennel Association show at Olympia came to a successful conclusion yesterday, the attendance, as on the first day, being most satisfactory. Princess Helena Victoria, the president of the association, arrived soon after lunch, and, after watching the judging of some of the variety classes, presented the prizes won by the children. The obedience tests for Alsatians attracted a good deal of attention, and large crowds assembled round the ring in which the variety classes were judged.

Although the section for foreign dogs contained no novelties, as often happens, at any rate it provided some indication of the prospects awaiting several breeds that are being pushed. Schnauzers, German domestic and general utility dogs that appeared a few years ago, were well represented.

There was also a brace of Boston terriers, representatives of the most popular native breed in America. Mrs. Cameron-Miller, who is endeavouring to resuscitate the bearded collie, had three present, of which by far the most typical was Balmacneil Jock, a most attractive-looking dog, whose only fault is lack of size.

CHALLENGE AWARDS

The following challenge certificates were awarded in addition to those announced yesterday:—

St. Bernards.—Mrs. E. K. Staines's Abbots Pass Romeo and Abbots Pass Myra.

Old English Sheepdogs.—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Sanders's Aristocrat and Miss E. M. Flint's Newcote Blossom.

Dalmatians.—Miss E. M. Newman's Pongo The Warrior of Hyders and Mr. William Proctor's Ch. Delilah Poodles.—Mrs. Graves's The Vagabond King and Princess Charming.

Poodles (miniature).—Mr. Arthur Willett's Spriggan Bell and Mr. F. E. Upton-Robins's Belinda Bleu.

Clumber.—Mrs. M. MacNeill's Fiery Stefan and Mrs. A. Dixon's Trixie of Gunthorpe.

Skye Terriers.—Miss Rosabel Watson's Luckie Henry and Mrs. F. A. R. Sandwith's Holmesdale Joy.

West Highland White Terriers.—Mrs. Cyril Pacey's Ch. Wolvey Pepper and Wolvey Pauline.

Dachshunds (smooth-haired).—Miss D. Spurrier's Ch. Honeyway and Lord Wrottesley's Spring Song.

French Bulldogs.—Mrs. H. L. Cochrane's Ch. Bonhams Close Toby and Mmes. Hubert Roberts and R. A. Hopwood's Fitzjohn Parisina.

Black-and-Tan Terriers (miniature).—Miss K. Hannan's Final Choice of Harford and Miss Jane Lane's Nunsoe Elusive.

Japanese.—Mrs. Stuart-Roger's Ch. Mr. Weejum and Mrs. J. H. Hudson's Queenie of Hove.

VARIETY CLASSES

A number of variety classes filled the programme for some hours:—

Special open dogs.—1, Mrs. C. Pacey's West Highland white terrier, Ch. Wolvey Pepper; 2, Mr. H. S. Lloyd's cocker spaniel, Luckystar of Ware; 3, Mr. C. D. Rotch's chow chow, Ch. Rochow Dragoon.

Special open bitches.—1, Mrs. Jamieson Higgens's cocker spaniel, Falconers Caraway; 2, Mr. C. E. Rattee's wire-haired dachshund, Ch. Brita of Tavistone; 3, Mrs. McNeil's borzoi, Lady Luck of Barnaigh.

For members of the L.K.A.—Special open dogs.—1, Ch. Wolvey Pepper; 2, Miss D. Atkinson's borzoi, Petroff of Beechwood; 3, Mrs. Fare Fosse's Old English sheepdog, Ch. Moonshine Weather.

Special open bitches.—1, Falconers Caraway; 2, Mrs. Keevil's black-and-tan terrier (miniature), Poem of Bonniecot; 3, Lorna Lady Howe's Labrador, Lochar Nora.

Any variety brace.—1, Lorna Lady Howe's Labradors; 2, Mrs. L. W. Crouch's Salukis; 3, Mrs. Pacey's West Highland white terriers.

Open to all novice dogs and bitches.—1, Mr. J. V. Rank's Irish wolfhound, Slane of Ouborough; 2, Lady De Lourcy Wheeler's Afghan hound Asman of Ghasni; 3, Mrs. Massy's Irish wolfhound Lady Clodah of Wealdstone.

Special tiro dogs and bitches.—1, Slane of Ouborough; 2, Asman of Ghasni; 3, Captain H. B. Phipps's Scottish terrier Talavera Rob Roy.

Special open dogs and bitches (sporting other than terriers).—1, Luckystar of Ware; 2, Lorna Lady Howe's Labrador, Suddern Warren Bruce; 3, Mr. J. V. Rank's Irish wolfhound Ch. Galleon of Ouborough.

Special open dogs and bitches (non-sporting other than toys).—1, Mrs. B. J. Wain's bulldog, Ch. Pugilist; 2, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders's Old English sheepdog Aristocrat; 3, Ch. Rochow Dragoon.

Special open dogs and bitches (terriers).—1, Ch. Wolvey Pepper; 2, Mrs. C. H. Jackson, jun.'s Kerry Blue terrier Ch. Black Prince of the Chevin; 3, Mr. H. L. Cottrill's wire-haired fox terrier Petwick Cocktail.

Special open dogs and bitches (toys).—1, Miss Van Oppen's Maltese, Harlingen Lily; 2, Poem of Bonniecot; 3, Mrs. A. M. Raymond-Mallock's King Charles spaniel, Ch. Ashton-More Wild Flower.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

MISS FANNY DAVIES AND MME. MARIE SOLDAT

Although Brahms has been dead more than 30 years the generation of artists who have within them the ethos of the great German tradition, which was finally summed up in him, has not yet passed away. Fortunately, those who can expound the works of that tradition, not by the imaginative effort of thinking themselves back into the music, as younger artists are obliged to do, but merely by breathing out the spirit which is within them, are still on the active list. Mme. Marie Soldat and Miss Fanny Davies gave a recital of classical sonatas for violin and piano at Wigmore Hall on Wednesday afternoon, and in playing Brahms's A major sonata passed on some more immediate and direct knowledge of Brahms than is possible to anyone without the inspiration of that tradition. Miss Davies combines in her playing charm and authority, warmth and firmness of tone. Mme. Soldat, notwithstanding a tendency to run her phrases together, defines the melodic line with subtlety and point, though this quality was more apparent in Beethoven's C minor sonata than in Brahms.

GUILD OF SINGERS AND PLAYERS

At the second concert organized by the Guild this week at Wigmore Hall, Mr. Maurice Bannister on Wednesday night sang some Hebrew folk-songs from Palestine, which were interesting structurally for their use of reiterated phrases in a manner familiar to us from the Psalms. He has a good and large voice, but not at present much discernment between singing with refinement in tune and shouting sharp. Musically the most significant thing in a miscellaneous programme, such as is really more suited to occasions less formal than a West End recital, was the playing by Miss Margaret Harvey-Samuel of Bach's Toccata and Fugue in C arranged by Busoni for the piano. There was a feeling for the organic growth of the music, as well as a sensitive treatment of details. Competent and musical, too, was the violoncello playing of Miss Maud Anderson, whose tone has something of the pleasing quality of a good wood stop on an organ. She played sonatas by Beethoven and Marcello acceptably.

MISS DOROTHY BARKER

The chief work in Miss Dorothy Barker's recital at the Aeolian Hall on Wednesday was Eugen d'Albert's concerto for violoncello in C major. The concerto belongs to that class of music which probably gives more pleasure to the performer than to the hearer. It is well written for the solo instrument and makes full use of all its resources, but the actual material of which it is constructed lacks distinction and the form is stereotyped. Miss Barker's technique is not yet sufficiently developed to enable her to overcome the difficulties of such an exacting work. Her tone, too, though full, was rather hard in quality, and on the upper notes, which were too often not quite in tune, it tended to become unpleasantly thin and dry. The programme also included Beethoven's Variations upon a theme from *The Magic Flute* for pianoforte (Miss Olive Joy) and violoncello, in which a more flexible rhythm was needed, and some pieces by Rachmaninov, Castelnuovo-Tedesco, and F. Purcell Warren. Miss Sibyl Crawley contributed two groups of songs, in German and French, to the recital.

MR. JASCHA HEIFETZ

At the Queen's Hall on Tuesday night Mr. Jascha Heifetz displayed once more his remarkable virtuosity. His tone is not robust, but it is always sweet and true, even in the most complex passages. He does not make the edges of the phrases as clean as one would like to hear, but this seemed more often than not due to a mistaken and sentimental idea of interpretation. Expressiveness is not to be attained by a plentiful use of slurs. It was a pleasure none the less to hear Bach's Chaconne played with so much technical mastery, even though one was conscious that something of its nobility was missing from Mr. Heifetz's cold presentation of the facts. The only other large-scale work in the programme was a concerto by Liapounov, which had not been heard in London before. The concerto is in one movement, which alternates between a quick theme plentifully decorated with conventional ornaments that have no real relation to the structure, and a slower theme, which serves to display the violinist's capacity for sustained *legato*. For the rest Mr. Heifetz played with admirable delicacy a number of trifles old and new, with Mr. Isidor Achron as his discreet accompanist.

MR. EDWARD PAVAROFF

Mr. Edward Pavaroff, who gave a recital at Wigmore Hall on Monday night, may take some credit for the ambitious nature of his interpretations, although they could not be said to be a success, simply because the large scale of the playing was beyond his technical capacities. The best work was done in Beethoven's sonata, Opus 53, where steady rhythms and well-chosen *tempi* were good qualities, but the figuration and scale-playing needed much greater clearness. In Busoni's ingenious and often impressive arrangement of the Bach Chaconne, and in some Chopin Mr. Pavaroff endeavoured to obtain massive tonal effects, but could only do so with considerable roughness, and often with a very poor melodic delineation.

HYDE PARK CARILLON

The programmes of to-day's recitals to be given by Mr. Clifford Ball on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park are as follow:—

4.0 to 4.25 p.m.—"Hindu Song" (Rimsky Korsakoff), "Roses of Picardy," "The Dear Little Shamrock," "Old Folks at Home," "O for the Wings of a Dove."

8.0 to 8.25 p.m.—"Largo" (Handel), "Men of Harlech," "Andantino" (Lemare), "Loch Lomond," "At even ere the sun was set."

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing-cross. (Tem. Bar 3161.) THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.

Last Week of Mangan's 75 CHARMING GIRL DANCERS; RANDOLPH SUTTON; JIMMY JAMES & CO.; ELSIE & DORIS WATERS; NORMAN LONG; TWO BLACK DOTS; OLGA SPESSIVA & CO.; THE ELIETTS; PERKEO; A Walt Disney Silly Symphony, "SUMMER"; BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS.

Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9. JACK PAYNE and his B.B.C. Band; 16 Glazerolls, Corsan, Kimberley and Page, Reed and Lavers, Bromley Carter, Jack le Dair, Leon and Lucette, Japp Van Larem.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) 2 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, JACK LEDAIR, JUGGLING DEMONS, &c. A really jolly show of Magical Variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. GRACIE FIELDS, Houston Sisters, Buck and Bubbles, "Jerry" and her Baby Grands, Payne and Hilliard, Johnson Clark, Laurel Brothers.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ROYAL TOURNAMENT, OLYMPIA.

Patron: His Most Gracious Majesty the King. MAY 29th to JUNE 14th, at 2.30 and 8. Box offices now open, 10 to 6. Olympia (Addison-road entrance). Tele.: Riverside 2720; 66, Victoria-street. Tele., Victoria 8260 and 2427; and principal booking agents. Reserved seats 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d., all free of tax.

CRYSTAL PALACE. To-morrow eve., 7 p.m. DIRT TRACK RACING. Southern League. CRYSTAL PALACE v. HARRINGAY. RON JOHNSON, VIC HUXLEY, TRISS SHARP, COLIN WATSON, ROGER FROGLEY, STAN SPENCER, &c. Adm., 1s. 6d. Child. 6d.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FAIR, New HORTICULTURAL HALL, WESTMINSTER. 10 to 10 Daily. Admission 1s. Wonderful Novelties. Six Free Cine Theatres. Last two days.

EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Baker-street Station. Daily 10-10. Sundays 2-10. "A FAMOUS PAGEANT." Admission 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12. 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till 8 p.m. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults 1s., Children 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

INEXPENSIVE FURNISHINGS. EXHIBITION of CONTEMPORARY FURNITURE with decorative accessories. APRIL 26 to MAY 17. Admission free. HEAL'S.

MANSARD FLAT, 196, Tottenham Ct.-rd., W.

ART EXHIBITIONS

ROYAL ACADEMY. SUMMER EXHIBITION. Now open, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Admission 1s. 6d. Catalogue 1s. Season Ticket, 5s.

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1. 173rd EXHIBITION. Daily, 10-5. Admission 1s.

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY. DRAWINGS by PETER F. ANSON, and PAINTINGS by P. G. SPACKMAN. 121, Charing Cross-road. Admission and Catalogue free. 10-7, Saturdays included.

E. B. NICLOUX KERR. Paintings of Flowers. Daily 10 to 6.

BROOK-STREET ART GALLERIES. 14, Brook-street, New Bond-street, W.1. Admission free.

GREATOREX GALLERIES, 14, Grafton-st. (1) FLOWER PAINTINGS by CECIL KENNEDY. (2) Etchings of Burmah by C. W. CAIN.

OLD ENGLISH SPORTING PICTURES AND PRINTS ON EXHIBITION AT THE **ACKERMANN GALLERIES,** 137, NEW BOND-STREET, W.1. 10-6; Saturdays, 10-1.

WALKER'S GALLERIES, 118, New Bond-st. 1. Scenes from Nature's Book. Water-colour drawings by J. S. C. McEWAN BROWN. 2. Pastels of Dogs and Cats by DOROTHY S. HALLETT. Admission and Catalogues—Free.

ROYAL SOCIETY of MINIATURE PAINTERS, SCULPTORS and GRAVERS. 35th Annual Exhibition. **ARLINGTON GALLERY,** 22, Old Bond-st., W.1

BEAUX ARTS EXHIBITIONS. CONNARD, NICHOLSON, PEPLOE. Paintings. Also MODERN EMBROIDERY. Bruton-place, W. 10-6. Sats., 10-3.

1.—DOGS AND CATS. By NINA SCOTT-LANGLEY. 2.—NEW SPORTING BRONZES AND CAR MASCOTS. **THE SPORTING GALLERY,** 32, King-street, Covent Garden. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

LEGER, METZINGER, SEVERINI, VIOLLIER. Exhibition of Pictures. Also Paintings in Space by KOTCHAR. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. **LEICESTER GALLERIES,** Leicester-square.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS. Paintings by RENOIR, HENRI-ROUSSEAU, MODIGLIANI, PICASSO, DERAIN, BRAQUE, UTRILLO. Contemporary English Paintings also on view. 73, Grosvenor-street (off New Bond-street).

WALLIS & SON. Paintings by MONET, PISSARRO, RENOIR, SISLEY, FANTIN, &c. The French Gallery, 158, New Bond-street, W.

ABDY & CO., LTD. *PAINTINGS BY MACLET.* 10.30-6. Sats., 10.30-1. Admission free. 11, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square.

FIRST EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS BY *JEAN LURCAT.* **ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD.,** 1A, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats. 10-1.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS. 1. Drawings by Masters of XVIth-XIXth Centuries. 2. MAUDE PARKER, R.W.A. Water-Colours. 3. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOURS. 148, New Bond-street, W. Admission Free.

P. & D. COLNAGHI & CO. PAINTINGS by ALAN BRETTON. DRAWINGS by the OLD DUTCH MASTERS. 144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

LONDON ARTISTS ASSOCIATION. Paintings by MORLAND LEWIS, H. E. F. du PLESSIS. **COOLING GALLERIES,** 92, New Bond-st.

RALPH PEACOCK. Exhibition of Profile Portraits and children's pictures at Barbizon House, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. 10-6. Sats. till 1.

VICARS BROTHERS, 12, Old Bond-st., W.1. *HUNTING COUNTRIES.* By F. A. STEWART.

JEWELLERY by RAYMOND TEMPLIER. 30th April-17th May. **CURTIS MOFFAT, LTD.,** 4, Fitzroy-square, W.1. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-1.

The GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street. ERIC KENNINGTON. Sculpture. Water-colours. and War Drawings. BAINBRIDGE COPNALL. Bas-relief in Portland Stone.

ENGLISH GLASS PICTURES AND CHINESE MIRROR PAINTINGS of the 18th Century on Exhibition at H. Blairman and Sons' Galleries, 26a, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sat., 10-1. Free.

HOWARD GALLERY. Etchings and Drypoints by *ALFRED R. BLUNDELL.* 28, Museum-street. Daily 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Adm. free.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, LTD PAINTINGS of PALESTINE by RUBIN. 155, New Bond-street, W.1.

NATIONAL SOCIETY (Painters, Sculptors, Engravers, and Potters), at the Grafton Galleries, Grafton-street, W.1. 10-5. Admission 1s.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington. *CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.* Daily, 10-5. Sundays excepted. Admission free.

PORTRAITS and LANDSCAPES by J. WILSON JOWSEY. **GIEVES GALLERY,** 22, Old Bond-street, W.1.

CONNELL'S GALLERIES, 47, Old Bond-street. On View ANNUAL EXHIBITION of ETCHINGS and DRYPOINTS.

CLARIDGE GALLERY, 52, Brook-st., W.1. Paintings by JUAN CASTILLO and PIERO SANSALVADORE. Admission and Illustrated Catalogue free. 10-6. Open all day Saturday

Imperial and Foreign News

CLOSE OF LEAGUE COUNCIL

FRANCO-ITALIAN PROBLEMS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 15

The fifty-ninth Session of the Council of the League of Nations came to an end to-day, and the Foreign Ministers who have been here for the meeting are dispersing. Signor Grandi left Geneva at 1 o'clock this afternoon and Mr. Henderson at 9.30 this evening. M. Briand returns to Paris to-morrow.

Diplomacy moves faster than it did, but it still creeps along slowly. The conversations between M. Briand and Signor Grandi have been useful in that they have been a not discordant overture to the new negotiations for the adjustment of the differences between France and Italy, but they have had little positive result. No attempt could be made in the time to discuss particular questions. A method of negotiation alone could be settled, and it has been agreed that the conversations will proceed in part through the agency of experts and in part through the ordinary diplomatic channels, with direct discussions between Ministers as questions may arise. Besides the naval issue, all the questions—chiefly the North African question—which have prevented a more cordial relationship between France and Italy will be discussed. The French seem a trifle more reluctant than the Italians to come to grips with these various problems, but both parties seem genuinely disposed to make an effort to reach an understanding before the next meeting of the Preparatory Commission on Disarmament.

The conversations between M. Briand and Signor Grandi have, in fact, shown that there has been a great improvement in the temper of their countries; and that, if one remembers the frequent violent outbursts of recent years and the completely opposed policies which prevented agreement at the Naval Conference, is a psychological factor of some importance. This evening M. Briand had another conversation with Herr Curtius—this time on details connected with the evacuation of the Rhineland. M. Briand's efforts during his stay in Geneva to smooth away differences with Italy and with Germany are to be followed immediately with his wider scheme for the betterment of international relations through the closer cooperation of the European States. This takes the form of a *questionnaire* which is to be submitted to the various Governments next week.

M. Marinkovitch, the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, declared at a meeting of journalists this afternoon that relations between his country and Italy were much improved. He was less reassuring about the state of affairs on the frontier with Bulgaria. There, he said, there were organizations which were, in effect, committing acts of war on Yugoslavia. What, he asked, was Yugoslavia to do? If things did not improve he would have to bring the whole matter before the League.

ARBITRATION AND SECURITY

At the closing sitting of the Council to-day Señor Quinones de Leon (Spain) presented a report on the work of the Arbitration and Security Committee at its recent (fourth) session when it continued its previous studies on the strengthening of means to prevent war, notably in an effort to transform the model Treaty presented to the 1928 Assembly into a General Convention, and in the elaboration of a scheme of financial assistance for States victims of aggression. The committee also prepared a draft resolution referring to facilities to be granted to aircraft employed in times of emergency on League affairs.

The report states that the long exchange of views which took place in the Committee revealed the fact that the transformation of the model Treaty into a General Convention raised a number of problems of great importance and of an extremely delicate nature, and that certain delegations even doubted the desirability of converting the model into a General Convention. It passes on to show that, while the Committee succeeded in reconciling conflicting points of view on some problems, in other cases, notably in respect to the more or less compulsory character of the military measures recommended by the Council and that of supervision and sanctions, it was unable to make uniform proposals.

The Council approved the report, and decided to draw the attention of Governments to the advisability of giving their delegates to the Assembly in September the necessary powers for signing the proposed Convention on financial assistance.

A British plea that a conference should be held to hasten the coming into force of the Convention on the supervision of the trade in arms was countered by a suggestion from Signor Grandi that such a conference would fail, as there was as yet no Convention on the manufacture of arms, and the Council decided to postpone the matter.

A list of the States which are to be invited to a conference on the limitation of the manufacture of opium and other dangerous drugs was approved. They are Germany, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Egypt, Spain, United States, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Norway, the Netherlands, Persia, Peru, Poland, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, and Yugoslavia.

The next Session of the Council will open on September 5, and that of the Assembly on September 10.

NEW BULGARIAN CABINET

A PRECARIOUS MAJORITY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, MAY 15

M. Liaptcheff, the Prime Minister, presented to the King last night a Cabinet in which the places formerly held by M. Kouleff, Minister of Justice, M. Christoff (Agriculture), M. Madjaroff (Railways), and M. Bobochevski (Commerce), are taken by the Governmental Deputies MM. Milanoff, Dutcheff, Staiinoff, and Yassileff, the other Ministers remaining unchanged. The King approved the list.

To-day a new complication has arisen through the resignation of M. Naidenoff, the Minister of Education, who has written a letter to M. Liaptcheff stating that he strongly disapproves of the manner in which the crisis was settled. The two groups led by M. Liaptcheff and M. Bouroff, the Foreign Minister, had not, he said, done all they might have done to avoid a rupture with M. Tzankoff and thus preserve the unity of the Democratic Entente, and the new Cabinet was, therefore, without the necessary authority. M. Naidenoff is a former Radical and his resignation is supported by all the 15 members of the Radical group in the Government majority. His contention appears to be justified by the fact that the new Cabinet has already 60 Governmental Deputies against it after the adhesion to M. Tzankoff of all the Deputies, formerly Progressives and partisans of M. Daneff, who have hitherto cooperated with the Populists and Bouroffists. The Parliamentary position of the new Cabinet would be very precarious.

REVISION OF LEAGUE COVENANT

TEXT OF COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS

We publish below the amendments of the League Covenant proposed by the special Committee, which was appointed by the Council last January, in order to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris.

The Committee's proposals came before the Council last Monday, and will be considered by the Assembly at its next Session. The Committee proposes amendments to the Preamble of the Covenant and to Articles 12 (paragraph 1), 13 (paragraph 4), 15 (paragraphs 6 and 7). The Committee also proposes the addition of a paragraph 7 *bis*. Articles 10 and 11, paragraph 2 of Article 12, paragraphs 8 and 10 of Article 15, and Articles 16, 17, and 18 were considered by the Committee, which decided not to propose any modifications in the provisions contained therein.

The changes proposed by the Committee are as follows:—

PRESENT TEXT	PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
Preamble	*Preamble*
In order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war.	In order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security by accepting the obligation not to resort to war.
Article 12, Paragraph 1	*Article 12, Paragraph 1*
The Members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or judicial settlement or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the judicial decision or the report by the Council.	The Members of the League agree that, if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will only employ pacific means for its settlement. If the disagreement continues, the dispute shall be submitted either to arbitration or judicial settlement, or to inquiry by the Council. The Members of the League agree that they will in no case resort to war for the solution of their dispute.
Article 13, Paragraph 4	*Article 13, Paragraph 4*
The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered, and that they will not resort to war against a Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such an award or decision, the Council shall propose what steps should be taken to give effect thereto.	The Members of the League agree that they will carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered and that they will not take any action against any Member of the League which complies therewith. In the event of any failure to carry out such award or decision, the Council shall propose what measures of all kinds should be taken to give effect thereto; the votes of the representatives of the parties shall not be counted.
Article 15, Paragraph 6	*Article 15, Paragraph 6*
If a report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with the recommendations of the report.	If the report by the Council is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree that they will comply with the recommendations of the report. If the Council's recommendation is not carried out, the Council shall propose suitable measures to give it effect.
Article 15, Paragraph 7	*Article 15, Paragraph 7*
If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of right and justice.	If the Council fails to reach a report which is unanimously agreed to by the members thereof, other than the representatives of one or more of the parties to the dispute, it shall examine the procedure best suited to meet the case and recommend it to the parties.
	Article 15, Paragraph 7 bis (New Paragraph.)
	At any stage of the examination, the Council may, either at the request of one of the parties or on its own initiative, ask the Permanent Court of International Justice for an advisory opinion on points of law relating to the dispute. Such application shall not require a unanimous vote by the Council.

FLOODS IN BAVARIA AND SWITZERLAND

AN AVALANCHE OF MUD

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

GENEVA, MAY 15

All the rivers and lakes in Switzerland are swollen and many rivers are overflowing their banks after eight days of torrential rainfall. The floods are the worst for the past 20 years. The most critical day was Wednesday, when the rain was particularly heavy in the Alpine regions.

In the Linth Valley, Canton Glarus, a flow of mud and stones came down from the Kilchenstock Mountain, covering a wide area of fields and pastures and reaching the outskirts of the village of Ruti, which, however, was saved. Near Linthal the flow of mud reached a depth of 10ft., and several farms menaced by falling boulders were hastily evacuated. In the Bernese Oberland and elsewhere roads are blocked by landslips. The train service on the Grindelwald and Loetschberg lines has been interrupted by the floods and passengers are being conveyed in motor-cars. On the northern slopes of the Jura wide areas of land are under water. The rain abated to-day, but more is expected.

MUNICH, MAY 15

In consequence of the heavy rain which has fallen almost unceasingly during the last few days, the River Isar at Munich to-day reached a height of over 5ft. above flood level.

This equals the height reached during the heavy floods of 1924, a record for many years. The river is continuing to rise and several bridges are in danger. There have been floods all over the Bavarian Alps. At Bching, on the Ammersee, almost every house has been damaged by the overflowing of the lake and the cellars flooded. Floods are also reported from Augsburg and Passau.

R.A.F. AEROPLANE ACCIDENTS

THREE PERSONS KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, MAY 15

This morning Leading Aircraftman A. J. Jarvis, a native of Sheerness, fell from an aeroplane during a practice flight from a height of 200ft. and was killed. The aeroplane was flying normally and the pilot was not aware of the mishap for some time.

The Air Ministry announces that those killed in the aeroplane accident at Ali Masjid, in the Khyber, on Wednesday were Flight Lieutenant James Charles Henry Tavendale, the pilot, and No. 363555, Leading Aircraftman Henry John Chapell. The machine was a Bristol Fighter of No. 20 (Army Cooperation) Squadron, Peshawar.

THE CROAT TRIAL

CONFLICTING EVIDENCE OF ACCUSED

(FROM OUR BALKANS CORRESPONDENT)

BELGRADE, MAY 15

The Croat conspiracy trial, after dragging for three weeks, is at last providing some moments of interest.

Colonel Begitch, formerly an officer in the Austro-Hungarian Army, and latterly employed by the Croat Peasant Party to read the foreign newspapers, gave evidence yesterday.

He declared in Zagreb under cross-examination that he had obtained from Matchek on two separate occasions sums of 5,000 dinars and 4,000 dinars (about £18 and £14), on the ground that it was necessary to start "a more violent action," and had passed it on to Hajija and Prpitch, two of the younger group of conspirators. He had also admitted to having instructed Bernarditch to fetch a parcel of revolvers from a certain address. Unlike most of the other accused, who had withdrawn some of the admissions made in Zagreb when they were submitted to a second cross-examination in Belgrade, the Colonel had stuck to his confession to the last.

His hearing by the Court yesterday was a sequel to that of M. Jellashitch. He withdrew all the incriminating passages of his previous evidence and gave a long and detailed account of how they had been extorted from him by the Zagreb police by ill-treatment extending over a period of three weeks. He described also how, when confronted with M. Matchek, he had tried from shame to commit suicide with his pocket-knife. As the result of his wound and the ill-treatment he received he said that he became seriously ill and had a complete nervous breakdown, but he was full of praise for the way he had been treated by the police in Belgrade.

This evidence left rather a mixed impression on the court, for, although it exonerated M. Matchek from any connexion with the illegal doings of the others, the circumstances in which Colonel Begitch said he had received the money and passed it on appeared somewhat suspicious.

Colonel Begitch's counsel, M. Chulitch, attempted to-day to establish the theory which is held by the defence (and independently, it may be said, by a number of persons who heard Colonel Begitch's depositions yesterday), that his sufferings in prison have deranged his mind. But, when he was questioned about his health, he asserted heartily that, thank God, he felt quite all right now. M. Kostitch, one of M. Matchek's counsel, then elicited from Colonel Begitch the fact that during the last weeks of his imprisonment he had been given special treatment on account of his health. He had received several hundred dinars with which to buy clean linen and 50 dinars a day for extra food. This treatment, M. Kostitch pointed out, was in striking contrast to that given to M. Jellashitch, who had also been very ill but had received no special consideration.

M. MATCHEK'S EVIDENCE

When M. Matchek himself came before the Court he was saluted by the remainder of the accused with a united shout of "Long live Matchek, the leader of the Croat peoples." M. Matchek pleaded "Not Guilty" to all three counts of the charge against him. He had never, he said, supported any terrorist organization. He had certainly handed over 6,000 dinars to M. Jellashitch to distribute among the members of the Croat *Omladina* (Young Men's Association) who had lost their jobs, but he had never given any money to Colonel Begitch. There were so many inconsistences in Colonel Begitch's evidence that his mind must have become enfeebled by what he had suffered. He [M. Matchek], had equally not given instructions about the distribution of revolvers. As for the article in the Christmas number of *Dom*, which appeared ringed round by a crown of thorns and with thorns piercing the Croat coat of arms, he could not understand why this symbolism was interpreted as meaning that Croatia must separate from Yugoslavia. He allowed that it implied that Croatia was suffering martyrdom, but not that this martyrdom must end in secession.

After M. Matchek had been cross-examined on various other points the president asked him what he had to say to Colonel Begitch's evidence that he (M. Matchek) had on two separate occasions given him sums of 5,000 and 4,000 dinars. In dead silence the two men were confronted. The president repeated Colonel Begitch's assertion. M. Matchek looked at Colonel Begitch. "That is not true," he said. The president turned to Colonel Begitch. Colonel Begitch hesitated slightly. Then, as if speaking in a dream: "I must stick to my word," he said. "Come, Begitch, you must say what is true," said the president. Colonel Begitch's shoulders were seen to twitch. Then: "It is true," he said slowly.

M. Matchek had previously told the court that he had been on terms of considerable personal intimacy with Colonel Begitch, who, he said, had shown great solicitude for his safety after the shooting of the Croat Deputies in the Skupshtina, and had seen to it that he was guarded wherever he went.

At the close of the sitting M. Shutej, one of M. Matchek's counsel, asked that four persons who are understood to be concerned in printing the newspaper *Dom* should be called to show that the design of the crown of thorns and the arms of Croatia, which, for the prosecution, gives such a dangerous point to Mr. Matchek's Christmas article, was inserted in the page without his knowledge.

MR. SCULLIN AND TRADE UNIONISTS

REBUFF IN THE SENATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, MAY 15

The Senate to-day, by 22 votes to six, carried out its threat to reject the Cabinet's regulation fixing one picking-up place for Melbourne waterside workers instead of the two fixed by the Arbitration Court. Objection was taken to the regulation on the ground not only that it flouted the Court's decision, but also that it was inimical to the safety of volunteer workers, whom the unionists greatly outnumber. The Cabinet's next move is awaited.

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, replying in the House of Representatives to Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, said that it was true that the Cabinet had directed that all public servants—except returned soldiers—who were non-unionists should not receive the benefits of arbitration awards. It was not true, however, that unionists would be given preference in the event of retrenchment. This decision of the Government is likely to be challenged in the House next week.

It has been disclosed that Mr. Scullin recently intimated to 12 Public Service unions that in the event of claims involving heavy expenditure being lodged by the unions before the Public Service Arbitrator the Government would be forced to plead that the present state of the finances made such expenditure impossible. He said that the present was no time for the free exercise of arbitration rights regardless of the consequences. The unions afterwards resolved not to initiate any substantial claims.

FRENCH AIR MAIL TO S. AMERICA

REGULAR WEEKLY SERVICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

PARIS, MAY 15

It is announced that the completely air-borne mail service between France and South America, which has been inaugurated by M. Mermoz, will in future be run regularly once a week. Mails will be delivered at Rio de Janeiro three days after leaving France, at Buenos Aires in four days, and at Santiago-de-Chile in five days.

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 15

About 10,000 letters from France were delivered here yesterday evening after a little over 3½ days of air transport, including the flight across the South Atlantic.

NEW ZEALAND PRIME MINISTER

SIR JOSEPH WARD TO RESIGN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WELLINGTON, MAY 15

Sir Joseph Ward, the Prime Minister, to-day announced his intention to resign his office on medical advice.

He said that he had experienced much benefit from his stay at Rotorua, but his doctors advised him that freedom from work and official worry was essential. Being inspired by a keen desire that his indisposition should not hamper the efficient administration of the affairs of New Zealand, he had decided to yield to medical advice. He continued:—

In doing so I look back to practically a lifetime spent in the country's service. I entered Parliament as a young man, and almost continuously through the intervening years I have devoted what abilities I possessed to the service of my country as member, Minister, and Prime Minister. The inspiring motive has been my earnest desire to advance the progress and prosperity of this fair land. I have seen its development proceed in a truly wonderful manner. It is to-day a legitimately proud claim for one to call himself a New Zealander, and it will be for future generations jealously to guard this heritage.

Sir Joseph Ward concluded his statement with the characteristic prophecy that the Dominion will overcome her present difficulties. When his resignation has been received by the Governor-General, the United Party will meet to elect a new leader, but it is generally understood that Mr. Forbes, Minister of Lands, who has been deputy leader during Sir Joseph's indisposition, will be chosen. Parliament meets ordinarily at the end of June, but it is possible that it will now be summoned earlier. It is impossible to predict the attitude of the other parties with certainty. The United Party attained office principally through Sir Joseph Ward's personal strength, and his resignation may lead to a dissolution. This may be avoidable if the union of the United Party and the Reform Party is brought about, but such fusion, though advocated by a section of the Press, has not hitherto been supported by the party leaders.

Sir Joseph Ward stated to-day that communications were still passing between the Governments of Great Britain and New Zealand about the agenda for the Imperial Conference. His Government will submit a statement regarding the Conference and New Zealand representation thereat to Parliament at the beginning of the next Session. In the meantime data are being prepared on the subjects which the Conference will consider.

*** Sir Joseph Ward, who is 74 years old, became Prime Minister of New Zealand in December, 1928, after the defeat of the Coates (Reform Party) Ministry. He was Prime Minister also from 1906 to 1912. In 1917-18 he was the New Zealand representative in the Imperial War Cabinet.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT

Mr. T. M. Wilford, K.C., High Commissioner for New Zealand, said yesterday:—

I regret that Sir Joseph Ward has resigned, but I am not surprised that he has done so. He has felt that until he was fit and well the arduous work of the Prime Ministership would tax his strength too severely. Nothing would make him resign unless he believed that it was in the best interests of his country and his party. I have been associated with Sir Joseph Ward in politics for over 30 years, and his resignation has, in my opinion, entailed a serious loss to the Empire and the Dominion. New Zealand will suffer an irreparable loss in that the Prime Minister will now be unable to attend the Imperial Conference, for his experience of that Assembly and his assistance in the consolidation of the Empire will not now be available.

FOUR AIRCRAFT DOWN IN ROUGH SEA

TWO U.S. AIRMEN MISSING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 15

Minesweepers and other steamers to-day succeeded, although with difficulty, in rescuing 10 out of 12 naval and military airmen who were forced down in a rough sea infested with sharks between the islands of Hawaii and Maui. The other two are still missing and believed to have been drowned.

A fleet of 18 military bombers, escorted by naval seaplanes, was crossing the channel between the islands when one was forced down on to the water. A seaplane came down to the rescue, but the sea was too rough to enable it to take off again. Two more seaplanes following this example were soon in the same plight. Other rescuing machines were forced back to their base as they lacked fuel. One of the seaplanes drifted more than 40 miles before the crew was picked up.

ILLICIT OPIUM TRAFFIC

BIG CONSIGNMENT SEIZED IN CAIRO

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, MAY 15

A *communiqué* from the Central Narcotics Bureau to-day states that for five months the Cairo police have been watching a gang which intends to smuggle a large quantity of opium into Egypt. The police were informed in February that 20 cases containing 1,000 tins of reputed preserves had reached Egypt in the steamer Roumania. The consignment was eventually seized in Cairo to-day, and was found to contain 100lb. of raw opium inside two of the cases.

THE BUSHIRE OPIUM SHIP

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 15.

It is understood that when Mr. Henderson announced to the League Council that he had information that a ship conveying the "appalling quantity" of a quarter of a million pounds of opium had left Bushire for the Far East both the Persian and Chinese representatives informed their governments by telegram.

As Persia is not a subscriber to the system which requires an import certificate from the country of destination before export is possible there is nothing to prevent the shipment from Bushire. No action can be taken against the ship until she reaches the territorial waters of some Power which is a party to the international regulations against the traffic in narcotic drugs.

THE CANADIAN BUDGET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MAY 15

A vote on the Budget was planned by the Whips for this afternoon, but it was delayed by Mr. Bourassa (Independent), who made a long speech in which he approved the countervailing duties, but condemned the rest of the Budget, taking particular exception to the increase in British preference. He regarded the increase as wrong in principle, and for this reason he also opposed the Progressive amendment, which asked for greater preference.

Other members are continuing the debate.

AIR ESTIMATES IN GERMANY

PRODUCTION SUBSIDY INCREASED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MAY 15

The Reichstag Budget Committee has just discussed the Air Estimates, which, as Germany has no military air force, provide only for the needs of civil aviation. The 1930 estimates as presented amount to 42,403,500m. [£2,120,170] as against 27,961,612m. [£1,398,000] voted in 1929, when a supplementary Budget, however, added another 10,775,000m. [£538,000].

About three-fourths of the amount estimated is allotted in subsidies to the aircraft industry and to air transport. The industry receives, if the estimates are passed unaltered, 12,445,000m.—5,445,000m. for technical research and development, and 7,000,000m. for its "economic furtherance." Air transport receives, through the Lufthansa, 19,000,000m.—16,000,000m. for European services, and 3,000,000m. for services to the East or America. An amount of 3,150,000m. goes to the Zeppelin works for airship construction.

The Minister for Communications, Herr von Guérard, said that the German aircraft industry could not compete internationally unless it obtained some substitute for the military contracts which were the backbone of the aircraft industry abroad. They had tried last year to reduce these subsidies to the industry, but experience had shown that it could not live without them. He hoped that the extra 7,000,000m. allotted this year would stave off a further decline of the industry. Referring to proposed long-distance services, the Minister said that the trans-Siberian service would not be economically worth while. The Moscow-Peking-Shanghai section led across the emptiest areas in the world. He would not, therefore, countersign the Lufthansa contract with the Chinese Government and Chinese Navigation Company [for the transport of air mails from Germany to China by the overland route]. Support must rather be given to the Berlin-Constantinople-Angora-Baghdad line [made possible by the recent Lufthansa contract with the Turkish Government], which would eventually connect with British lines leading to India, the East, and possibly Australia. The second object of their support must be the air-sea-air service to South America [which the Lufthansa is to open this summer. It is to be operated by Lufthansa aircraft as far as Teneriffe, by fast steamer on the ocean stretch, and by aircraft of the German-controlled Kondor Company on South American soil].

A Ministerial spokesman, replying to questions, said that it was proposed to find funds to promote the export of German aircraft, and mentioned the figure of 2,000,000m. An Economic Party Deputy expressed surprise that the drawbacks of the Siberian route had only been discovered after "millions of marks" had been spent in preparatory flights.

The Minister's statement on this head, though it indicates economic grounds for the relinquishment of the project, might be read as a plain hint to Moscow that German patience is not inexhaustible, and has in fact been interpreted in Communist circles as a snub for the Soviet Government. The Lufthansa, after making extensive preparations, vainly tried for years to get Soviet agreement to the opening of a trans-Siberian service. It was generally understood that Soviet procrastination in the matter was the object of one of the German complaints in the discussions now proceeding with Moscow.

In the CANADIAN Senate on Wednesday, when the Bill for an Ontario Divorce Court came up for a second reading, unexpected opposition developed from Sir Allen Aylesworth (Liberal), formerly Minister of Justice in the Laurier Cabinet. He declared that the people of Ontario had no desire for change in the method of securing divorce, and that it would be better for Canada if divorce were abolished altogether.

BRITISH POLICY IN PALESTINE

MR. HENDERSON'S SPEECH AT GENEVA

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, MAY 15

At the closing meeting of the Council of the League of Nations to-day Mr. Henderson, as the representative of the Mandatory Power, made a statement on conditions in Palestine.

Mr. Henderson reminded the Council that the Commission of Inquiry into the disturbances of last August had presented its report, which would be submitted to the Permanent Mandates Commission, and he referred to the "primary duty of the Mandatory, as of any other Government—namely, the preservation of order." The British Government had increased its military forces in Palestine, and had under consideration the question of the garrison permanently required. The Government had not yet received the full report of the highly qualified police officer, Mr. Dowbiggin, of Ceylon, who was sent to Palestine in January, but certain interim recommendations for the better protection of Jewish colonies had been adopted and were being put into force. The British section of the police had been increased by 400 men, and a further increase of 79 men was now being made. The Government had selected Sir John Hope Simpson, who was vice-president of the Refugee Settlement Commission at Athens, to proceed forthwith to Palestine in order to confer with the High Commissioner and report on land settlement, immigration, and development. Mr. Henderson mentioned the Arab delegation from Palestine now in Great Britain, and added that the Government was at present engaged upon "an examination of the problem of devising means, within the framework of the Mandate, of satisfying legitimate aspirations and of removing any apprehensions that may still be entertained."

In a private sitting afterwards, Mr. Henderson submitted for the approval of the Council the names of the three neutrals who have agreed to serve on the Commission to deal with the Wailing Wall question, a matter which the Government regards as of "great importance." The three members are M. Eliel Löfgren, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Sweden; M. Charles Barde, a Swiss Judge; and M. van Kempen, a Dutch colonial administrator, who was formerly Governor of Sumatra.

NEW YORK LIBRARY AUCTION

LEWIS CARROLL LETTERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 14

At the sale at the Anderson Galleries last night of the library of the late Mr. Lois Levison, a privately printed first edition copy of Stephen Crane's "Maggie" sold for $2,100 (£420).

A first edition of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" brought $1,550 (£310), and a first edition in six volumes of "Tom Jones," $1,400 (£280). The manuscript journal of the Third Overland Expedition in the United States kept by Robert Stuart, a partner of John Jacob Astor in founding Astoria, went to a dealer for $2,700 (£540). The journal covers the period from June 29, 1812, to April 30, 1813.

The correspondence of Lewis Carroll with Harry Furniss, including 68 letters by Carroll and the original drawings for "Sylvia and Bruno," brought $1,700 (£340). Mr. Gabriel Wells bought four coloured prints of fox-hunting, engraved by T. Sutherland, for $2,250 (£450), and a folio of 50 coloured sporting prints by Henry Alken, and four fox-hunting prints, likewise by Alken, brought $1,700 (£340) and $1,100 (£220) respectively.

The NEW ZEALAND delegates to the International Labour Conference at Geneva this year will be Professor Albert H. Tocker (representing the Government), Mr. T. Shailer Weston (employers), and Mr. James Roberts (workers). This is the first time New Zealand has been represented.

Telegrams in Brief

Sir Ronald Storrs, the Governor of CYPRUS, left for England yesterday.

Bubonic plague has broken out in the village of Talbieh, near the GIZA pyramids.

Two miners were killed and four injured in an explosion at Avella, PENNSYLVANIA, yesterday.

More earthquake shocks were felt yesterday in the districts of Northern PERSIA which were devastated by earthquakes last week.

Mohamed Pasha Sidky, Minister of Public Works in Ziwar Pasha's Cabinet, died in CAIRO yesterday. His funeral in the afternoon was attended by a representative of King Fuad.

The VICTORIAN Assembly yesterday passed the Stamp Tax Bill, providing for a special unemployment relief fund, of which the terms were settled by compromise between the two Houses on May 6.

A Reuter telegram from NEW YORK says:—The death is announced at the age of 73 of Mr. William Emlen Roosevelt, cousin of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt and chairman of the All America Cables.

The brigands who, on May 6, held up the motor-car in which several diplomatists were returning to BUCHAREST have been arrested, and part of the property stolen has been recovered.—*Reuter.*

Don Enrique Villegas, the newly appointed Chilean Ambassador to London, left ROME yesterday. He was seen off at the station by all the Ambassadors accredited to the Quirinal and by many personal friends.

Locusts are causing some concern in the south of the SINAI peninsula, where the work of destroying them is difficult because of the mountainous character of the desert; £100,000 has already been spent on the campaign against the pest in Egypt.

Mr. Siepmann, of the Bank of England, has left BASEL for England. Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, is still at Basel and took part yesterday in a discussion with representative banking officials from the interested countries on details of the issue of the Young Plan loan.

Mr. Fred Bole, head of the Bole Grain Company, Limited, and Electric Elevator and Grain Company, has been arrested at WINNIPEG on a charge of making false statements in connexion with grain warehouse receipts, under which he is alleged to have obtained large sums of money from the Bank of Montreal. He was released on bail of $50,000 [£10,000].

N.S.W. MINERS' SURRENDER

VOTE FOR RESUMPTION OF WORK

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MAY 15

A vote was taken to-day in the miners' lodges on the northern New South Wales coalfield on a proposal to resume work on the terms offered by the owners in November, modified by the promise that there will be no victimization.

There is a somewhat involved system of valuing the votes of various lodges according to their respective numerical strengths, and the official verdict cannot be announced to-day, but it is known that the trend of the voting is towards a big majority in favour of resumption. Thirty lodges have given an affirmative vote, ranging mostly from a 2 to 1 majority to unanimity. Only four lodges have so far given a negative vote.

Thus the end seems near of a 15 months' struggle, with the men returning practically on the terms their leaders advised them to accept but which they rejected six months ago. A statement by Mr. Weaver, the Minister of Mines, this afternoon, indicated that the Government would close the Rothbury Mine, the working of which by the State so angered the miners in December. The men's leaders have assured them that the miners now in prison for rioting will be released. This is not officially confirmed, but no doubt all possible clemency will be exercised to heal the wound the community has received.

Other Foreign News on following page

Here's luck
to
Miss Amy Johnson
during her flight to
AUSTRALIA
We are proud that
she also relies upon
SUMMER
SHELL
PETROL

NAVAL TREATY

PRIME MINISTER'S REVIEW

MR. CHURCHILL ON BRITISH NEEDS

AN UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENT

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The only events of a much quieter question time to-day were the PRIME MINISTER'S refusal to revise the charter of the B.B.C.—though he was ready to discuss privately how officials of that body might indicate grievances—and his acceptance of the Liberal suggestion of an inter-party conference on agriculture in the form of a consultation between the leaders of parties, should the other leaders desire it.

MR. MACDONALD then gave a crowded House a modest and exhaustive explanation of the results of the Naval Conference. He claimed that it was a successful attempt to check deterioration in the peace spirit, which had followed the failure of the Conference of 1927, and had shown itself in the decreasing value set upon signed treaties and agreements. At the same time he admitted that it was only a "nibble" at the problem of disarmament, and must be followed by greater achievements in naval, military, and air disarmament. His predecessors had reached the stage of admitting the principle of parity with the United States. Many thought that this was enough, without an agreement in detail with that country. He himself believed such an agreement to be essential, because other nations, whose actions did concern us, would pay heed to the actions of the United States even if we need not. That agreement had been achieved.

FURTHER TASKS

The next task was to eliminate competition in building. That had been achieved as between three Powers, and the other two had been pointed towards elimination. The last task was reduction in naval armaments. That again was secured as between three Powers, and Signor Grandi's recent speech was a good augury of the final concurrence of the other two—a concurrence essential to our security as the only Power concerned with naval strength both on the high seas and in Europe. The draft treaties were comprehensive and deliberately short-term, in order to breed earlier confidence for greater reductions. The total saving to this country as compared with the cost of naval construction otherwise necessary was £54,000,000 on battleships and £13,000,000 on other vessels up to 1936. Until then there was a complete battleship holiday and a scrapping by all Powers of those surplus to the numbers agreed at Washington. This would give time to negotiate on reductions in size, which he had meanwhile not insisted upon because unwilling to evoke the design of a new class of fighting vessel.

As regards cruisers, he repeated more fully the Admiralty assent to the new minimum of 50, provided that other Powers met our standard, and that there were built a large enough proportion of ships more capable of extended operations than those built for the patrol of home waters during the War. This raised the question of the Treaty limitation of 91,000 on replacement of cruisers until 1936. MR. MACDONALD explained that cruisers built during the War might be given a life of 16 years, and those built later a life of 20 years. If all our existing cruisers were assumed to last 16 years, we should indeed be required to replace 153,000 tons; but if 20 years were taken as the general average life our replacements need only be 80,000 tons. By spreading replacements over the six years, thus stabilizing the cost and the demand for labour, we should find that the compromise figure of 91,000 tons would suffice. The inference appeared to be that, although at times until 1936 we should have a number of obsolete cruisers, by 1936 none of our 50 cruisers would be older than 16 years. Finally MR. MACDONALD emphasized the agreements reached on numbers of hitherto obstructive technical points, such as the globular tonnage controversy, as another recommendation of a good piece of preparatory work.

A CONFIDENTIAL PAPER

MR. CHURCHILL started well with a personal tribute to the Prime Minister's work and the commitment of the Unionist Party to the promise of disarmament in the Treaty of Versailles. He then ruined the effect of his speech by quoting *verbatim* from the instructions sent by the Government to Lord Balfour in Washington in 1921. The PRIME MINISTER at once showed deep astonishment, and asked whether the document had been published. MR. CHURCHILL admitted that it had not, but denied that it was a Cabinet paper. Other members could not see the difference between a Cabinet paper and instructions—clearly confidential—sent by a Government to their representative.

The uproar was increased by MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S complaint that he, the Prime Minister of 1921, had not been consulted before use was made of the document. MR. CHURCHILL retorted that he had assumed Mr. Lloyd George would have welcomed a witness to his wisdom in those days. His (Mr. Churchill's) admission that he alone was personally responsible for the quotation deprived his subsequent speech—perhaps happily—of its representative character. He asserted that the treaties were a definite acceptance of British inferiority to the United States in sea power, and ensured the establishment of that inferiority before the date of revision. He, therefore, on behalf of his party, rejected all responsibility for them and reserved the right to review the whole situation.

ADMIRALTY CRITICIZED

This was followed by a strong attack on the Admiralty for having changed their expert advice tendered in 1925 and maintained in 1927. They had assented to a treaty which gave this country neither numbers nor quality in cruisers, and disarmed no one except ourselves. Japan obtained a bigger ratio, the United States an immense expansion of building, France and Italy complete freedom to build competitively. Our sacrifices had not really saved us anything, except on the assumption that we should have built what we probably should not have built. They had not even bought the cessation of naval controversy with the United States, which would have been worth a great price. Instead of one-half of the English-speaking world collaborating with the other half on an equality, there was a prospect of ceaseless squabbles on technical details.

MR. LAMBERT, the more effectively because regretfully, refused to accept even from his old chief the doctrine that because war with the United States was unthinkable, therefore the United States fleet should be meticulously weighed and scrutinized. He was disappointed with the treaties because they did not go far enough; but that was no excuse for copying the sentiments of the Big Navy school in the United States.

AN AWKWARD MOMENT

MR. LLOYD GEORGE was hurt at the Prime Minister's alleged disparagement of the Washington Conference, which had resulted in scrapping 70 battleships—a far bigger material result than the London Conference gave. He admitted, however, that the latter Conference had secured agreement with the United States and Japan and peace on the deep seas. That must, however, be followed by peace on the narrow seas. He administered a stern reproof to Mr. Churchill for reading out a Cabinet document marked "Secret and personal" without the consent of those responsible for it. MR. CHURCHILL retorted that the information had been common knowledge for nearly 10 years, and the only point of propriety was whether official documents should be paraphrased or quoted. This brought upon him a still sterner rebuke for setting a disastrous precedent, and an appeal to Mr. Baldwin to repudiate it.

When Mr. Lloyd George sat down, the PRIME MINISTER himself rose and asked whether Mr. Churchill's attitude would govern the conduct of the Unionist Party in future. The moment was an awkward one, the more awkward because of the inference that Mr. Churchill's action had not been merely a slip. However, the House finally allowed the next speaker—MR. AMERY—to say that if a statement were necessary, it would be made on the proper occasion, and to return to the debate. He repeated Mr. Churchill's attack on the Treaty and the warning that the Unionists repudiated responsibility for it. Mr. ALEXANDER at once called for further definition of this attitude, and Mr. AMERY explained that his party would not denounce the Treaty, but only have a free hand to review it in 1935. Mr. Alexander then claimed that the Treaty, which was approved by the whole Empire, was founded upon as deep a concern for security as could have been shown by the Unionists, and the Government's attitude upon a much greater sense of propriety than Mr. Churchill. It would greatly encourage those whose main armaments were on land and in the air to make corresponding concessions during the proceedings of the Preparatory Commission. As regards relative strength, the Unionists left a programme of 18 cruisers with 8in. guns and the U.S. programme was 23. To-day the figures were 15 and 18 respectively; and instead of the unlimited power of the U.S. to build 6in. cruisers, her total cruiser tonnage would be less than ours. In every category of ships our relative strength in 1936 compared with 1929 would be either unchanged or greater.

SUGGESTED CONFERENCE

MR. BALDWIN, on the motion for the adjournment, defined his attitude towards the point raised by Mr. Churchill's action. Cabinet discussions, he said, were, of course, secret, and could only be revealed by leave of the King. All Cabinet documents of previous Governments were not revealed without the consent of all those concerned by the Government in power. Whether an ex-Minister could quote from documents prepared by himself was not clear, because so many such documents had appeared in published works. He suggested that the party leaders might meet and draw up a clear understanding on the point.

The PRIME MINISTER accepted, but made it quite clear that he did not think there could be any doubt about the impropriety of Mr. Churchill's quotation of a document of which authorship did not make him an owner, and which he (Mr. MacDonald) had authorized him to see. He did not press the matter further.

MR. CHURCHILL finally admitted that he ought to have paraphrased the document and to have obtained the assent of Mr. Lloyd George, and this apology appeared to restore the sympathy of the House.

PART III. OF THE TREATY

CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS' AMENDMENT

Our Parliamentary Correspondent writes:—

The following notice of motion was handed in last night, after Mr. Lloyd George's speech:—

This House is of opinion that Part III. of the International Treaty for the Limitation and Reduction of Naval Armament is contrary to the interests of the British Empire and ought not to be ratified.

It bore the following signatures of Conservative members:—

T. P. H. Beamish, Ronald Ross, Edward Marjoribanks, Crawford Greene, H. R. Cayzer, Henry C. Buckingham, Dalkeith, Archibald Southby, Waldron Smithers, E. A. Ruggles-Brise, H. Clifton Brown, Samuel Samuel, H. W. Smith-Carington, Osbert Peake, G. K. M. Mason, W. E. D. Allen, C. Howard Bury, G. Acland Troyte, A. Vernon Davies, G. Dalrymple-White, H. Ramsbotham, R. R. Henderson, Harry Crookshank, Nairne S. Sandeman, John Ganzoni, Joseph Q. Lamb, C. W. Baillie-Hamilton, A. Hamilton Gault, Henry Haslam, John Grace, J. S. Courtauld, Guy M. Kindersley, A. J. Muirhead, W. L. Everard, C. Williams, John Gretton, Erskine, W. H. Carver, Samuel Chapman, S. R. Wells, A. J. Edmondson, G. Windsor-Clive, Bertram G. Falle, Basil Peto, S. E. Harvey, Robert Gower, P. J. Hannon, G. A. V. Duckworth, A. A. Somerville, John Colville, Isidore Salmon, Thomas Sinclair, K. Vaughan-Morgan, James Reynolds, R. P. Croom-Johnson, Alfred Knox, G. Balfour, Herbert Nield, William Davison, H. S. Cautley, W. G. Nicholson, Gervais Rentoul, Peter Macdonald, Charles Cayzer, R. C. Bourne, A. J. K. Todd, F. A. Macquisten, W. A. Wayland, V. A. Cazalet, John R. Remer, Balniel, W. S. Morrison, J. Ferguson, Rennell Rodd, J. J. Llewellin, S. Roberts, J. J. Withers, John M. Simms, Lymington, R. Balfour, M. Beaumont, L. Beaumont Thomas.

❦ Part III. of the Treaty is the three-Power pact signed by the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, fixing their tonnages for cruisers, destroyers, and submarines.

TELEPHONE SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

EXTENSION TO BRISBANE

The Postmaster-General announces that, as from to-day, the Anglo-Australian telephone service, hitherto restricted in Australia to calls to and from Sydney and Melbourne, will be extended to Brisbane, Queensland.

The charge for a call to Brisbane will be the same as that for a call to Sydney or Melbourne, that is, £6 minimum charge for the first three minutes and £2 for each additional minute. Calls will be accepted for places in Queensland beyond Brisbane subject to a preliminary test proving successful.

Subscribers wishing to book a call to Australia should ask their local exchange for Australian Service.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings appear in our City pages:—

British Bank of South America.
British Oak Insurance Company.
The Mining Trust.
Scottish Australian Mining Company.
Smith's Potato Crisps.
Welwyn Garden City.

U.S. NAVAL NEEDS

SENATE INQUIRY

ADMIRAL JONES'S EVIDENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MAY 15

The ground upon which the Opposition will give battle against ratification of the London Treaty on Naval Limitation is being chosen and prepared at the hearings which the two committees of the Senate are conducting. This morning Mr. Adams, Secretary of the Navy, appeared before the Foreign Affairs Committee, while Admiral Pratt repeated to the Naval Affairs Committee the statements he had made yesterday before the Foreign Relations Committee.

Admiral Hilary Jones, who was a delegate at the Geneva Conference and for a time naval adviser in London, followed Mr. Adams. Illness had forced Admiral Jones to leave London before the Conference ended, but, weak as he still is, he spoke for nearly an hour on what he described as the disadvantages of the Treaty.

The unlimited building of 2,000-ton vessels of 20 knots speed each with four 4in. guns in the exempt class would, he thought, establish a formidable anti-submarine and commerce-raider type less useful to the United States than to any other nation because of her lack of bases and necessary dependence on the work of larger units. The reference in Article 15 to two sub-categories of cruisers he called a "misnomer," contending that 8in. and 6in. gun cruisers should be considered separate categories, which would make it less easy to limit the United States to the lowest possible strength in the unit best suited to her needs—namely, the 8in. gun cruiser. Then there was Article 16, limiting the United States to 180,000 tons in the desirable class—"and I personally" (said he) "of course objected to that tonnage," and Article 18, which provides that even that figure will not be reached in 1936. There was Article 19 with its permission for laying down of replacement tonnage and the disturbing possibility it contained that the United States, if it built up to new treaty limits, would go to the next conference in 1935 "frozen" into a position from which it could not escape, while Great Britain would have 86,000 tons for "readjustment." Finally, there was Article 23, from which it appeared allowable for Japan to demand a further increase in the ratio of her naval strength in 1935.

THE RATIO WITH JAPAN

Senator Johnson (California) was eager to know what Admiral Jones thought of the already increased ratio of Japan. "Why," said the Admiral, "I firmly believe that under all the circumstances the ratio of 5—3 for Japan in reality amounts to 5—5 plus. I said so frankly to the Japanese representative in Geneva in 1927. If trouble between our nations should occur, which I trust will never be the case, we should have to carry war into the Japanese area—there would be no reason for Japan to carry war into our area. So the ratio of 5—3 means a little better than equality between the United States and Japan. . . . It puts us in a disadvantageous position."

Admiral Jones was then led into a discussion of the respective merits of 8in. and 6in. gun cruisers. He realized, he said, that exact parity with "the greatest naval Power in the world to-day" was an impossibility unless that Power should scrap some of her merchant tonnage or should hand over to the United States some of her bases, and for neither of these things did he ask. All he asked was that the United States should be allowed to distribute the cruiser tonnage allotted to her in such a way as to enable her to carry on "unit operations" in distant areas where other Powers had bases from which they could work. He believed firmly that this country needed units having not only cruising radius, but as much offensive and defensive power as could be packed into them: the 8in. rather than the 6in. gun cruiser in fact. And for convoy purposes this was peculiarly true.

"EQUAL OPPORTUNITY"

Senator Borah asked the Admiral whether the acceptance by the United States of 6in. gun cruisers in large numbers was "particularly to the advantage of Great Britain" with her many bases. "Suppose there were no naval armaments at all," said the Admiral, "Great Britain would rule the seas through her merchant marine. If you do away with all 8in. guns, leaving nothing but 6in., she remains undisputed mistress. The nearer you get to complete disarmament and the more we are limited in the units best suited to us the weaker we are."

Asked what the relative strength of the two fleets would be if the United States cruisers all carried 8in. guns, the witness said, "You can't calculate that way. If we had nothing but 8in. gun cruisers and you took two fleets out into mid-Atlantic and told them to fight it out, the probabilities are we should win. But that would not happen. All we are trying to get is an arrangement which will give us an equal opportunity in areas wherein we shall be called on to operate, and I firmly believe that this reduction in the number of units with greater power of survival destroys our equality of opportunity."

The witness told Senator Robinson (Arkansas) that if he were building the United States cruiser fleet from the beginning he would have nothing but 8in. gun cruisers. Allowing for the fact that the United States has already 10 6in. gun cruisers in commission, he believed it should have 23 10,000-ton 8in. cruisers.

Asked as to a difference of opinion between experts as to the relative merits of 8in. and 6in. gun cruisers, Admiral Jones said the vast preponderance of naval officers, thought the 8in. vessel "best for us."

"But there is Admiral Pratt," said Senator Robinson, "who announces that he prefers almost an even number of two types." "I don't understand Admiral Pratt's position," replied Admiral Jones.

Admiral Mark Bristol, a member of the General Board of the Navy, is to be heard to-morrow, and there is no doubt that he will support Admiral Jones's contentions. The professional issue, in fact, is between groups represented by Admiral Pratt, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, and Admiral Jones, who at Geneva stood out for the cruiser policy which, on Admiral Pratt's advice, has been modified in the London Treaty. Both groups are thinking in terms of possible fleet action and not of political considerations. It is always probable that these last will tilt the balance in favour of the "balanced fleet," as Admiral Pratt desires it, and thus in favour of the Treaty.

RUNNYMEDE

LOCAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY NATIONAL TRUST

The National Trust has appointed a local committee of management for Runnymede, of which Lord FitzAlan has consented to be chairman. Other members are Lady Fairhaven, Lord Fairhaven, Mr. L. A. Ashby, the Rev. A. C. Tranter, the chairman of the Egham Urban District Council, Elizabeth Lady Cheylesmore, Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Vesey, Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., Mr. C. H. K. Marten, and Mrs. Milward.

Steps have already been taken to stop flying which has recently been taking place in the Meads. The National Trust will also prohibit the parking of cars on Trust property. It is hoped that the general public will cooperate in observing the local regulations for the preservation of this historic spot.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE

The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed Sir Walter Buchanan-Riddell, Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, to be Chairman of the University Grants Committee in succession to the late Sir William M'Cormick. Sir W. Buchanan-Riddell will assume the duties of the post on August 1.

THE INDIAN OUTLOOK

GANDHI CAMPAIGN DENOUNCED

ALL-PARTIES AND THE REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MAY 15

The efforts of the Committee of the All-Parties Conference, which is meeting here, to solve the communal and minorities problems have failed.

When the proceedings were resumed to-day there were lively passages between the Hindu and Moslem members, the Moslems affirming that a majority of their community would accept any agreement, although Mr. Jinnah and Sir Mahomed Shafi, two influential Moslem leaders, were absent from the meeting. The Hindu members supported the appeal of Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Moonje for postponement. It was clear that both Moslems and Hindus desired postponement with a view to awaiting the Simon Report and shaping their respective demands accordingly.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow, when it is expected that a statement will be issued reviewing the work done since the inauguration of the conference, and giving the reason for postponement. It is believed that the Committee will be adjourned until the end of June pending the publication of the Simon Report, when it will continue its deliberations irrespective of the presence of the Mahasabha leaders.

The Council of the National Liberal Federation concluded to-day its deliberations on the political situation. At the close of its proceedings, which were private, the Council issued a statement in which it deprecates and deplores the civil disobedience movement and its results, but declares that the response which that movement has evoked is due mainly to economic and political discontent brought about by the present irresponsible system of administration.

The statement denounces picketing and proposals asking the people not to pay taxes, which, it says, are likely to lead to serious hardship and disorder without in any way bringing India nearer to Dominion status. The Press Act and the censorship of telegrams are condemned, although it is recognized that a certain section of the Press has indulged in inflammatory language. The statement concludes:—

The Round Table Conference should be adhered to, but in order to ensure its success the Government should quickly publish the terms of reference, making plain that the object of the Conference is the establishment of a Dominion status Constitution, subject to such necessary safeguards for the transition period as may be agreed upon.

To supplement this policy, and in the interests of the country as a whole, the Liberal Federation Council strongly urge upon the leaders of the civil disobedience movement to restore normal conditions by the cessation of those activities which are a challenge to the law and the Government. Similarly the Council urge on the Government that they shall simultaneously take every step to create confidence among the people and an atmosphere favourable to the Round Table Conference by releasing those persons who are undergoing imprisonment or internment for political offences and who have not otherwise been found guilty of acts of violence. In furtherance of this proposal, the Council urge the expediency of the Viceroy's conferring with the leaders of Indian opinion for the purposes of removing the present tension and facilitating the success of the Conference.

POLICE "SATYAGRAHA"

The long-projected march on the Dharasana salt depôts under the leadership of Mrs. Naidu began this morning, when the first batch of 50 volunteers set out from the Surat district. After half an hour's march, the procession, which was accompanied by large numbers of spectators, was stopped by the Superintendent of Police, with a force of about 60 policemen. The Superintendent, who was later joined by the District Magistrate, told Mrs. Naidu that she could not proceed farther along the road. Mrs. Naidu refused to retreat, whereupon the police-officer said, "We are going to stay here and offer *Satyagraha* [passive resistance] ourselves so long as you stay." Both forces then sat down and looked at each other. Mrs. Naidu, sitting in a chair brought from a neighbouring house, wrote letters. The latest news is that this stalemate continues.

At a conference between representatives of the Sholapur mills and the officer commanding there it was decided that the mills should be reopened on Saturday and worked in one shift daily from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m., instead of in the usual two shifts with a midday break.

Notice was to-day served on all the members of the executive of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and "War Council" prohibiting the publication and issue of the Congress *Bulletin*. This cyclostyle news-sheet has been sold largely in the streets here and has contained the most amazing statements, but has been allowed to continue publication for about three weeks.

A meeting of the All-India Journalists' and Press-owners' Conference was held here to-day under the presidency of Mr. Rangaswami Aiyengar, Editor of the *Hindu*, and was attended by about 300 delegates. Mr. Natarajan, Editor of the *Indian Social Reformer*, chairman of the Reception Committee, and Mr. Aiyengar criticized the reintroduction of the Press Act.

Mr. Aiyengar urged that newspapers should not play into the hands of the Government by ceasing publication directly the Government attacked them. He particularly criticized the fact that the grounds for demanding security from any newspaper were not disclosed. Newspapers should pay the security and challenge forfeiture by carrying on according to their previous policy. Then, if the Government seized the security, the Government would be bound to state the nature of the objectionable publication.

BOMBAY, May 15.—The All-India Journalists' and Press-owners' Conference passed a resolution authorizing the furnishing of security under the Press Ordinance provided a first security had not been forfeited. The Conference called for a Press Hartal on May 20 and 21 as a protest against the ordinance.—*Reuter.*

EDITOR SENTENCED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, MAY 15

Professor Ganshyamdas Jethanand, editor of the *Hindu*, of Hyderabad, was sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment at Karachi to-day on charges under Section 117 (inciting people to break the laws), read with Section 34, of the Indian Penal Code.

THE INVALIDS

Lord Hewart was stated last night to be a little better.

Sir Frederick Eckstein was reported last night to have had a restless day, but his condition was maintained.

Mr. Edgar Granville, M.P., was better yesterday and able to leave the nursing home.

REVOLT AGAINST CONGRESS

MOSLEM ACTION

LOYALTY TO THE CROWN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MAY 15

"Events in the Calcutta Corporation during the last few days have convinced us Moslems that if the Congress succeeds in capturing the administration of the country, there will be no hope for the Moslem minority in India."

This declaration was made in the course of a remarkable speech by Maulvi A. K. Fazl-ul Huq at a meeting of the Corporation last night in opposition to a resolution offering homage to Mr. Gandhi on "his incarceration."

If the homage was political, he said, he could not pay it both to the King-Emperor and to Mr. Gandhi. That did not suit his conscience. If the homage was religious, then the tenets of his religion demanded homage to God alone. He was prepared to cooperate and send a telegram to the Viceroy congratulating him "on the excellent step he has taken in arresting Mr. Gandhi."

The Maulvi's speech, which caused a great sensation and was cheered by the gallery packed with Moslems, is a step in the Moslem revolt against the Swarajist domination of the Corporation. The late Chittaranjan Das, when Mayor, declared that he would make the Corporation a working model of Swaraj. This year the Swarajists for the first time obtained an absolute majority, and they have used their power to refuse the Deputy Mayoralty to the Moslems and have reduced the Moslem membership of all committees.

Maulvi Huq's speech was intended to announce the beginning of a no-tax campaign against the Corporation by Moslems, who will refuse to pay rates, thus turning the Swarajists' own weapon against themselves. Further, it was a protest against the frequent adjournment of the Corporation as a political demonstration, which has prevented work being done for weeks past.

SHOLAPUR MARTIAL LAW ORDINANCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, MAY 15

The Viceroy to-night promulgated the Ordinance for the regulation of martial law conditions at Sholapur, which have, *de facto*, existed since the military, at the request of the civil authorities, took control. It may be recalled that a similar Ordinance was issued at the time of the Moplah rebellion, which followed Mr. Gandhi's earlier non-cooperation campaign.

The Ordinance will, in the first instance, apply only within the municipal limits of Sholapur, but can be extended by the Government of India. The military commander, who must be of a rank not lower than that of a lieutenant-colonel, is given power to make regulations, which, however, must not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of the people more than the situation requires, and which must be made in consultation with the senior civil officer.

SHOLAPUR, May 15.—Maneckchand Shah, president of the Sholapur Municipality, was arrested to-day in connexion with the recent riots. Before martial law was proclaimed Shah was appointed an honorary magistrate to deal with the riot situation, but he resigned, apparently owing to differences with the District Magistrate in regard to the handling of the procession on Sunday in defiance of Section 144.—*Reuter.*

INDIAN PRINCES AND THE CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, May 15.—In a speech at Bikaner to-day the Maharajah of Bikaner referred to the present political situation in British India.

He was surprised, he said, to learn from private letters from friends in England that the very open and harmless informal discussions with the leaders in British India for the purpose of finding possible lines of agreement for the Round Table Conference had been misunderstood in certain quarters as implying some weakening of the position which the Princes had consistently taken up of standing solid for the Crown and the British connexion. "There can never be," he said, "any question of any weakening of the link with the Crown, which is most highly treasured by the Princes and which they wish to retain unimpaired."

The Maharajah lamented the rejection of the hand of friendship offered by Lord Irwin, Mr. MacDonald, and Mr. Benn by an important political party in British India. "Another golden opportunity has been lost to India. We can only pray that the efforts of the other leaders of British India, imbued with patriotism and sobriety, may receive the maximum of support from all persons and parties who have the good of India at heart, that the harm done may be retrieved, that India may yet come into her own as an equal and honourable member of the British Commonwealth, and that the Round Table Conference may be followed by an era of peace and prosperity, to which our beloved but sorely distressed Motherland is surely entitled."—*Reuter.*

LORD DERBY AND KNOWSLEY

DENIAL OF OFFER FOR SALE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, MAY 15

In Liverpool and Lancashire generally there was a feeling of great relief this afternoon when it became known that Lord Derby had stated at Lexington, Kentucky, that there is no truth in reports that have been circulated that he was closing his London house or that Knowsley was offered for sale.

Knowsley has been the family seat of the Stanley family for centuries. A few miles outside Liverpool, it is six miles in circumference, and at the Hall kings and princes have frequently been entertained.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MAY 15

A week ago, in New York, Lord Derby denied that there was anything in the report that Knowsley was for sale. His secretary repeated the denial to-day at Lexington, Kentucky, saying, "There is not a word of truth in it whatever." Lord Derby was unable to speak on the telephone himself as he had a cold. Later, he telegraphed to me "No truth in report."

MISS JOHNSON'S MACHINE REPAIRED

RANGOON, May 15.—Miss Amy Johnson's aeroplane has now been repaired. It was brought to the Rangoon racecourse shortly before dusk this evening. Miss Johnson intends making a test flight at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning and hopes to start for Bangkok, the next stopping-place on the way to Australia, at 10 o'clock.

The weather here is fair, but farther along Miss Johnson's proposed route it is reported to be very bad.—*Reuter.*

FRENCH POSTAL WORKERS

TWO-HOUR STRIKE IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MAY 15

A general meeting of postal employees was held here this evening, at which plans were made for a 24-hours strike—without prejudice to further action—if the Government should continue to refuse the increases in the wage scale already demanded. It is, however, by no means certain that the more moderate element is ready for any such action.

Although M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, had given warning that any attempt by direct action to force him into conceding their demands would be severely punished, work came almost completely to a standstill at the telephone exchanges and telegraph offices in Paris and various provincial centres for the two hours from 11 until 1 to-day.

The intention of the postal workers' union, plainly stated, was to give some foretaste of the inconvenience to be expected in the event of a strike proper. They succeeded. Some attempt was made by the more level-headed workers to induce their comrades to ignore the order, but the majority of the employees, without leaving their place of work, sat with folded arms and for the prescribed period ignored the twinkling lights of their switchboards that represented subscribers calling at the other end.

The effects of the brief strike were particularly severe at the Bourse, where dealing had to be entirely suspended during the cessation of work at the exchanges, and was consequently retarded for the rest of the day. Some inconvenience was also caused this evening by delay in the delivery of letters owing to the union's order for a two-hour suspension of work by postmen and sorters.

Meanwhile the Cabinet has again met to consider an emergency programme. At this morning's meeting it was unanimously decided to take all the necessary steps to ensure the continuation of the threatened services. Late this afternoon the Prime Minister conferred with M. Germain-Martin, Minister of the Budget, who is acting during M. Mallarmé's absence, M. Raoul Péret, the Minister of Justice, M. Maginot, the Minister of War, and the chiefs of police.

NORTH CHINA WAR

BIDDING FOR SUPPORT OF MANCHURIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, MAY 15

Both sides are claiming substantial successes in the fighting westward of Hsuchowfu [reported in *The Times* yesterday]. There is a lack of authentic information, however, and in well-informed

quarters here it is doubted whether matters have yet advanced beyond the bargaining stage.

There is brisk bidding for the support of Mukden. Telegrams from Nanking announce the appointment of Chang Hsueh-liang [Governor of Manchuria] as Vice-Generalissimo of the Government forces, while the Northerners declare that he has agreed to accept a similar post under Yen Hsi-shan.

According to the Chinese Press, important developments are to be expected in Shantung, where Chen Tiao-yuan, the Provincial Governor, is reported to have made a demand on Nanking for the immediate payment of $2,000,000 [£200,000]. This is held to mean that if the sum is not forthcoming he will take steps to make peace with the Northerners, whose vanguard is stated to be within a day's march of Tsinanfu [the capital of Shantung].

REPORTED GOVERNMENT SUCCESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MAY 15

It is officially reported that the Government forces occupied Kweiteh [on the Honan-Kiangsu border] after an advance led by two armoured trains, whose artillery overcame the opposition. The main portion of the Northerners is between Kweiteh and Kaifeng [some 80 miles west of Kweiteh] in an area usually waterlogged by floods from the Yellow River.

Government forces on the Peking-Hankow Railway are reported to have reached a point 50 miles south of Chengchow [the junction of the Peking-Hankow Railway with the Lunghai Railway] apparently without fighting other than bombing from the air.

MASSACRE BY "REDS" NEAR HANKOW

HANKOW, May 15.—It is reported that Simakow, a town on the Han River, 40 miles from here, has been captured by Reds, that many houses there have been burned, about 200 people killed, and $600,000 [£60,000] worth of loot seized. The garrison fought the Reds stubbornly, but was overwhelmed.

Hanchwan, on the other side of the river, is now surrounded by 3,000 Reds, who are well equipped with machine-guns. It is feared that the garrison, consisting of about 300 men, who are short of ammunition, will be unable to hold out. The missionaries left the town before the Reds arrived.

A fire which started in some Chinese dealers' wood naphtha godowns at Hankow yesterday has caused damage estimated at 1,000,000 taels [£100,000]. This afternoon the fire was still blazing.—*Reuter.*

COLONEL COMMANDANT R.A.S.C.

The King has approved of the appointment of Major-General Sir Reginald Ford, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., retired pay, as Colonel Commandant, Royal Army Service Corps, in succession to Major-General Sir Frederick Landon, K.C.M.G., C.B.

POLITICAL NOTES

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS

LORDS' DEBATE ON SAFEGUARDING

It was at the request of Lord Parmoor, who urged that the committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill should not be interrupted, that Lord Banbury took off the notice paper of the House of Lords his question for yesterday dealing with the Government's action against the Press under the Official Secrets Act. Lord Banbury has now received an assurance that if he will raise the matter again on June 3 the Government will not put any other business on the paper to take precedence. Lord Banbury has accordingly given notice that he will ask on that day whether his Majesty's Government are aware that in moving the second reading of the Official Secrets Bill on December 2, 1920, the then Attorney-General stated that it did not deal with the Press; whether the present Attorney-General was aware of this when he directed the police to take action against the Press; whether the Government will state what was the information obtained by the Press, and whether the information was obtained by or through indiscreet persons.

A Whip has been issued to members of the House of Lords asking them to be in their places on Wednesday, when Lord Elibank is to move a resolution urging that the most practical and immediate remedies for the serious and increasing depression in the manufacturing and agricultural industries are to be found in a comprehensive policy of safeguarding, anti-dumping, and Imperial economic unity. The Whip states that the motion "embodies the official policy of the Conservative and Unionist Party," and is to be pressed to a division. Among the signatories are:—

Lord Allenby, Lord Ashfield, Lord Barnby, Lord Bessborough, Lord Brownlow, Lord Chaplin, Lord Clinton, Lord Cranworth, Lord Darrington, Lord Denbigh, Lord Dynevor, Lord Fairfax, Lord Faringdon, Lord Greenway, Lord Greenwood, Lord Halsbury, Lord Hastings, Lord Hunsdon, Lord Lauderdale, Lord Lloyd, Lord Melchett, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord O'Hagan, Lord Remnant, Lord Selborne, Lord Wargrave, and Lord Wynford.

It was intimated in *The Times* yesterday that there is little prospect of a London Squares Bill being passed this Session. It is understood that there are also grave doubts as to the Hours of Industrial Employment Bill, which was introduced as a preliminary to the ratification of the Washington Hours Convention by this country. No arrangements have yet been made for a second reading, and the Government recognize that the passage of a Bill of this kind through committee might be a long process. On the other hand, every effort will be made to secure the passage of the Education Bill as soon as possible, as it is felt that delay imperils the prospects of any measure which is based on a concordat in which all the parties concerned are asked to make sacrifices.

There will be another debate on unemployment on Monday. The Conservative Party have asked that the estimates of the Ministry of Labour shall be put down for discussion, in view of the general anxiety as to the steady increase in the unemployment figures. It is felt that the position now is such that the figures are bound to pass the 2,000,000 mark during next winter, if not before. The Ministry of Agriculture Estimates are being put down for Wednesday, and it is probable that the Liberals will ask for the Scottish Estimates on Thursday.

THE SECOND COURT

The King and Queen held the second Court of the season last evening at Buckingham Palace. Members of the Royal Family present were the Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, the Marquess and Marchioness of Milford Haven, and the Duchess of Beaufort.

The official account of the ceremony and a description of some of the dresses will be found on pages 22 and 23.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 14)

OPERA

Covent Garden	AFTERNOON CONCERT	2.30
	PARSIFAL	5.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE BEGGAR'S OPERA	8.15

THEATRES

Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	INSULT	8.40
Comedy	THE SILENT WITNESS	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	8.15
Duke of York's	SUSPENSE	8.30
Everyman	THE GLEN IS MINE	8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	8.30
Globe	B. J. ONE	8.40
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Kingsway	HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR	8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyceum	THE CALENDAR	8.15
Lyric	DEBONAIR	8.30
New	MAGDA	8.30
Palace	HEADS UP!	8.15
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	8.15
Playhouse	DISHONOURED LADY	8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	OUR OSTRICHES	8.45
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	2.30 & 8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Vaudeville

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Light or moderate westerly breeze; fair; mild.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled in the North-West. (p. 18)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

A new draft convention on working hours in mines, prepared by the I.L.O., is to be submitted to the International Labour Conference at Geneva next month. (p. 18)

Radley sites and 1,900 acres, with three miles of Thames frontage, between Oxford and Abingdon, are about to be sold for building development. (p. 29)

In the Standing Committee of the House of Commons on the Road Traffic Bill yesterday the Government had a majority of only one on an amendment dealing with the compulsory purchase of a service of vehicles by a public authority. (p. 18)

A representative committee, formed on the suggestion of the President of the Board of Education, has issued a report on the proposed maintenance allowances under the Bill for raising the school-leaving age. (p. 21)

Prince George, the president, appealed for increased support for St. George's Hospital at the annual court of governors yesterday. (p. 29)

Mr. Thomas spoke on the future of the country at a luncheon given by Mr. B. Seebohm Rowntree yesterday to enable a number of industrialists to meet Mr. Wallace Clark, an American expert in scientific management. (p. 13)

Special arrangements have been made in the Cunard liners Carinthia and Franconia for third class cabin passengers who wish to visit Canada and the United States. (p. 13)

POLITICS

The Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill was concluded in the House of Lords yesterday. An amendment providing for spreading the hours of miners over a fortnight was agreed to. (p. 9)

In the House of Commons the Naval Conference Agreement was discussed and the Prime Minister made a statement. (pp. 9 and 10)

Mr. O'Connor, the Conservative candidate at the Central Nottingham by-election, is submitting a number of direct questions on safeguarding to the electors of the division. (p. 13)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The efforts of the Committee of the Indian All-Parties Conference to solve the communal and minorities problems have failed. It is expected that the Committee will be adjourned until after the publication of the Simon Report. The Council of the National Liberal Federation yesterday issued a statement at Bombay condemning the civil disobedience campaign and urging the Viceroy to confer with Indian leaders with a view to removing the present tension and facilitating the success of the Round-Table Conference. (p. 16)

Before the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate yesterday Admiral Hilary Jones spoke at length on what he considered the disadvantages to the United States of the London Naval Treaty. (p. 16)

An official report claims further successes for the Chinese Government in the war against the North. According to our Peking Correspondent, well-informed quarters there doubt whether matters have got beyond the bargaining stage. Both sides are bidding for the support of Mukden. (p. 16)

Mr. Henderson made a statement on the situation in Palestine at the closing sitting of the Council of the League of Nations yesterday. He submitted for the approval of the Council the names of the three neutrals to serve on the Commission to deal with the Wailing Wall dispute. (p. 15)

Post office workers in Paris, who are threatening to go on strike on the question of wages, yesterday stopped work for two hours by way of demonstration. (p. 16)

Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, has announced that, on medical advice, he intends to resign his office. (p. 15)

The German Air Estimates, now before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag, amount this year to over £2,000,000, containing an increase over last year of £350,000 in the grant to the aircraft industry in addition to the usual transport subsidy. (p. 15)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The King and Queen held the second Court of the season at Buckingham Palace last evening. Descriptions are published of a large number of the dresses worn by the ladies attending the Court. (pp. 22 and 23)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Chester meeting was concluded yesterday, when Colonel T. Carthew's Bachelor's Date and Mr. J. T. Downing's Grandflight ran a dead-heat for the Great Cheshire Handicap. (p. 6)

Lancashire gained a lead of 61 runs on the first innings in their match at Liverpool with the Australians, and completed the day's play 162 runs in front, with five wickets down in their second innings; Derbyshire beat Sussex by an innings and six runs at Derby, and Warwickshire beat Hampshire at Southampton by 16 runs. (p. 7)

The United States gained a lead of two matches on the Foursomes in the Walker Cup match which was begun at Royal St. George's yesterday; as a result of yesterday's play in the Ladies' Championship at Formby, Miss Glenna Collett, of the United States, and Miss Diana Fishwick will meet in the final round to-day over 36 holes. (p. 8)

In the Davis Cup Lawn Tennis competition yesterday Japan won the Singles matches against India, and Australia were successful in two matches against Ireland. (p. 8)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Speeches at the Bankers' Dinner; the International Bank's Shares; a New Corporation Loan; Financing of Mount Isa; Scottish-Australian Mining Meeting; and Phœnix Assurance Earnings. (p. 24)

In Lombard-street large cash displacements were caused by the payment of the instalment on Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan and the redemption of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds. Money was nevertheless in comfortable supply. Discount rates weakened slightly. A further £413,000 of bar gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for France. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.; silver declined 1-16d. to 19d. Foreign Exchanges showed no movements of importance. (p. 25)

THE TREATY AND ITS CRITICS

MR. MACDONALD'S statement of the case for the Naval Treaty gave the House of Commons its first real opportunity of discussing the naval policy of the Government. Such discussion as took place in the earlier debate on the Navy Estimates was obviously fettered by the anxiety of the critics on the Opposition side to say and do nothing which might prejudice the negotiations then in progress. Yesterday there was a freer atmosphere. The negotiations had been concluded and the Treaty signed ; and the Government could be called upon to shoulder the responsibility for the agreement, to explain its meaning where it is obscure, to expound its benefits, to admit its blemishes, and to take whatever praise or blame is due to them. In these circumstances the PRIME MINISTER had little difficulty in proving to the House that, whatever the omissions and defects of the Treaty may be, it represents a great and useful advance on the road to disarmament. The primary purpose with which he set out—to reach a complete agreement with the United States on construction programmes—had been achieved, and the country generally, like the House last night, will agree with him that such an agreement was not only desirable but necessary. Competitive building, a greater menace to peace than the size of ships, had been eliminated between three of the Powers ; and the other two, which for one reason or another could not subscribe to that part of the Treaty, had given appropriate declarations. These, it must be admitted, are valuable achievements, to say nothing of the agreement reached between all the five Powers for prolonging the life of battleships and reducing their number, an agreement which, it is calculated, will save this country alone some £50,000,000.

Criticism yesterday, as in last week's debate in the House of Lords, was largely centred upon the Government's handling of the cruiser question. Our dependence on oversea supplies and the vulnerability of our trade routes were brought home to the country during the War, when the 114 cruisers of 1914 were found insufficient to keep our communications open and give our seaborne trade more than a modicum of security. Conditions have, it is true, changed since 1914. There is no menace of war on the horizon and we are on friendly and intimate terms with all the great naval Powers. But, making every allowance for that change, in view of the multifarious duties which fall upon the Navy even in times of peace and the necessity of being in some measure prepared for untoward developments, which though improbable are always possible, until shortly before the Conference the Admiralty had insisted that seventy cruisers were the least with which the Navy could be satisfied. General uneasiness therefore was not unnatural when the Government, before entering the Conference, declared that they would be content with fifty. It was felt that they were taking a risk, however small a risk, and speculating with too much hardihood on the prospects of a long peace. Comfort was at least taken in the fact that the restriction only applies till the end of 1936, and that at the 1935 Conference, if developments meanwhile dictate a change, it will be open for our representatives to insist upon an increase in the number of cruisers. But since then a new doubt has arisen whether the Government had been quite frank with the country which gave them such loyal support in the negotiations. It became clear from the debate in the House of Lords that under the terms of the Treaty we can only retain a strength of even fifty cruisers in 1936 by keeping in service a number of cruisers over the age at which, in other navies, they could be scrapped and replaced by new ships. This was a point which was certainly not explicit in the Treaty, and had not been made clear by any of the Government spokesmen—a lack of candour which naturally weakened confidence in the Government's naval policy. MR. MACDONALD last night explained the 91,000-tons restriction on British cruiser replacement as designed to avoid serious fluctuations of employment in the shipyards. It is not an explanation that carries conviction, and will hardly lessen the feeling that the Government have not been too happily inspired either in their decisions on cruiser policy or in their defence of them.

In his general onslaught on the Treaty—an onslaught which, perhaps fortunately, lost much of its effect through what appears to have been the improper use of an official document—MR. CHURCHILL argued that the United States had got all the best of the bargain, that the agreement would give it not parity but a superior fleet to our own in 1936, and that the advantages, geographical, economic and strategical, which the Americans enjoyed over us enormously increased the disparity, which would be definitely established before the next Conference in 1935 ; and to drive home his points he quoted from MR. STIMSON'S evidence before the Senate Committee for Foreign Relations which is now considering the ratification of the Treaty. But he was emphatic in his assertion that he did not for a moment contemplate the possibility of an Anglo-American war. No responsible person does, and that reduces laboured comparison of the fighting strength of the two fleets to a somewhat academic exercise. The United States, more from notions of prestige than from any other motive, was resolved to build a fleet at least equal to that of any other nation in the world. The only way of avoiding a competition in naval construction, with all the waste, ill-feeling and suspicion that such a competition involves, was to come to an agreement setting limits to construction acceptable to both sides. That is what, after infinite difficulty, has been accomplished. On the other side of the Atlantic there are plenty of critics, like MR. CHURCHILL and others on this side, eager to prove, and able to prove conclusively to their own satisfaction, that their country has been let down in the bargain. People of good will on both sides of the ocean will not attach too much importance to these arguments. They will accept the judgment of their responsible naval authorities that the Treaty provides for approximate equality between the two fleets, and, as they have no intention of letting the two fleets fight one another, which would be the only conclusive test, they are willing to let it go at that. They will measure the value of the Treaty by the extent to which it eliminates friction and promotes cooperation between the two countries, as well as among the other signatories. MR. CHURCHILL assured the House that he would pay a great price to put an end to the naval controversy between Great Britain and the United States, and in that he spoke the mind of the overwhelming majority of people in this country. He did not believe that the Treaty would do so. On the contrary he was afraid that it would create misunderstandings and heartburnings and would hinder instead of helping the promotion of friendship between the two countries. Those doubts and fears are not generally shared. On the contrary it is the general conviction that the naval agreement will contribute effectively to the growing improvement in our relations with the United States as well as advance the cause of peace and disarmament throughout the world ; and in that conviction the Treaty is supported by the great bulk of British opinion.

Mr. Henderson on Palestine

MR. HENDERSON covered a great deal of ground yesterday in his public statement on Palestine during the final meeting of the League Council, and made it abundantly clear that the Labour Government is studying how best to carry out the principal recommendations of the Shaw Commission. In this connexion his brief reference to the Arab delegation, which will shortly leave this country, is not without interest. This body has not only laid its views before the Mandatory Government but has made demands for sweeping constitutional changes which a recent *communiqué* issued by the Colonial Office described as "wholly unacceptable." MR. HENDERSON has made it quite clear that the Government is ready to remove any reasonable apprehensions on the part of the Arabs. The dispatch of SIR JOHN HOPE SIMPSON to study and report upon land settlement and immigration has already been announced; MR. DOWBIGGIN, the well-known inspector of police in Ceylon, has made interim recommendations for the better protection of Jewish colonies, which are being put in force; and the FOREIGN SECRETARY yesterday submitted to the Council the names of three distinguished neutrals who have agreed to serve as a Commission to decide and determine the respective rights and claims of Jews and Moslems at the Wailing Wall. Another passage in his statement, to the effect that the Government is devising means "within the frame-work of the Mandate" to satisfy legitimate aspirations, can only signify that it is studying some form of constitution for the Holy Land which ought to satisfy moderate Arabs and Zionists, though neither the revisionist Jews nor the more extreme Arab leaders may accept it. But the most important, and not the least satisfactory, part of MR. HENDERSON'S statement was his unequivocal recognition of the fact that the primary duty of a Mandatory Power is to preserve peace and order in the territory under its Mandate.

A Dogged Dispute

The dispute in the wool textile industry of the West Riding is manifestly drawing to an end, although a stout show of resistance is still maintained in the areas where the trade unions are strongest. The unions may be able and willing to continue the struggle until Whitsuntide, as their leaders say ; but if so they will exhibit a reckless determination, not a wise discretion. Their endeavour to secure a sympathetic strike of the engineers and the enginemen last week was a signal of distress. It brought no helpful response and has made the hopelessness of the position more apparent. Sheer doggedness of spirit, not any prospect of success, inspires the resistance—a certain incapability of giving in. If there were an affluent leisure in which to indulge what is, after all, a form of pride it would not matter very much, but the industry is in distress. Because of that distress, and for no other reason, the operatives were asked to accept a reduction of wages. A large reduction is required because the distress is severe and a small reduction would not prevent, and would scarcely postpone, an impending crisis with tremendous consequences in unemployment. There have been inexcusable misrepresentations of the employers' actions. They have been accused of soulless rapacity and of utter disregard for the comfort and well-being of their workpeople. It is facts and not hearts that are hard ; and hard facts have to be met with keen, hard-headed remedies. The employers made good their case in the inquiry held for the Ministry of Labour by LORD MACMILLAN. The unions wanted that inquiry and the employers did not ; yet the unions have refused to accept the findings.

A plea of extenuating circumstances might be based, though not convincingly, on the extent of the sacrifice the operatives were asked to make. But that plea could only be put forward on behalf of those immediately affected. It does not provide an excuse for others in a detached position and better able to weigh the consequences of repudiating the findings of a court of inquiry. When, therefore, the General Council of the Trades Union Congress endorsed the action of the wool textile unions they took a serious step. How serious that step was can best be seen by turning the case inside out and imagining that the court of inquiry had decided against the employers (as, in fact, a similar court did decide a few years ago), and that the employers had thereupon said they would recognize the findings to the extent of halving their claims and no more. They would have been acting within their industrial rights; their decision would have been legitimate, however inexpedient. It would nevertheless have been scathingly denounced by those, first and foremost, who condone and justify the precisely similar action which the unions have taken. A palpable fault in the decisions of a court of inquiry—something analogous to a miscarriage of justice in a court of law—would of course be a warrant for an aggrieved party in an industrial dispute going to extreme lengths to vindicate itself. Nothing of the sort is, or could be, alleged in this case. The fact that the inquiry was conducted by LORD MACMILLAN is of itself a guarantee of thorough discovery of the facts, unbiased consideration of the arguments, and independent and impartial conclusions. The conduct of the inquiry was unimpeachable. What the unions and, with less shadow of an excuse, the General Council have challenged is not the inquiry but an adverse finding. It may be that the action of the General Council has resulted from a narrow and not a broad consideration of the issues involved. Nevertheless the effect is to threaten impartial inquiry with discredit as a means of averting industrial conflicts. The machinery of arbitration, inquiry, and independent decision is necessarily delicate, and can work successfully only when it is held in honour. Dishonour would be its destruction.

Courts and Crowds

THEIR MAJESTIES' Courts—especially this summer, when the King's health and presence are restored to them—still make spectacles which, on such an evening as these last have been, can attract large crowds to St. James's Park. No sooner do shops and offices close than both sides of the Mall begin to be occupied. Already there is coming and going, and there are signs of ceremony. The policemen are all wearing their medals; and the mounted police seem even grander and more graceful than usual. There are handfuls of troops on the move and a promise of military music; and at six o'clock comes the changing of the guard at the Palace. But by then all the pavements—by the Palace gates, round the Queen Victoria Memorial, all along the Mall—are thick with people, for the spectacle has begun. For some time sleek and silent motor-cars have been flitting to and fro, on their way to the photographers and elsewhere; and there have been glimpses of the real attraction of the show. By six o'clock the cars have begun to draw up in a waiting line which already reaches half-way to the Admiralty, and in an hour or two will go nearly all round the Park; and nothing but here and there a reluctantly lowered carriage blind fends off the myriad gaze from that which it has come out for to see. It has come to see, of course, uniforms, orders, medals, jewels, feathers, dresses. But it has come to enjoy also a delight of the eye which people are much more shy of mentioning nowadays than they were of old. Early in the reign of KING GEORGE III. there was a great regatta on the Thames, and one account of it recorded that a ballast barge was filled with "the finest ballast in the world—above 100 "elegant ladies." The scribe was not so gallant as he intended to be; but every spectator in the Park knows what he meant.

When KING EDWARD and QUEEN ALEXANDRA resumed the evening Courts in place of QUEEN VICTORIA'S afternoon Drawing-rooms there was general relief among those who attended or were likely to attend them. The evening was felt to be a more agreeable time for wearing those clothes. But the change has not resulted in depriving the public altogether of its spectacle of Court dress by daylight. Necessary or not, the waiting of THEIR MAJESTIES' guests in the Park is all to the advantage of the crowd; and those who assemble at six o'clock (five o'clock by the sun) for a Court that begins at half-past nine are not undeserving of the spectators' thanks for the patience with which (not unrelieved, perhaps, by a game of bridge or a portable wireless set) they endure for hours on end the late sunlight and the still air and the myriad eyes. They are, indeed, even more stared at nowadays than their predecessors were, because there is not so much else to look at. These discreet, sober-hued motor-cars are not worth a glance compared with the state coaches which used to throng the narrower, plainer road in QUEEN VICTORIA'S day. The brilliant liveries and bouquets of the bewigged coachmen and of the two huge footmen at the back, the hammercloth, the coat of arms, the glittering harness, the gleaming, fretting, champing horses—here was splendour indeed, and a worthy setting for the glories which they enclosed. To-day they are so rare as to lend a keen additional thrill to the excitement which attends the driving of the PRINCE OF WALES from St. James's Palace. The guests gain all the attention, and, if it is sometimes embarrassingly frank, it is very rarely, even in these critical days, anything but good-humoured. There are other consolations too. Fifty years ago, when HER MAJESTY entered the Throne Room shortly after three o'clock, only her dress and those of the other Royal ladies were described in this journal. And if those of the *débutantes* and their *chaperones* had been described the page would have been sprinkled with uncouth and barbarous words like "petticoats"—only tolerable now in metaphor. (We do not yet, for instance, commonly talk of "princess slip "government.") Yes, silence and six cylinders are preferable, on the whole, to petticoats and a team of blacks or bays.

Training of Women Doctors

The work of the Royal Free Hospital in training women to become members of the medical profession is well known, but not so well known as it ought to be. It is work of which the importance cannot be exaggerated at a time when both maternal and infant mortality are engaging the anxious attention of the nation. The woman doctor has not, perhaps, achieved all that she set out to achieve; there have been disappointments and tribulations, many of which lay rather in the nature of things than in any faults of the pioneers. But the passage of time, which has disproved some early assumptions, has established beyond doubt that women doctors are as necessary as men in some spheres of work, and more necessary than men in others. It can be said with assurance that the work for mothers and children in this country could not be carried on at the present level of efficiency if the supply of women doctors were to cease.

The appeal for the Royal Free Hospital, which is published in another column to-day, emphasizes this truth. Though, in the broadest sense, medicine is knowledge which anyone may acquire, and which is the same for man or woman, it takes in its practical application different forms and uses different methods. Thus there is a sense in which it is true that the teaching of women students necessarily differs from the teaching of men students. The woman doctor is tending to become a specialist, or rather is having a new kind of special knowledge thrust upon her by public necessity. While, therefore, it may fairly be argued that she ought to have some access to the teaching ordinarily given to men, it cannot reasonably be denied that she is entitled to the opportunity of building up her own body of knowledge and experience. The appeal of the Royal Free Hospital is justified, and should commend itself to all men and women of charitable mind, because it promises an increase in the scope of this opportunity.

TOO MUCH SPENDING

THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY

SOCIALIST PROMISES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There have lately appeared in your columns a number of letters insisting on the evils of taxation and the vital necessity of national economy. With the substance of their argument I am far from quarrelling ; but in most of them the blame for our present discontents is thrown equally on all the three political parties, who are accused alike of a contempt of economy and a competitive debauchery in electoral promises. I was not a member of the late Government ; but in my office of Deputy Speaker I was enabled, or rather obliged, to follow their proceedings very closely, and I affirm that as regards them the charge is just simply false, and can proceed only from ignorance, if not from malice.

I invite anyone to study the official programme of the Socialist Party for the election a year ago (in "Labour and the Nation") and to compare it with Mr. Baldwin's Election Address on the same occasion. In the former he will find the following inducements dangled before the voters' eyes :—

Minimum standards of life and employment, p. 16. Costly amendment hitherto delayed "by the reluctance of capitalist politicians to find the money" of Factory and Workshops Acts, Mines Regulation Acts, Shop Hours Acts, Miners' Minimum Wage, Trade Boards, and Agricultural Wages Board Acts, Workmen's Compensation Acts, Pensions, Public Health, Insurance and Education Acts.

Larger State grants for the unemployed, p. 18.

Transfer to the State of all local responsibility for unemployment, p. 19.

"Adequate" pensions for disabled and aged, p. 19. (*N.B.*—The terms are undefined.)

Maintenance allowances for boys and girls of 14, p. 19.

Further provision for widows, orphans, "the veterans of industry," and emigrants, p. 19.

Relief to local authorities of "a substantial portion" of their liabilities, p. 20.

New Treasury grants for employment and development, p. 22.

"Liberating greater resources" for roads, p. 22.

Nationalization of banking, p. 26 ; of coal, pp. 26-27 ; of transport, p. 28.

Increased expenditure on all social services, such expenditure being in itself and of itself termed an "asset."

Abolition of checks on educational expenditure and the—apparently free—provision of education from "nursery school to university," pp. 36-38.

The inquiring reader will find much more, largely set forth in vague but glowing suggestion. The cost of the whole has been estimated, after detailed examination, as involving not less than an annual charge of £250,000,000. For my argument £50,000,000 would suffice as the cost of Socialist promises, seeing that in Mr. Baldwin's address it would be hard to find commitments of five fresh annual millions. So much for the profligate competition that is alleged.

On the side of expenditure it may be a surprise to some to know that the total was reduced during the term of the last Government. To take the first and last years, for which the Conservatives were wholly responsible, it appears from the Appropriation Accounts that for the year ended March, 1926, the total spent was £694,869,000 ; for the year ended March, 1929, the figure was £666,656,000. (I exclude the Road Fund and the Post Office, which is a commercial and profitable monopoly.) During the period of four years a sum of £97,000,000 of debt was redeemed.

It is perfectly true that the reduction of expenditure was comparatively small, but that it is not greater is largely due (*a*) to automatic increases under previous legislation ; (*b*) to the absolute necessity of a larger Air Force ; and (*c*) to temporary commitments on the beet subsidy. The one really expensive permanent measure was the Widows' and Old Age Pensions Act ; but here again the Conservative principle was aided contribution ; the principle on which the Socialists fought the measure was pure largess. With small exceptions the Widows' Pensions Act of 1925 was strictly based on the contributory principle, and the Act of 1930, passed by the present Government, is destructive of that principle. Where then is the mutually immoral rivalry between the parties if one says "We will give it you for nothing" and the other says "We will give it you if you pay your share" ?

I shall, of course, be told of the Local Government Act, of which the cost has matured since the late Government fell. But this is a shifting rather than an increase of burden, the weight being lifted, first, from productive industry to the locality at large, and, secondly, from the locality to the Exchequer. But even then the cost is borne mainly by indirect taxation on a greatly cheapened commodity, and even allowing for the shifting of the burden to the taxpayer from industry as a matter of high economic policy there was, until last month, a substantial reduction in the burden of taxation since 1924, and there would have been a much greater easement but for the gross follies of the strikes, threatened and actual, of 1925 and 1926. Now, too, in the year just expired the Socialists are responsible for supplementary estimates of £8,543,000 besides £20,967,000 more for 1930-31.

It will be noted that up to this I have said nothing of the proposals of the Liberal Party. It is perhaps hardly necessary in view of the (at least) probable postponement of their return to office. If, however, their policy is examined, I believe that it would involve such enormous increased borrowings as would put an end to the one hope the taxpayer has of any substantial and early relief. And this brings me to my last point.

I see little hope in the temper of the country and of the House of any reduction in the supply services that will mean very much in terms of taxation. Personally, I think that we should recognize that the War has put all Europe on a lower level, I will not say of civilization, but of enjoyment ; I fear, however, I am singular in my view.

Whether the matter in question be defence services or social services, the champions of the threatened estimate will always in the concrete be too strong for the economists to do big things, and the same is true of local government. A partial alleviation, in my view, lies in the development of indirect taxation, particularly on imports ; but, above all, there looms over our economic fabric the overpowering nightmare of the War Debt absorbing £350,000,000 of revenue each year. In the progressive conversion of the Debt to a lower interest level is our great, our essential chance, compared to which any likely departmental saving is but little. I would ask the rarefied economists, who write so loftily of politicians, if they think such a conversion can come from a party that uses up the vital capital of the country for its annual needs. And I would say to the great army of the disgruntled : "To bleat availeth little, to bray still less. It is in work that salvation comes," and "work," interpreted by the necessities of the time, means work for the success of the only party which can carry on a stable Government on sound finance amid the dangers which threaten alike the integrity of the Empire and the economic welfare of the world.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES F. HOPE.

THE PRACTICAL EFFECT OF UGLINESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Is it not well to say : Never allow the mind to dwell on anything that appears to it ugly, but concentrate on its removal if it be your duty ?

It will be readily admitted that the consciousness of an ugly odour, an ugly sound, an ugly taste, and an ugly sight, not to mention an ugly idea, affects the muscles of the face, and (often unconsciously) causes an unpleasant expression : which, if frequently occurring, becomes more or less set in the countenance. Beautiful children may grow ugly by familiarity with more ugliness as they grow older.

Surely then our modern painters, sculptors, and architects should remember this, if beauty is to be loved and sought for its own sake, like truth. Should we not avoid crowding our galleries, as we now do, with works that stimulate the wrong muscles and must inevitably lead to a nation with ugly faces ?

Yours obediently,
C. F. ANNESLEY VOYSEY.

Arts Club, 40, Dover-street, W.1.

THE NEW WAY IN INDUSTRY

V.—COTTON AND WOOL

EASTERN COMPETITION

The need for reorganization is perhaps even greater in the cotton and wool textile industries than in any other. They are the oldest established industries in the country—the most conservatively minded, and have so far proved the least able to adjust themselves to the changes caused by the War. Even to a greater degree than the coal industry they are the domain of the small producer, the amount of fixed capital required to start a mill or (more particularly) a weaving shed being small compared with that needed to sink a colliery shaft or build a steel-works.

Both industries, speaking generally, are "sectionalized" horizontally—*i.e.*, the different processes required to turn the raw material cotton or wool into finished cloth are carried out, not by the same firm, but by a number of entirely separate firms, each of which confines itself to a particular stage of manufacture. Both industries, too, are highly specialized—they produce an enormous number of different types of product, the demand for which may change very rapidly, and many of the cloths they produce are therefore essentially unsuited, at any rate in the later stages of manufacture, to the methods of mass production. At the same time both trades are occupied in producing a number of fairly standardized cloths, the variations of which are superadded at the finishing stage—after they have actually been woven. Both work largely for export, but whereas the cotton trade exports about three-quarters of its production, the woollen and worsted industry exports only about half.

A GREAT TRADE

From the standpoint of the national trade balance the cotton industry is by far the more important. Its products account for nearly one-fifth in value of the total exports of the United Kingdom, and even during the last three years have averaged over £140,000,000, which is nearly as much as the value of our exports of coal, iron and steel, and machinery put together.

The root trouble of the Lancashire cotton trade—like that of the other industries which we have been examining—is the phenomenon of surplus capacity. In this case, however, it is not the increase in the spindlage of Lancashire itself which is responsible for the depression, but the phenomenal growth of the cotton industries in the Far Eastern countries. India and China have enormously increased their home production since the beginning of the War, and Japan has assumed an important position in the world's export trade of cotton goods. As a consequence of these far-reaching changes in the markets of the Far East, Lancashire exports have been reduced since the War from about 7,000 million square yards to 4,000 million square yards. This loss has been confined almost entirely to the coarser end of the trade, for which the yarns are spun by what is known as the "American section" of the spinning mills employing American and other low-grade cottons.

The troubles of this section have also been very much aggravated by the disastrous results of the financial policy pursued during the "boom" of 1919-20. Mills were turned over and refloated at enormously inflated values, and in conformity with the old-established tradition funds were raised for these speculative ventures, largely by means of bank overdrafts and "loans" on deposit. The heavy prior charges thus incurred have greatly intensified the overwhelming pressure to weak selling which has grown steadily heavier through the ten years of almost unrelieved depression following the collapse of the short-lived "boom." The attempts made from time to time to stop losses by organized short-time or by holding prices have completely broken down, and in the desperate struggle to obtain orders at any price continual losses have been incurred which have brought this section of the industry to the verge of complete bankruptcy. Many mills have been closed down during the past few years, but this slow and painful process of adjustment is not yet nearly complete.

DEEPER INTO DEBT

Meanwhile the costs of production have been steadily increasing as the industry has been plunging deeper and deeper into debt owing to a steady depreciation of plant as well as to the dispersion of orders in small parcels over a vast number of competitive small producers. A gallant attempt is being made to organize this portion of the industry on a more rational basis by the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, a merger embracing a large number of spinning and some weaving mills, but the individualist spirit of Lancashire dies hard and even now all attempts at reform encounter a formidable though fortunately weakening resistance.

Quite apart from the particular problem of the American spinning mills the organization of the industry is not well-suited to meet the changed conditions of world competition which have grown up since the War. The extreme sectionalization which worked admirably in the days of expanding markets and virtual world monopoly of export trade is unsuited to mass production and mass distribution, the technique of which has been so successfully developed by the Japanese industry. In Japan about 80 per cent. of the total imports of raw cotton and of the exports of piece goods is controlled by four firms, which are also financially interested in spinning and weaving companies. In this country each section (with the exception of the finishers)—dealers in the raw material, spinners, weavers, packers, and merchants—is divided into a large number of individual firms, with the result that not only is the competition intense between firms in the same section, but the sections as a whole are contesting one another's profit margins. The finishers (bleachers, dyers, and printers), who learned the virtues of combination before the War, have managed until recently to retain adequate profits on the reduced turnover, though even here profits are now falling, and the merchants, upon whom the extra risk of trading falls, though many of them have lost money and gone out of business, have also managed to recoup themselves for a smaller volume of trade by higher charges.

THE BRUNT OF THE LOSS

The brunt of the loss has thus fallen on the spinners and, to a less extent, on the manufacturers (weavers), whose profits have for the most part disappeared under the strain of excessive competition. As in the coal industry, the scramble for orders among hundreds of independent producers has reduced prices below the profitable level, while at the same time dispersing production over the whole field of competing units, and so keeping nearly all the mills working short time at largely increased overhead charges.

The remedy for this depressing state of affairs seems obvious enough. The two chief maladies from which the trade is suffering are excessive internal competition and the lack of adequate cooperation between the different sections of the industry, and both of these could be alleviated by a proper degree of reorganization. To begin with, the promotion of "horizontal" amalgamations among spinners and manufacturers would enable these two sections

of the trade to face the merchants and the finishers on equal terms. Not only would such a system of combines eliminate wasteful and unnecessary competition, it would also enable costs of production to be reduced substantially, by the abolition of middlemen and agents, by the concentration of orders on the plants most properly balanced for the production of certain counts of yarn and cloths, and, above all, by the standardization of bulk lines, the elimination of uneconomic competition, and the organization of bulk distribution. A certain degree of vertical integration might also in some cases prove advantageous—not necessarily in the form of a "combine," but through the interchange of shares and directors. This would give merchants and finishers a common interest with spinners and manufacturers in the actual process of production, and so tend to bring about the more intimate cooperation between the various sections of the trade which is urgently needed.

There is room, too, for "rationalization" on the labour side, especially in the manufacturing section. Trade union regulations with regard to conditions of labour and wages are exceedingly complicated and almost completely out of date. The introduction of the automatic loom, for instance, has been hindered in Lancashire by the prejudice against the working of double shifts; and the saving in labour costs introduced by the recent experiment at Burnley, by which a weaver is made to manage eight instead of four power looms, is unfortunately being resisted by the operatives' leaders, whose outlook is often still regrettably narrow.

WOOL

The problems of the woollen textile trade are in many respects analogous to those of the cotton industry, but the exact state of affairs is much more difficult to discover owing to the lack of statistics and to the prevalence of the private firm in many sections of the industry. Owing to the absence of reliable data it is difficult, moreover, to determine whether there has been a very substantial increase in productive capacity since the War, though there is some reason for supposing that the "boom" was responsible for a certain degree of over-planting. It is clear, however, that in the worsted side of the industry the problem of surplus capacity—productive capacity in excess of effective demand—is responsible for much of the depression.

The industry is divided very distinctly into two sections devoted to woollens and worsted respectively. The technical processes employed by the two branches are quite different, as well as the organization. They may, in fact, for all intents and purposes, be considered as separate industries. In the woollen branch the post-War depression has been severe, but not disastrous; exports have maintained themselves not far below the pre-War level, and though the home market has been depressed, the level of imports does not seem to be much higher than before the War. Imports have, however, increased substantially during the past five years. The organization of this branch tends towards vertical integration—*i.e.*, a combination of carding, spinning, weaving, and even in some cases finishing, in a single plant. But the units are often not large enough for effective mass production, and a good many economies could be gained by amalgamation.

FALLING EXPORTS

The picture presented by the worsted side of the industry is a striking contrast. Here the organization is strictly sectional, combing or top-making, spinning, weaving or manufacturing, and dyeing and finishing being carried out by different firms. The finishing end of the trade is in the hands of two big combines, and the combing is controlled by a strict ring composed of a number of smaller firms grouped round a big central combine. Though not so desperate as that of the American section of the cotton trade (largely owing to a less imprudent financial policy during the "boom"), the worsted section has been severely hit since the War by the great reduction in exports, which have shrunk almost to half their pre-War volume, as well as by the recent growth in imports of dress goods from France and Germany. Exports of yarn and "tops," which were an important item in the pre-War days, have also fallen, though not so severely as those of cloth, owing to the increasing tendency of the industry in Central Europe to develop worsted spinning in addition to weaving. The worsted section of the trade has long been on the decline and exports have been falling fairly steadily since the end of the "seventies." Moreover, the change in women's fashions during the past 20 years has certainly tended to diminish the demand for worsted fabrics. In hosiery, for instance, artificial silk has, to a large extent, replaced the use of worsted yarns, and the introduction of the short skirt has undoubtedly curtailed the consumption of cloth.

Units tend to be smaller even than in Lancashire, and internal competition has grown steadily more severe. Progress in the technical side of the industry has been relatively slow, and the French worsted industry, which has largely been re-equipped since the War and has adopted different processes both of "combing and of weaving single-warp cloths, has made severe inroads on Bradford's trade in dress goods. Since the establishment of the Comité Centrale de la Laine the French firms have succeeded in attaining a much higher degree of cooperation than is to be found in Yorkshire, and the enterprise shown in developing new designs and adapting patterns to the ever-changing march of fashion has placed them in a position of great advantage as compared with their rivals in the West Riding.

REORGANIZATION

Except for the firms engaged in producing some of the finer specialities in which Bradford is still without a rival, the worsted section has suffered almost as severely as the cotton industry from the evils of internal competition and the high costs of small unit working. Indeed, the individualism of Yorkshire seems even more pronounced than that of its neighbour, and so far little or nothing has been done by way of rationalization. Nothing short of large-scale amalgamation, with the technical economies, not to mention the psychological advantages that go with it, can bring relief from the present depression. Only a strongly organized industry is able to hold out successfully against so long a period of contraction as that which Bradford has been compelled to face for nearly two generations. As in Lancashire, much more cooperation is required between the different sections of the trade. Moreover, distribution and marketing stand in as great a need of reorganization as does production. "Horizontal" combinations with vertical "links," which will give the distributor and the finisher a more direct interest in the processes of production, are urgently needed. Lancashire through its joint committee of cotton trade organizations is slowly feeling after some new methods of cooperation. That is an example which Yorkshire might follow with advantage.

(To be Concluded)

Previous articles appeared in *The Times* of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and yesterday.

THE PILGRIMS

DR. BUTLER ON A NEW PATRIOTISM

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING TRUST

A dinner in honour of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York, and President of the Pilgrims of the United States, was given by the Pilgrims of Great Britain at the Hotel Victoria last night. Lord Queenborough presided.

The chairman read the following telegram from the Duke of Connaught:—"As President of the Pilgrims Club I send my warmest greetings to our distinguished guest, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Pilgrims of the United States of America. I regret that I am unable to be present myself this evening, but I feel sure Dr. Butler will receive a warm welcome from my brother Pilgrims."

Lord Derby, chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, in a telegram from the United States, expressed his regret at not being present to receive the guest of the evening, and added: "I was greatly touched by the very kind way with which I was received by Pilgrims here as your chairman."

Mr. J. Wilson Taylor, the hon. secretary, read the following telegram from the Pilgrims of the United States:—"On behalf of Pilgrims of United States, permit me to express our very sincere appreciation of the honour the Pilgrims of Great Britain are doing our president, Dr. Butler. He bears from us a message of good will, and we are confident that he will do our sentiments full justice. Greetings to Pilgrims of Great Britain and a safe and speedy return to our president. —FRANK POLK, Chairman."

LORD QUEENBOROUGH expressed regret that the Lord Chief Justice, who was a vice-chairman of the Pilgrims of Great Britain, was unable to take the chair owing to temporary illness. On behalf of those present he desired to send Lord Hewart a message conveying their sympathy and their hopes that he would have a speedy recovery.

Mr. H. A. L. FISHER, Warden of New College, Oxford, proposed the health of Dr. Butler, who was president of a university comprising more students than all the 16 universities of Great Britain put together. If the great public of America would take guidance from the American universities there need be no apprehension for the future of Anglo-American relations. Dr. Butler had not been a cloistered student. He had come out into the open and dealt with every great problem of national policy. He had spoken his mind courageously and without prejudice, always giving a balanced and cool opinion on all complicated controversies of his time.

DR. BUTLER'S SPEECH

Dr. Butler was greeted with loud cheers. After expressing regret at the absence of the Lord Chief Justice, DR. BUTLER said:—"I should have liked to say in his presence what I have said more than once on the other side of the Atlantic, that his extraordinary book, "The New Despotism," which came from the press some months ago, seems to me to be one of the most searching and one of the most weighty and thought-provoking treatments of current events that has had to do with public administration that I have ever anywhere seen. I should like to refer to the retirement of Lord Desborough, who has been such a long time associated with you as chairman, and to say how gratefully we Pilgrims in the United State appreciate his generous efforts and long-continued service."

Dr. Butler went on to say: "One who looks with intelligence on the times through which we are living must ask what is going to be said about it by the scientific historians of the twenty-first or twenty-second century. What is the historian going to make of this rapid, many-sided, complex revolution of life, public and private, through which we are passing? Has there been anything just like it in the earlier recorded history of mankind? Has there been anything like it which has introduced into the life of man in so short a time such an amazing, novel, and complicated series of influences, incidents, and happenings? Is it not plain that under the circumstances there must rest upon people like our own a stupendous responsibility? If I were asked to indicate in a few words what seems to me likely to be the clue to an understanding of what is going on round about us it would be this—the Great War proved beyond peradventure the bankruptcy of the old-fashioned nationalistic philosophy of life as a mode of dealing with twentieth-century problems."

OLD NATIONALISM BANKRUPT

DR. BUTLER referred to Mr. Churchill's book "The World Crisis" and Herr Emil Ludwig's "July, 1914," and went on to say: "If you will read those documents you will see that perhaps 20 or 25 men alone and unaided carried ten million human beings to their death and destroyed the wealth of generations. Imputing blame to none, least of all finding fault with any individual, what I would point out is that all that represents the bankruptcy of a mode of thought upon which we must turn our backs. (Cheers.) We must rise from the old-fashioned, selfish, competitive, quarrelsome nationalism to a new and loftier patriotism which finds a nation's highest purpose in its highest service. We undertake, in a word, the responsibility that rests upon the English tongue. It makes no difference whether the people live in this old homeland island or whether they have gone out oversea to build the dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations or to found a Government of their own. The responsibility is one and single and undivided because of the trust they bear, and that trust is the trust of those institutions of civil, religious, political, and economic liberty which we have been building for more than a thousand years. (Cheers.) The time has come to do this by example on our part, by persuasion and by leadership on the part of those who speak our voice and frame our policy. We dare not sit still and let matters drift and take their course."

In conclusion, DR. BUTLER said that it was almost exactly 46 years since he made his first visit to Mother England, and every year since then, except for the interruption of the War, circumstances had sent him to these shores. Referring to visits which he paid to Westminster Abbey, he said that he liked to start on the westward journey refreshed by spiritual contact with his spiritual ancestors. He liked, when occasion offered, to tell those who would listen that that was the secret of all civilization—the intangible, invisible force and influence coming down through the centuries and the ages. The responsibility of the English-speaking peoples to-day and to-morrow in preserving the peace, the good order, and the progress of the world, and the uplifting of the masses of mankind, and helping the doing of kindly, helpful, generous things for the less fortunate wherever they might be, rested on the English-speaking peoples, as trustees of great traditions. They dare not default in that trust. (Cheers.)

SIR RENNELL RODD, M.P., proposed the health of the Chairman.

The company included:—

The American Ambassador, Lord Aberdeen and Temair, Lord Huntly, Lord Denbigh, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Erleigh, Professor Dinsmore Alter, Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh, Dr. Earle B. Babcock (European Director of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in Paris), Mr. O. H. Baldwin, Mr. J. A. Barratt, K.C. (president, Columbia Alumni Club in London), Mr. A. Chester Beatty, Sir Ernest Benn, Major A. W. Bird, Sir Edgar Bowring, Sir Harry Brittain, Mr. H. Herbertson Brownlee, Sir Bruce Bruce-Porter, Major J. Buckley, Mr. A. Bradley Campbell, Mr. H. J. Carr, Sir Emsley Carr, Sir William Carruthers, Mr. G. M. Casatti, Mr. A. B. Cauty, Mr. C. F. Chance, Mr. J. G. Colmer, Dr. T. F. Cotton, Sir Arthur Crosfield,

Dr. J. F. Crowley, Mr. James Demarest, Mr. M. C. Dizer, Mr. E. A. Doughty, Mr. H. du Parcq, K.C., the Vice-Chancellor of Durham University (Canon Ellershaw), Mr. A. H. Eckford, Mr. Stephen Eyers, Dr. Fleming (hon. chaplain), Mr. St. George Fox-Pitt, Mr. R. A. Fraser, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir H. L. Galway, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter Gibbons, Mr. A. Graham Gilmour, Mr. Clarence Graff, Mr. D. Brooks Grant, Mr. W. W. Grantham, Professor H. D. Gray (Director, American University Union in London), Professor W. Haller, the American Consul-General (Mr. Albert Halstead), Dr. Thomas Hardie, Mr. E. S. Harkness, Sir John Henry, Mr. A. S. Hinshelwood,

Mr. J. G. W. Husted, Captain P. Johnston-Saint, Mr. G. F. Kennedy, Mr. J. J. B. Kennedy, Mr. E. O. Kettlitz, Dr. W. D. Kirkwood, Dr. L. E. Knuthsen, Sir John Lavery, Mr. D. Campbell Lee, the Vice-Chancellor of Leeds University (Dr. J. B. Baillie), Sir George Leveson-Gower, the Vice-Chancellor of Liverpool University (Dr. R. J. W. Hetherington), Mr. C. F. Lamb, Mr. E. R. McInerney, Colonel W. McLellan, Captain R. O. McMurtry, Mr. C. McWhirter, Sir Donald Maclean, Sir Charles Mandleberg, Professor J. N. Manly, Sir Alfred Mays-Smith, Mr. Frank Mellor, Mr. C. H. Mers,

Captain A. Michaelson, Mr. W. Burt Millen, Colonel T. H. Minshall, Mr. F. G. M. Mitchell, Mr. E. M. Montgomery, Mr. S. H. Mundy, Principal John Murray (University College, Exeter), the Rev. J. A. Nairn, Dr. Gilbert Orme, Sir Archibald Page, Sir George Paish, Surgeon-Major F. Warren Peart, Mr. S. D. Pearl, Mr. R. Prizer (American Society in London), Captain C. Rawley, the Vice-Chancellor of Reading University (Dr. F. Franklin Sibley), Major B. H. Robertson, Sir Rennell Rodd, Dr. Nevil C. Rogers, Mr. Raymond Rogers, Captain C. J. Roke, Mr. J. F. Roxburgh (headmaster of Stowe School),

BRITISH AVIATION

SOCIETIES' TRIBUTE TO LORD WAKEFIELD

Lord Wakefield was entertained at a dinner held in his honour at the Savoy Hotel last night in recognition of his services to British aviation since the War. The organizers were the Royal Aeronautical Society, the Royal Aero Club, the Air League of the British Empire, and the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

The DUKE of ATHOLL, the president of the Royal Aero Club, presided. Proposing "Our Guest," he read telegrams of tribute to Lord Wakefield from flying clubs throughout the Empire, and said that their guest had made British aviation his own child. Every light aeroplane flying club in Britain received his support. He was the fairy godfather of British aviation.

SIR SEFTON BRANCKER (Director of Civil Aviation), supporting the toast, said that in Lord Wakefield the cause of aviation had a friend who never failed.

The MASTER of SEMPILL (president of the Royal Aeronautical Society) read the following telegram from the Duke of York:—

"I cordially associate myself with the tribute which is being paid by the Royal Aeronautical Society and other aeronautical societies to Lord Wakefield for his outstanding services to British aviation. They are of national and Imperial value." (Cheers.)

Sir Philip Sassoon, on behalf of the organizers of the dinner, presented Lord Wakefield with a clock bearing the inscription: "A token of cordial regard and esteem."

LORD WAKEFIELD, in reply, said that that evening might be regarded as his aviation coming-of-age party, for it was in 1909 that he first began to interest himself in the fascinating quest of air mastery. His contribution to the progress of aviation had been chiefly that of a sympathetic onlooker. Englishmen would never forget the pioneering courage of such aviators as Alcock and Whitten Brown, and it would not be amiss if the world were occasionally reminded of that and a few other British "red-letter" days in the calendar of flying. (Cheers.) A few days ago they celebrated the Duchess of Bedford's remarkable triumph. Now they were all interested in another most gallant flight that was still in progress. Miss Amy Johnson was well on the way to realizing her great ambition solely as a result of her pluck and pertinacity. (Cheers.) Before she started he had told her that she ought to be satisfied to be the first woman to fly to Australia. Her reply was, "No, that would not satisfy me. I want to break the record." She had already created new records, and all their thoughts went out to her in her brave enterprise. He prophesied that within the next 21 years there would not be a portion of the habitable globe outside the aviator's range.

Mr. F. HANDLEY PAGE gave the toast of "The Chairman."

Among those present were:—

Lady Wakefield, Captain and Mrs. G. de Havilland, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Fairey, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Siddeley, Sir Alan and Lady Cobham, Miss Winifred Spooner, Lieutenant-Colonel Mervyn O'Gorman, Lady Bailey, Sir Capel Holden, Mr. and Mrs. F. Handley Page, Sir Francis and Lady McClean, Mrs. Forbes Sempill, Sir Joseph and Lady Reed, Sir Alliott Verdon Roe, and Dr. and Mrs. G. Merton.

LORD KENMARE'S IRISH ESTATE

IMPENDING OFFER FOR SALE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, MAY 15

Lord Kenmare's whole property in Ireland, 10,000 acres and sporting rights over 100,000 acres, together with fishing rights on the river Flesk and several lakes, will be advertised for sale in English and American papers next week. Lord Kenmare is at present in London.

MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA

LORD GOSCHEN'S TRIBUTE

At the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society, LORD GOSCHEN, who presided, said that he had had some experience of the work which was being done by the missionary societies in India, especially in the Madras Presidency, and he thought it a matter for deep regret that the general public in this country knew so little about the current and daily life in India.

They heard accounts of disorder, of unrest, of political movements, and of the activities of political leaders, but very little of the splendid work which European men and women, and American men and women, in close cooperation with the enlightened Indians, were doing for the social, moral, and spiritual uplift of the people of that country.

Continuing, Lord Goschen paid a tribute to the work in districts where malaria prevailed, and also to the educational work, particularly on its technical side, native children being taught weaving, carpentry, and various other trades.

The annual report which was presented, referring to the proposed scheme of union between Anglicans, Wesleyan Methodists, and the South India United Church, which was recommended by the General Assembly of the South India United Church last autumn and to its constituent councils, stated that since that time action of a similar kind had been taken by the corresponding governing bodies of the two other Churches. During 1930 the councils of the South India United Church, four of which were specially connected with the L.M.S., would give their consideration to the scheme, after which it was expected that they would seek the advice of the Board. Before giving such advice the Board intended to take counsel with the Congregational Union of England and Wales. As the discussion proceeded it became increasingly clear that no hasty action committing the whole future was possible, and that the union plan would be closely examined by all affected parties during the next three or four years.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

ELECTIONS AT CAMBRIDGE

OXFORD, MAY 15

Mr. Montague Burton, of Kent-road, Harrogate, has offered to the University £1,320 per annum for seven years for the maintenance of a professor of international relations. The offer is subject to the appointment being made in consultation with Lord Cecil of Chelwood and Professor Gilbert Murray, and to the appointing committee bearing in mind that the underlying motive of the founder is the furtherance of international peace in accordance with the ideals of the covenant of the League of Nations. At a meeting of Congregation on Tuesday it will be proposed that the offer be accepted.

CAMBRIDGE, MAY 15

Mr. Edgar Barton Worthington, M.A., Gonville and Caius, has been elected to the Balfour Studentship for Research in Biology, especially Animal Morphology, value £300 a year for three years.

John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarships in Greek and Latin are awarded to E. J. A. Kenny, Trinity; C. A. M. Peaty, Caius; and R. E. Sargent, Trinity. The following also distinguished themselves:—C. M. Harrison, Trinity; G. O. Richards, Trinity Hall; J. V. Stephenson, Jesus.

MANCHESTER, MAY 15

The resignation of Dr. Robert Mackintosh from the Lectureship in the Philosophy of Religion, which he has held since 1904, has been accepted by the Council of Manchester University.

Dr. John Walton, Lecturer in Botany, has been appointed a Senior Lecturer.

The Council have accepted the offer of the Manchester Medical Society to present to the University its medical library, which has been housed in the University since 1875. Provision has been made for members of the Medical Society to continue to use the library, and the society has undertaken to make an annual grant towards the cost of maintenance.

Mrs. Hope Hogg has presented to the department of Semitic Languages and Literatures a number of books which belonged to the late Professor H. W. Hogg.

Mr. Frank Roberts has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Electro Technics, and Mr. B. J. Marples Assistant Lecturer in Zoology.

Mr. L. H. Boardman has resigned his appointment as Demonstrator in Pharmaceutics.

Miss A. M. Fletcher has been appointed the University's representative on the governing body of Leigh Girls' Grammar School.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

MR. GRAHAM'S HOPE OF TRADE REVIVAL

SIR W. PETER RYLANDS was in the chair last night at the annual dinner at the Connaught Rooms of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, of which he is president.

Mr. W. GRAHAM, President of the Board of Trade, replying to the toast of "His Majesty's Government," proposed by Mr. R. D. KITSON, expressed the opinion that only now, since the Armistice, were we beginning to discover the real nature of the financial sacrifice of this country during the period of the War. He hoped we were beginning to see a change, and that in due course recovery and prosperity would come. There was some evidence that we were at the rock bottom or near it in commodity prices. They might differ from the economic faith of the Government, but, nevertheless, he hoped they would get a large measure of cooperation in order that reconstruction might speedily be re-effected.

The toast of "The Iron and Steel Industry" was proposed by BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR BRODIE H. HENDERSON and responded to by SIR PETER RYLANDS. "The Guests" was submitted by Mr. J. HENDERSON and replied to by DR. F. E. SMITH.

Among the guests present were:—

Sir R. Wedgwood, Mr. J. H. Edwards, Sir Frederick Mills, Sir James Lithgow, Sir David Chadwick, Mr. Evan Williams, Mr. A. O. Peech, Sir Francis Osborn, Dr. R. Seligman, Colonel C. H. Bressey, Mr. J. Craig, Mr. W. Howard-Williams, Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., Dr. F. E. Smith, Mr. John Hodge, Lord Ednam, Sir Horace Hamilton, Sir Alexander Gibb, Mr. W. St. D. Jenkins, Mr. C. R. Brigstocke, Sir Roland Nugent, Sir Richard Allison, Mr. E. A. Sandford Fawcett, Mr. C. J. Kavanagh, Sir Gilbert Vyle, Sir William Larke, Professor R. V. Wheeler, and Sir Gilbert Grindle.

SHAMROCK V. AND THE AMERICA'S CUP

YACHT DESIGNER ON CHANCE OF WINNING

Mr. Charles E. Nicholson, the designer of Shamrock V., was the principal guest of the R.N.V.R. (Auxiliary Patrol) Club at a dinner held in the Connaught Rooms last night.

Discussing the forthcoming race for the America's Cup and the prospects of Sir Thomas Lipton's latest challenge, Mr. NICHOLSON said that there seemed to be a great amount of optimism as to our chances this time, and that was encouraging, however undeserved. Various reasons for optimism were given. One was that the race this time was for yachts to be classed at Lloyd's. They were to be decently built for the first time for 40 years in the history of the America's Cup races, when they had had nothing but freaks. He did not know whether that was any great advantage to us. It was merely cutting out the possibility of our beating the Americans in freak construction, and it tied us down to the actual rule of measurement. He claimed no advantage on that score, although it was good to know that a sensible arrangement had been adopted.

Another reason for the optimism was that we had recently built two large racing yachts about the same size, but those boats were built to the European rule of measurement, and the Shamrock was built to the American rule. The present Shamrock was really the first yacht ever built in this country actually built according to the American rule of measurement, whereas the Americans had 23 years' experience under that rule, and this year they had built four boats to our one. The great secret of success was to get the right man to sail the boat, and they had such a man in Captain Heard.

MAJOR HECKSTALL-SMITH, secretary of the Yacht Racing Association, also spoke.

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN TOOTING

SURVEY COUNCIL'S REPORT

"Men, women, and children are herded together under frightful conditions in Tooting," states the report issued yesterday by the Housing Survey Council who, for three months, have been collecting information concerning housing conditions in the Tooting area.

The Council consists of representatives of various public organizations in the Borough of Wandsworth, with the rector of Tooting, the Rev. Derek Keppel, as chairman. A case is quoted where 18 people are housed in four rooms, and the report goes on to say: "The entire tenement is infested by rats."

In another road 11 people are living in three rooms, and the place is over-run with vermin, and another case is mentioned where four children and their parents live in space only enough for one bed, so the mother and two children sleep at the head and the father with the other two children at the foot, the father's feet resting on the dressing table. In another house in the same street husband and wife, a son aged 23 and a daughter aged 20 occupy a front bedroom, and in the back room a married daughter, her husband, and four children live. Scores of instances of slum life are recorded, and a case is mentioned of a cat killing nine rats in one week in a house, which the report claims constitutes a record for the borough.

"The evidence already given is alarming," concludes the report, "and to save the children the housing problem must be faced immediately."

PROPOSAL TO ABANDON TRAMWAYS

TROLLY VEHICLES SUGGESTED FOR SURREY

A Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by LORD WESTER WEMYSS, had under consideration yesterday a Bill promoted by the London United Tramways Company, which is associated with the London underground railways group, with the object of obtaining authority to abandon their tramway system consisting of 46 miles of track to the west of London. The promoters further sought power to run trolly vehicles over 20 miles of the existing tramway routes serving Twickenham, Teddington, Hampton, Kingston, Surbiton, Malden, and Wimbledon. Local authorities in these districts petitioned against the Bill.

Mr. CRAIG HENDERSON, K.C., for the promoters, said that War-time conditions, followed by intensive omnibus competition, had an adverse effect on the financial position of the company. Revenue decreased, and in 1925 it had fallen as low as £381,000. Better rolling stock was procured, and with an improved service the revenue was brought up to £477,000, but that was insufficient to give any return on the capital invested or to permit necessary expenditure on track renewals. The promoters had come to the conclusion that it would be advantageous both to the company and the public to abandon the tramways, and in some places to run trolly vehicles. The local authorities who had petitioned against the Bill did not object apparently to the abandonment of the tramways, but suggested that they should be replaced by omnibuses. The promoters, however, submitted that trolly vehicles were preferable because of their quicker acceleration and their silence in running.

After hearing evidence the Committee adjourned until to-day.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE TO RIO DE JANEIRO

The inauguration of the wireless telephone service between London and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, yesterday, was marked by an exchange of official greetings between the London Chamber of Commerce and British Chambers of Commerce in Rio. One of the earliest calls was received by Sir Alexander Gibb, the Chairman of Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, from Mr. Thorne, of the British Chambers of Commerce, Rio,

COAL-LOADING SHIFTS IN SOUTH WALES

The coal trimmers and tippers of the South Wales ports having decided in a ballot in favour of abolishing night work, it is understood that the resolution passed by the joint meeting of the men at Cardiff, instructing the executives of the two unions concerned (the National Union of Railwaymen and the Transport Workers' Union) to give immediate effect to the desires of the men, has been forwarded to London. It is believed that both sections of workmen will formally tender notices to their employers to terminate the present arrangement and that a joint conference of representatives of both sides will follow. The employers strongly opposed a change, and rejected a similar application made by the men in January, 1928.

The jury at the London Sessions yesterday stopped the case against William Anders, 21, a tailor, who was indicted for assaulting Nat Levy. He was formally found *Not Guilty*, and was discharged.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

NARROW MAJORITIES IN COMMITTEE

The Standing Committee of the House of Commons on the Road Traffic Bill met again yesterday, and discussed the relationship of private and public road services.

On Clause 88, which states that no right of continued benefit is to arise from the holding of a licence for road service vehicles,

LIEUT.-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) moved the omission of subsection 2 of this clause, which states that, "in the event of any undertaking by which a service of public service vehicles is provided being purchased compulsorily by any local or public authority, that part of the value of the undertaking attributable directly or indirectly to this Act shall not be taken into account." He said this provision might be very unfair to the holders of public service vehicle licences who had gone ahead of the requirements of a district by opening a service which was not at first remunerative, but became remunerative as the neighbourhood developed. Under the subsection it would be possible for some local authority to take over the service when it had become remunerative.

SIR J. MELVILLE, Solicitor-General (Gateshead), said it was a misapprehension to suppose that the subsection conferred any power of compulsory purchase upon local authorities. The subsection was the logical sequence to the first part of the clause, and was intended to make it clear that the holder of a public service vehicle licence was not to receive the benefit of anything like a vested interest.

Mr. REMER (Macclesfield, U.) asked whether it was to be said that a man was to receive no benefit from the goodwill of a service which he had established.

COLONEL ACLAND-TROYTE (Tiverton, U.) said there seemed to be some deep-laid plot behind this subsection, the effect of which might be to force the owner of a public service vehicle concern to sell to a local authority at a price below value.

SIR J. MELVILLE pointed out that there was no deep-laid plot in the sub-clause, because it was merely a reproduction of the provisions of the London Traffic Act, 1924.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) said that as the sub-clause appeared, without any reference to the London Traffic Act, it was a source of fear, because people believed that, if they established road services, unfair use might be made of the Bill by local authorities to purchase these on unfair terms.

SIR J. LAMB (Stone, U.) said the conditions as to road services in rural areas were different from those in cities, because small owners put services on the road which were often at first unprofitable, and those owners were apprehensive that local authorities would take their services over.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) said the road services in the rural areas had been of inestimable benefit to the people who lived there, and it would be a great pity if anything were inserted in the Bill that would hinder the development of those services.

The Committee divided, and the proposed amendment was defeated by 15 votes to 14, a Government majority of one.

Mr. REMER then moved the omission of the word "indirectly" from the provision as to the part of the value of a road service undertaking that was attributable to the provisions of the Bill. He said the use of the word "indirectly" would lead to confusion, and he did not think it was necessary.

SIR K. VAUGHAN MORGAN (Fulham, E., U.) hoped the Minister would accept some safeguarding terms in this clause in the interests of the people whose undertakings were acquired by local authorities.

SIR J. MELVILLE explained that there was nothing in the Bill to enable any public authority to acquire compulsorily the property of anybody. If any authority wished to acquire compulsory powers it would have to obtain the sanction of Parliament. He could not agree that the word "indirectly" in the clause would cause any difficulty.

"REGULATED MONOPOLIES"

After further discussion, Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport, stated that this part of the Bill was intended to establish regulated monopolies of road services, some of which would be public and some private, and there need be no fear that there would be an insufficient number of applicants for licences either in rural or urban areas. If that regulated monopoly were to be conceded, then, in the event of a local authority obtaining power to purchase compulsorily, it was reasonable to lay it down that the monopoly granted by the Act should not be a factor in the purchase price. That was a perfectly reasonable protection of the interests of the ratepayers, and the opposition to it was based on a claim that the interests concerned should be granted something for nothing. No injustice would be done to anyone. The sub-clause followed the precedent of the London Traffic Act, 1924, and also of the Tramways Act, 1870.

The amendment was negatived by 16 votes to 14.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ASHLEY then urged the Minister that, before the Report stage, he should consider the question of safeguarding small road service undertakings in country districts. As the clause stood, there was a danger, arising not from the intentions of the clause, but from the possibility that people would misunderstand it and imagine that they might be dealt with unfairly.

Mr. MORRISON said he could not give the assurance asked for, as the purpose of the clause was perfectly clear.

The clause was then agreed to. In the course of further discussion, Mr. MORRISON suggested that the Bill was being obstructed by a member on the Unionist side and that Lieutenant-Colonel Ashley was abetting it. This statement was resented by COLONEL ACLAND-TROYTE and LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY, who denied that there had been needless discussion, and pointed out that a Bill which was to affect transport for many years must be carefully considered. There was no immediate haste to have the Committee stage completed.

The Committee adjourned till Tuesday.

SLUM CLEARANCE BILL

FIRST CLAUSE PASSED BY COMMITTEE

The proposals of the Government for securing the clearance of slum areas were further examined yesterday by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Housing Bill. On Clause 1, which provides for the declaration by local authorities of unhealthy areas to be clearance areas, SIR KINGSLEY WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) moved an amendment providing that, where a local authority determine to purchase the land comprised in a clearance area, an owner's scheme may be submitted, and, if it be not approved by the local authority, the latter shall specify in what particulars they require its amendment. The proviso was added that, if approval be refused, or the owners do not accept any amendments of the scheme required, the local authority may purchase the land and thereafter proceed as though no such scheme had been submitted. The Government resisted the amendment, and it was rejected by 14 votes to 11.

COLONEL RUGGLES-BRISE (Maldon, U.) moved to provide that a local authority should not purchase land comprised within a clearance area unless they require it for rehousing purposes, or to reserve it as an open space. His object, he explained, was to prevent a local authority from using the ratepayers' money for the purpose of competing with traders in the neighbourhood. Mr. ARTHUR GREENWOOD (Minister of Health), opposing the amendment, said that as the law stood at present local authorities had power to buy land whether they wanted it for housing or open spaces or not, and he did not see why their liberty in this respect should be curtailed. The amendment was defeated without a division.

Discussing the clause as a whole, SIR KINGSLEY WOOD suggested that the Minister should consult the Attorney-General with a view to seeing if it could be made more intelligible, especially in regard to the meaning of the word "area." He complained that the Bill did not deal satisfactorily with small shopkeepers who might be displaced. They were, apparently, to be turned out into the street and ruined without any recompense for loss of goodwill. A proper basis of compensation, to which they should be entitled as a right, ought to be embodied in the Bill.

Mr. GREENWOOD said there had never been any misapprehension in the minds of the local authorities as to the meaning of the term "area" as it appeared in the Bill. He promised, however, to consider whether the meaning of "area" could be made still clearer, so that even those who were unwilling to understand it could do so. Other points which had been raised would, he indicated, be dealt with later.

The debate having been closured, Clause 1 was carried by 20 votes to 12. Clause 2, dealing with the steps to be taken to give effect to clearance orders, was under discussion when the Committee adjourned until Tuesday next.

WORKING HOURS IN MINES

NEW DRAFT CONVENTION FOR GENEVA

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The International Labour Conference at Geneva next month will consider the question of working hours in mines and will have before it a new draft Convention prepared by the International Labour Office. In January, it may be recalled, there was a Preparatory Technical Conference, at which nine European countries were represented. The work of that conference is reviewed in a report just issued by the I.L.O. in preparation for next month's conference. Commenting upon it, the office says "it is true that no formal majority expressed in definite texts could be attained on every point or even on all the essential points. Nevertheless there are texts left by this conference which can form the basis for Articles or paragraphs of Articles of an incomplete convention. The office has not hesitated to complete this convention in the form of a draft."

On the question of normal hours of work the Technical Conference did not reach agreement. The time spent in the mine was defined as "the period between the time when the worker enters the cage to descend and the time when he leaves the cage after reascending." But when the conference attempted to say how this period should be calculated, it was confronted with differences of practice that could not be embraced in a single formula. If the miners descend the shaft and reascend in the same order, and there is no difference between the time of lowering and raising, then there is no difficulty in calculating the time spent in the mine.

The British practice illustrates the difficulty. Here the established custom, which has been adopted in our legislation, is to calculate the period of a shift and not of the individual worker. The object of the custom is to ensure economic equality by enabling all pits to raise coal for the same amount of time each shift. Our legislation fixes the working day at present at eight hours plus one winding time, so that the time between the end of the descent and the beginning of the ascent is the same in all cases. But the period between the beginning of the descent and the end of the ascent varies from pit to pit, and the time spent in the pit by the individual worker varies correspondingly. Moreover, in the same pit the individual time spent underground varies because the British practice does not permit of the miners descending and ascending in exactly the same order. The British Government's representative at the Technical Conference said it would be impossible to obtain any change in the existing method of calculation at an early date.

"TIME SPENT IN THE MINE"

In the new draft Convention the I.L.O incorporates the definition of "time spent in the mine" as "the period between when the worker enters the cage in order to descend and the time when he leaves the cage after reascending." The draft then goes on to prescribe in Article 2 that "work shall be so organized that the time spent in the mine by any worker does not exceed 7½ hours in the day and 45 hours in the week," but allows of seven-and-three-quarter hours' work a day and 46½ hours a week during a period of not more than five years from the coming into force of the Convention. But Article 3 (2) allows the British practice to continue. It reads:—

"The provisions of this Convention shall be deemed to be complied with if the total obtained by adding:—

"(*a*) the weighted average duration of the descent and ascent of the workers calculated by the public authorities in each country on a mathematical basis, and

"(*b*) the period which elapses between the time when the last worker of a shift leaves the surface, and the time when the first worker of the same shift returns to the surface, as laid down by legislation,

does not exceed the time laid down in . . . Article 2 . . . provided always that the period referred to in paragraph (*b*) above shall not exceed the time laid down in the paragraphs of Article 2 referred to less . . . minutes."

A "SPREADOVER"

The unspecified number of minutes in this proviso is intended to prevent the possibility of the period spent by the shift underground exceeding what is contemplated by the Convention by reason of a reduction of actual winding times. The draft Convention also includes an undertaking by the ratifying States "to cease at the earliest possible moment to take advantage of the latitude granted by Article 3 and to apply Article 2."

A "spreadover" of working time to allow of the working hours of one day in the week or fortnight being shortened is permitted by the draft Convention, and in exceptional circumstances, such as accident, actual or threatened, the working hours may be temporarily exceeded. There is also a provision that "up to one hour per day or one shift per week and 75 hours per year" additional may be worked "in order to meet exceptional economic requirements." This overtime must be paid for at the rate of time and a quarter.

The draft does not settle the question of whether or not lignite mines shall come within the scope of the Convention. The I.L.O. suggests that in the case of this Convention the "double discussion" procedure should not be required, but that the proceedings of the Technical Conference should be regarded as equivalent to a first discussion.

HOURS IN CO

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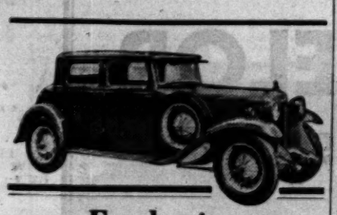

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MAY 15

The King held a Council this morning at 11 o'clock. There were present:—The Lord Parmoor (Lord President), the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (Lord Privy Seal), the Earl of Granard (Master of the Horse) and the Right Hon. C. Addison, M.D., M.P. (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries).

Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Lord Parmoor had an audience of The King previous to the Council, and the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., had an audience of His Majesty after the Council.

The Lord Marley (Lord in Waiting), the Master of the Household, Major Sir Philip Hunloke (Groom in Waiting), Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N. (Equerry in Waiting), and the Deputy Master of the Household were in attendance.

General Sir Alexander Cobbe, V.C., had the honour of being received by His Majesty upon relinquishing his appointment as General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, India.

The Queen of Norway, the Princess Royal and the Princess Victoria visited The King and Queen.

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, presided at the Annual Court of Governors of St. George's Hospital this afternoon.

The Grand Duke Dmitri has arrived at the Ritz Hotel from Paris.

The Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos expects to return to 18, Cadogan-square at the end of the month from St. Mary's, Wimbledon.

The Duchess of Northumberland left 17, Princes-gate on Wednesday for Albury Park.

The Earl and Countess of Stair have arrived at 24, Gilbert-street, Grosvenor-square, from Scotland.

Earl and Countess Granville expect to arrive at Kensington Palace from Brussels for two or three weeks immediately after Whitsuntide.

The Earl and Countess of Elgin have taken 115, Eaton-square, and will arrive there on May 22.

The Earl and Countess of Sefton expect to return to London at the end of the month from Croxteth Hall, Liverpool.

The Countess of Bandon expects to return to 23, Princes-gardens at the end of next month from Ireland.

The Dowager Viscountess Allendale and Viscount and Viscountess Ebrington have arrived at 36, Curzon-street. (Telephone, Grosvenor 1659.)

Lady Winefride Elwes, who is cruising in the Mediterranean, will return to 20, Ennismore-gardens on May 24.

Lady Sophie Scott has returned to 78, Mount-street from Westbury Manor, Brackley.

Lord Oranmore and Browne has left 26, Great Cumberland-place for Ireland.

Baroness Bruno Schröder regrets that she has been obliged to postpone her at home on May 21.

Lady Glenconner will return to The Glen, Innerleithen, Peeblesshire, to-day after a short stay in London.

Lady Arundell of Wardour and the Hon. Isabel Arundell have arrived at 98, Wilbraham-place, S.W., to stay with Mrs. A. Pitt-Rivers until July.

The Master of the Rolls has returned to 2, Lygon-place, Ebury-street, from Norwich.

Lady Aykroyd has left Claridge's for Grantley Hall, Ripon.

Lady and Miss Howard Stepney have returned from Cilymaenllwyd, Llanelly, to Woodend, Ascot, which will be their present address.

The Dowager Lady Nelson has returned to 16, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, from Harrogate.

Sir Kay and Lady Muir have left the Ritz Hotel for Scotland.

Mme. Masaryk will return to London on May 20 from abroad.

Mr. W. H. Taylor has arrived in London and is staying at 33, Elsworthy-road, N.W.3.

Mrs. A. H. Du Boulay and Miss Angela Du Boulay will return to 15, Great Cumberland-place on May 19.

The Queen has consented to lend several Old English boxes for the loan exhibition of Tunbridge Ware and Old English Boxes, which the Hon. Sybil Legh is organizing in aid of the Working Ladies' Guild. The exhibition will be held on Thursday, May 22, and Friday, May 23, at the Working Ladies' Guild, 251, Brompton-road, and at the same time a sale will be held of work done by the ladies to whom this society gives employment.

The Prince of Wales has given his patronage to the annual Ascot Ball, which is being held at the Wentworth Club, Virginia Water, on Wednesday, June 18. The ball is in aid of the King Edward VII. Hospital, Windsor. Ambrose's band will play.

The Prince of Wales, Grand President of the League of Mercy, has consented to be present at the ball in aid of the league to be held at Grosvenor House on Monday, July 7.

The Duchess of Rutland and the Marchioness of Carisbrooke are organizing a ball in aid of the Friends of the Poor, to be held at Eresby House, Rutland-gate (by permission of the Earl and Countess of Ancaster) on Tuesday, May 20. Pilbeam's band will play.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby received the guests at the Journey's End ball which was held at the May Fair Hotel last night in aid of the Ex-Service Officers' Supply Association (Bungalow Homes and Market Gardens, Watford). The Clabon-West band played, and a short *cabaret*, arranged by Rita Page, was given during the evening.

The Hon. Mrs. Henry Mond has received an anonymous cheque for £100 in response to her Appeal for the dinner in aid of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital.

The Calcutta dinner will be held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, on Tuesday, June 3. The Marquess of Zetland, P.C., G.C.S.I., will preside, and the guest of the evening will be the Rev. John Graham, C.I.E., D.D., of Kalimpong. Applications for tickets, price 25s., should be made, not later than May 24, to the hon. treasurer, Walter Davies, M.B.E., J.P., Downhurst, Ealing, W.5.

An evening entertainment in support of the Conservative Cause in St. Marylebone was held yesterday at Portman House, Portman-square (by permission of Captain the Hon. Gerald Portman). Among the performers who gave their services were Miss Phyllis Bedells, Miss Harriet Cohen, Miss Ann Penn, Miss Betsy de la Porte, Mr. Ralph Alderson, The Grillor Quartet, Mr. Charles Hayes, Mr. Norman Long, and Mr. Owen Nares.

The funeral of Mr. John Wheatley took place at Glasgow yesterday. Among the mourners were Mr. William Adamson, Secretary for Scotland, who represented the Government, and other Labour members of Parliament.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 21

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE EARL OF AVA AND MISS GUINNESS

The marriage of the Earl of Ava and Miss Maureen Guinness will take place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Thursday, July 3, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. G. E. PARKER AND MISS JOHNSON

The engagement is announced between Geoffrey E. Parker, F.R.C.S., elder son of the late Mr. G. L. Parker and Mrs. Leslie Parker, of 43, Sloane-gardens, S.W., and Kathleen Hewlett, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Johnson, of 4, Great Stanhope-street, W., and Earlscliffe, Bowdon, Cheshire.

MR. P. B. H. BURTON AND MISS V. POLIAKOFF

The engagement is announced between Percy Basil Harmsworth, elder son of Major Percy C. Burton, O.B.E., and Mrs. Burton, of Great Nast Hyde, Hatfield, Herts, and Vera, younger daughter of Mr. Vladimir Poliakoff and Mrs. Poliakoff, of 49, Queen's Gate-gardens, S.W.

MR. L. H. KENT AND MISS WAINWRIGHT

The engagement is announced between Lionel Horace, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. B. Kent, of Tientsin, China, and Mary Longworth, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Longworth Wainwright, of Henley-on-Thames.

MR. H. C. SHORT AND MISS M. ROBERTS

The marriage arranged between Mr. H. C. Short, of Bombay, and Miss Mercy Roberts, of Bagatelle, Market Harborough, will take place at Market Harborough on June 26.

MR. J. F. M. BROCK AND MISS S. M. SANGER

The engagement is announced between James Frederick Maurice Brock, son of Mrs. Brock, of The Elms, South Stoke, Oxon, and Sylvia Margaret (Peggy), youngest daughter of Mr. Henry Sanger and Mrs Sanger, of Shiplake-on-Thames.

MR. F. C. MACPHERSON AND MISS E. SKOGLUND

The engagement is announced between Mr. Francis Cameron Macpherson, of The Manor House, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, elder son of the late Captain Duncan Macpherson, R.N., and the late Mrs. Macpherson, of Westlake, West Coker, Somerset, and Miss Elsa Skoglund, younger daughter of the late Mr. Nils Skoglund, and Mrs. Skoglund, of Stockholm.

The marriage arranged between Mr. J. H. Stephens and Miss Belgrave will not take place.

MARRIAGE

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. BATTEN POOLL AND MISS SHAW

The marriage took place yesterday at St. John's Church, Rood Ashton, of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Batten Pooll, 7th Hussars, second surviving son of Mr. R. H. Batten Pooll, of Rode Manor, Bath, and the late Mrs. Batten Pooll, and Miss Gwendolen Shaw, only daughter of the late Captain Walter Shaw, M.P., and Mrs. Shaw, of Rood Ashton, Trowbridge, Wilts. Canon E. P. Knubley officiated, assisted by the Rev. C. Le Poer Trench Heaslop and the Rev. J. R. Walkey, Chaplain, R.A.F.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. W. R. Courtenay Shaw, wore a gown of white satin with long sleeves. Her train and veil of old family point lace, lent by her mother, was held in place by a wreath of orange-blossom, and she wore a pearl necklace and a diamond brooch. There were five grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Katharine Dolby, Miss Muriel Thorold, Miss Diana von Versen, Miss Peggy Cumberlege, and Miss Peggy Meade. They wore dresses of green net with long, full skirts, and picture hats trimmed with flowers. They carried sheaves of yellow roses. Captain A. H. Batten Pooll, V.C. (brother of the bridegroom) was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at Rood Ashton. Among the guests were:—

Mrs. Walter Shaw, Mr. R. H. Batten Pooll, Captain Walter Batten Pooll, Miss Batten Pooll, Sir Charles and Lady Shaw, Sir George and Lady Dolby, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Shaw, Miss Shaw, Colonel and Mrs. Shaw, Captain and Mrs. Walter Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Dolby, Mrs. Pellowes, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Maskay, Viscountess Long of Wraxall, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Misses Wallington, Miss Kirk, the Rev. J. S. Macnutt, Mrs. Leo Buller, Miss Buller, Mrs. Jack Martin, Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Diggle, Mr. Henderson, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Harding, Colonel and Mrs. Browne, Colonel and Miss Weston, Colonel and Mrs. Allan Johnson, the Misses Kenna, Mrs. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. Cumberlege, Sir William and Lady Bull, Mrs. Blackwood, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Montgomery Campbell, General Sir Beauvoir and Lady de Lisle, Mrs. Warren, Earl and Countess Temple, Miss Lovatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chetwood, Major and Mrs. Robert Fuller, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Meade, Mrs. Paget, the Hon. Mrs. Lopes, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Ashe, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel.

Colonel and Lady Alexandra Palmer, Mrs. Ernest Stephen, Major and Mrs. Burgoyne, Miss Skrine, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Canning, Mr. and Lady Eva Heathcote, Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Mrs. F. K. Knatchbull, the Rev. and Mrs. Thorold, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Forester-Walker, Major and Mrs. Campbell Laverton, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Haynes, Colonel and Mrs. Hope Johnstone, Judge and Mrs. Gwynne-James, Miss Gwynne-James, Lady Tothill, Mrs. MacRae, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Mayhew, Mr. and Mrs. Derick Wynter, the Chisholm-Batten, Captain and Mrs. Douglas Hill, Captain and Mrs. Holland Hibbert, Colonel and Mrs. McWalters, Mr. and Mrs. James Anstruther, Mr. and Mrs. Lovell Hewitt, Viscountess Guillamore, Captain A. C. Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Hungerford Pennaddocan, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Cecil Brassey, the Misses Foxcroft, Vice-Admiral Cecil Stanley, the Officers "B" Battery, R.H.A., Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Thornton, and the Officers 7th Queen's Own Hussars.

DANCE

MRS. LEE EWART

Mrs. Lee Ewart gave a dinner party and dance last night for her daughter, Miss Geraldine Ewart, at the Ritz Hotel. Southwark's band played. Mrs. Lee Ewart's dinner guests included:—

Viscountess Coke and the Hon. Sylvia Coke, the Hon. Sir Hugh and Lady O'Neill, Lady Helen Brocklehurst, Miss Rosemary Mitford, the Hon. Geoffrey and Mrs. Parsons, Miss Hermione Cassel, Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton-Wedderburn and Miss Noreen Hamilton-Wedderburn, Miss Loeffler, Miss Janet Kidston, the Hon. Desmond Parsons, Mr. Phelim O'Neill, Mr. Warren Swire, and Mr. Herbert Ewart.

Other dinner hostesses included:—

The Countess of Gainsborough, Lady Swansea, the Hon. Lady Quilter, Lady Janet Bailey, Lady Eyres-Monsell, Lady Ursula Horne, the Hon. Osbert Vesey, Lady Dawson of Penn, Lady Margaret Nicholson, Mrs. Glasgow, Mrs. Percy Quilter, Mrs. Francis Alston, Mrs. Minto Wilson, Mrs. Dorrien Smith, Mrs. Kearsley, Lady Hastings, Mrs. Cope Derby.

Among those who accepted invitations to the dance were:—

The Argentine Ambassador, Mme. and Mlle. Uriburu, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido-Zichy, the Marchioness of Downshire, Miss E. Foster, Viscountess Chelmsford and the Hon. Margaret Thesiger, Lady Ruffer and Lady Suffield, Lady Helen Cassel, Lady Arundell of Wardour and the Hon. Isabel Arundell, Lady Ann Cole, Lord and Lady Glenconner, Lady Sinclair and the Hon. Patrick St. Clair, the Hon. James and Lady Joan Bertie, Lady Angela Scott, Lady Rayleigh, the Hon. Daphne Strutt, the Hon. Mrs. Waters, Miss Egerton Warburton, the Hon. Mrs. Van de Weyer and Miss Van de Weyer, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Feilden and Miss Feilden, Lady Moira Forbes, Lady Helena Fitzwilliam, the Hon. Nancy Mitford, Sir Charles and Lady Cayzer, Lord and Lady Fairfax, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Lady Madden and Miss Madden, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Ronald and Mrs. Hermon-Hodge, and the Misses Hermon-Hodge, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Aline Vivian and Miss Vivian, Sir Harry and Lady Joan Verney and Miss Joy Verney, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Rosslyn Keyes, Lady Keyes and the Misses Keyes, the Hon. Diana Skeffington.

The Hon. Rosemary Dawson, the Hon. Judith Denman, the Hon. Pamela Stanley, Lady Flavia Giffard, Lord and Lady Hastings, the Hon. Armine Astley, Miss F. Gore-Booth, Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley, the Hon. Doreen Jessel, Lord and Lady Luke, the Hon. Enid Lawson-Johnston, the Hon. Lady Cooper, Miss Joyce Cooper, Major-General Sir John and Lady Duncan, the Misses Duncan, Sir Charles Marling and Miss Yvonne Marling, Sir Herbert and Lady Cayzer, Miss Pamela Cayzer, Miss Rosemary Coke, Miss Vida Tuthbert, Captain and Mrs. Yorke, Mrs. Penrhyn Pearson, the Hon. Mrs. Thorne and Miss Diana Thorne, Miss Rachel Parsons, Mrs. Ramsden Jodrell, Viscount and Viscountess de Vesci, Lady Bridget Parsons, Mrs. Curtis Lampson, Miss Miranda Lampson, Mrs. Humphreys-Owen and Miss Humphreys-Owen, Major and Mrs. Loyd, Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, Lady Viola Dundas, Miss Virginia Graham, Mrs. U. Thynne and Miss Thynne, Miss Elizabeth Harrison, Miss Barbara Chaplin, Miss Elizabeth Elliot, the Hon. Ursula Vivian, Miss Diana Hamilton-Wedderburn, Miss Elizabeth Vesey, Miss Joan Bailey, Miss Ismay Crichton-Stuart, Miss Diana Henderson.

The Earl of Altamont, the Earl of Rosse, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Lord Acton, Baron de Roebert, Viscount Carlow, Lord O'Neill, Sir Digby Lawson, the Hon. David Rhys, the Hon. John Strutt, Viscount Selby, Mr. Victor Cazalet, the Hon. Desmond Flower, Sir John Child, the Hon. David Cairns, Mr. Henry Dawes.

REGIMENTAL BALL

PRINCESS LOUISE'S KENSINGTON REGIMENT

Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, took a number of tickets for the regimental ball of the 13th London Regiment (Princess Louise's Kensington Regiment), which was held at the headquarters at Iverna-gardens yesterday.

The Clifford Essex band played, and the hall was massed with palms and flowers of all colours. There were nearly 200 people present, and among those who took tickets were:—

Colonel Hugh Campbell (Honorary Colonel) and Mrs. Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Banks (Commanding Officer) and Mrs. Banks, Colonel and Mrs. H. V. Pollok, Dr. and Mrs. Sundell, Major and Mrs. Guy Osmune Sir Lamling Worthington-Evans, Mr. Dudley Baxter, Sir Raymond Woods, Brigadier-General F. G. Lewis, Mr. A. W. Baker, Sir William Davison, Colonel Lyall Grant, Sir Vernon Kell, Colonel Stafford, Captain Gott, Major Northam, Mr. W. K. Whigham, Mr. J. Trevor, Captain E. Trevor, Lady Freeman, Captain Foxwell, Captain Leslie Baker, Major Long, Mr. F. R. Gardiner, Major Bull, Colonel Bromhead, Dr. Leach, Captain Pitt-Lewis, Major Prescott-Roberts, Captain J. Forsyth, Captain and Mrs. Trelease, Captain and Mrs. Venables, Major W. H. Godfrey and Miss Godfrey, Sir Terence and Lady Falkiner, Captain and Mrs. Cary, Major Lionel Cohen, Captain Lesser, Captain Illingworth, Captain Stacey Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, Major Henderson, Colonel and Mrs. Vigers, Mr. Francis Ledingham, Captain Manwaring, Captain and Mrs. Bullen, Major G. Hamilton, Captain Leslie-Smith, Mr. Percy Gates, Mr. Cedric White, Major-General and Mrs. Hugh O'Sullivan, Colonel W. Bishop, V.C., Colonel J. C. O. Mack, Wing-Commander T. Cyrbalis, Captain F. Slade, R.N., Colonel J. Campbell, Colonel F. V. Clarke, Major W. Hulls, Major and Mrs. A. Rose, Captain V. Fox, Mr. Macdonald-Smith, and Mr. Smith Clark.

RECEPTION

THE LADY MAYORESS

The Lady Mayoress held a reception yesterday at the Mansion House, which was largely attended.

Miss Antonia Butler, violoncellist, played during the afternoon, Miss Kathleen Markwell being the accompanist. Newman and his band gave a selection of music. The Pearl Sword, presented to the City of London by Queen Elizabeth, and a selection of the Mansion House plate were shown in the Long Parlour. The guests included:—

The German Ambassador and Frau Sthamer, the French Ambassador and Mme. and Mlle. de Fleuriau, the Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, the Turkish Ambassador, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, the Argentine Ambassador and Mme. and Mlle. de Uriburu, the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, the Danish Minister and Countess Ingegerd Ahlefeldt, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, the Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Hadji-Mischeff, the Chilean Minister and Mme. and Mlle. Huneeus, the Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rubido Zichy, the Lithuanian Minister, the Finnish Minister and Mme. Saastamoinen, the Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires, the Persian Chargé d'Affaires, and Mr. and Mrs. Yutaka Ishizawa.

The Acting High Commissioner of Canada and Mrs. Pacaud, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Eyrie, the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. T. M. Wilford, the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa and Mrs. te Water, the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia and Lady Newton, the High Commissioner for the Irish Free State and Mrs. and Miss Smiddy, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Atherton, the Agent-General for Queensland and Mrs. Macartney, the Agent-General for Tasmania and Mrs. Addison, the Agent-General for South Australia and Lady Barwell, the Agent-General for New South Wales and Lady Fuller, the Agent-General for Western Australia and Mrs. Angwin.

The Chairman of the London County Council and Mrs. Tasker, the Mayors and Mayoresses of the City of Westminster, Kensington, Fulham, Battersea, Poplar, St. Pancras, Deptford, Holborn, Greenwich, Stepney, Twickenham, Richmond, Hornsey, Chelsea, Camberwell, Shoreditch, Hampstead, Stoke Newington, Hammersmith, Wandsworth, Islington, Finsbury, Ealing, St. Marylebone, Hackney, Woolwich, Lambeth, Paddington, and Bermondsey.

Susan Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, Lord and Lady Herbert Scott, the Marquess and Marchioness of Huntly, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, Earl and Countess Beauchamp, Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso, Viscount and Viscountess Brentford, Lord and Lady Ampthill, the Bishop of London, Bishop Bury, the Bishop of Stepney and Mrs. Carson, Viscountess Sandhurst, Viscount and Viscountess Leverhulme, Lord and Lady Carson, Lord and Lady William Cecil, Lady Davidson of Lambeth, Lady Emmott, Lord and Lady Greenwood, Lady Marshall and the Hon. Gwendolyn Marshall, Lord and Lady Ebbisham and the Hon. Margaret and the Hon. Elizabeth Blades, Lord and Lady Wakefield, Lord and Lady Hewart, Mr. Justice and Lady and Miss Hawke, Mr. Justice and Lady Humphreys, Lady Victoria Herbert, Lady Nina Knowles, the Dowager Lady Inverclyde, Lord and Lady Jessel and the Hon. Dorothy Jessel, Lord and Lady Luke, Lord and Lady Moynihan, Miss Margaret Bondfield, Sir Montague Barlow, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Buxton, the Hon. George and Lady Cynthia Colville, Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Lister, the Dean of St. Paul's and Mrs. Inge.

Lord and Lady Lloyd, Colonel the Hon. Sidney and Lady Della Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Runciman, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Alexander and Miss Alexander, Sir George Truscott, Sir Kynaston and Lady Studd, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Greenaway, Mr. Alderman and Miss Sandle, Sir Vansittart and Lady Bowater, Alderman and Sheriff and Mrs. Neal, Mr. Sheriff and Mrs. Bowater, Sir Charles and Lady Batho, Sir Frederick and Lady Green, Sir Francis and Miss Agar, Sir William and Lady Baddeley, Mr. Alderman and Mrs. Maurice Jenks, Sir Harry and Lady Bird, Sir Louis Newton, Mrs. Wheatley, Sir Percy and Lady Vincent, Sir Henry and Lady Kimber, Sir Banister and Lady Fletcher, Sir William and Lady Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Goldney, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Youldon, Mr. H. J. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Gamon, Sir William Fryke, Mrs. Cyril Turner, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Underwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. Galloway, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Whiteley, Sir William and Lady Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Charles Knight, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Champness, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Deighton, Mr. and Mrs. F. Whittingham, Mr. J. Northcott, Sir William and Lady Coxen, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Mounsey, Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Cooper, Mr. G. Mart, Mr. D. K. Williamson, Mr. F. Newson Smith, Mr. E. P. Donne, Mr. J. J. Edwards, Colonel Laurie, Colonel Blackham, Mr. H. Warwick Daw, Mr. J. F. Bennet, Mr. R. Metchim, Mr. F. G. Wigley, Mr. Oscar Berry, Mr. S. H. Greenaway, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Brown, Mr. R. H. Haywood, Mr. A. P. Gorman, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wilkinson, Mr. C. Newell, Mr. W. C. Sewell, Mr. A. King-Hamilton, Mr. F. J. C. Pollitzer, Mr. J. H. White, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Elkan, Mr. S. A. Worskett, Mr. S. H. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Walker, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Horner, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Key, Major and Mrs. Herbert Hughes, Colonel and Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Elliston, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Caunter, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Cooper, Mr. V. Allcard, Major and Mrs. J. Lockhart Gow, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Christie, Mr. Cecil and Miss Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Mostyn, Mr. and Mrs. T. Patmore, Mr. and Mrs. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Dignam Baily, Mr. Albin Snell, Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. Musgrave, Mr. Deputy and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stanley Crosse, Mr. A. E. Watts and Miss Watts.

Sir Charles and Lady Addis, Sir Francis and Lady Aglen, Col. C. Hastings and Lady Anderson, Mr. C. Austen-Leigh, Mr. H. A. Austen-Leigh, Mrs. Alington, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley, the Rev. and Mrs. G. E. Allen, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. D. W. Anderson, Mr. Tod Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Arbuthnot.

Mr. and Mrs. Burrell Bazzallay, Sir William Barber, Mr. and Mrs. Bearman, Mr. and Mrs. Begg, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Benrose, the Rev. A. and Mrs. and Miss Bernays, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Bevan, Sir Basil Blackett, Mrs. and Miss Phyllis Blackwell, Miss M. Blackwell, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Blackwell, Sir Reginald and Lady Blair, Mr. and Mrs. R. Blake, Sir George and Lady Bonner, General Sir Walter and Lady Braithwaite, Sir Harry and Lady Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Burge, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Dame Maud Bevan, the Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Besley, Miss Bugby, the Rev. F. C. Baker, Sir H. and Lady Batterbee, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bishop, Miss Bellamy, Commander and Mrs. Bittleston, Lady Bain, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Balls, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Ball, Captain and Mrs. R. Bellairs, Mr. and Mrs. Bidder, the Rev. Basil Bourchier, the Rev. J. A. and Mrs. Smith Bullock, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bergman and Miss Bergman.

Sir John and Lady Cadman, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. A. H. Campbell, Sir Alex and Lady Carlyon, Major and Mrs. Cartwright, Sir Thomas and Lady Catto, Mr. J. and Miss R. Causton, Colonel and Mrs. Challinor, Sir Travers and Lady Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Miss Mary Collins, and Mr. Richard Collins, Sir Jeremiah Colman, Dr. and Mrs. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. F. Cyzn, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Chilton, Mrs. Cameron Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, the Misses Copeon-Peake, Mr. H. Collison, Sir Edward and Lady Crowe, the Master of the Temple and Mrs. Carpenter, the Rev. C. and Mrs. Clark, the Rev. P. B. Clayton, Miss Craig, the Matron of City of London Hospital, Mrs. Clynes, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Colls, Mr. and Mrs. L. Craigie, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Caldecott, Miss Crosby.

Lady Dron, Mr. and Mrs. Dalton and Mrs. Arkell, Sir Trevor and Lady Dawson, Commander and Mrs. H. Dawson, Lady Dimsdale, Mr. and Mrs. G. de L'E. Duckworth, Sir James and Lady Dundas-Grant, Colonel and Mrs. Dundas, the Headmaster of City of London School and Mrs. Dale, the Rev. Sevier and Mrs. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. G. Daniell.

The Rev. J. Crowle and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. and Miss Edgecombe, Sir Bignell and Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Enthoven and the Misses Enthoven, Mrs. Elrington-Grierson, Sir Crisp and Lady English, the Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Ellison.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. H. Fitch, the Rev. A. and Mrs. Fleming, the Dean of Westminster and Mrs. Foxley-Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Freshfield, Sir Geoffrey and the Hon. Lady Fry, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Finnis, Sir Montague and Lady Fowler, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Foxell.

Mr. and Mrs. Guepin, Mrs. Gibson-Smith, Dr. Arthur Griffith, Sir Henry and Lady Gooch, Captain and Mrs. Gamage, Lady Gilbert, the Rev. I. and Mrs. Gillan, Admiral Sir William and the Hon. Lady Goodenough, Admiral and Mrs. Grant, Commander Louis and Mrs. Greig, General Sir Hubert and Lady Gough, Sir Robert and Lady Gower, the Rev. and Mrs. Geikie-Cobb, Mrs. W. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Goldney, Mr. N. L. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Game, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Giles, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Garrett.

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. H. Hodge, Sir Hugo and Lady Hirst, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Harding, Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth Hay, Mr. E. A. Hay, the Master of Charterhouse and Mrs. Hayter, Countess Heiden, Sir Dennis and Lady Herbert, the Misses Hill, the Rev. Dr. Holmes, the Rev. and Mrs. Noel Hopkins, Miss Horner, Mr. and Mrs. Howard-Williams, the Misses Hume, Lady Hankey, the Rev. T. and Mrs. Hine Haycock, Mr. A. D. Hays, the Rev. E. and Mrs. Hobson, the Rev. and Mrs. Gordon Hall, Lady Harris and Mrs. Allan Tooth, the Rev. Robert Halton.

Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, Major-General and Mrs. Isaacke, Mr. and Mrs. A. Inman, Mr. and Mrs. Bain Irvine.

The Rev. E. T. R. and Mrs. Johnston, Miss F. E. Jeffcock, Miss Jeffries, Lady Johnson, Colonel and Mrs. Johnson, the Hon. Gilbert and Mrs. Johnstone, Field-Marshal Sir Claud and Lady Jacob, Mrs. Jolly.

Mr. H. F. Kite, Sir Frederick and Lady Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. Kitcat.

Dame Beatrice Lyall, Squadron-Leader R. C. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Langley, Sir James and Lady Leigh-Wood, Dr. and Miss Levick, Sir Alfred Lewis, Mrs. Longstaffe, Colonel Sir Cecil and Lady Levita.

Dame Louise Mellroy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Middleton, Sir Stanley and Lady Machin, Mr. and Miss Mallet, the Rev. A. and Mrs. McCheane, Sir F. and Lady Mackinnon, Mrs. McLean, Dr. and Mrs. Campbell McClure, Vice-Admiral and Mrs. Maxwell, Lady Manville, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Miles, Field-Marshal Sir George Milne, Lady and Miss Milne, Mrs. Monks, Lady Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Hallburton, S. Mortimer, Sir Kay and Lady Muir, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Macartney, Mr. J. B. Monck, C.V.O., Prebendary and Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Major-General Sir Neill Malcolm, the Rev. J. and Mrs. Moffetts, Mr. and Mrs. Mackitcheon, the Hon. Mrs. Graham Murray.

Sir George and Lady Newman, Colonel and Mrs. and Miss Norton, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Newman, Mrs. Napier.

Miss Osborn, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Oesterley, Sir Samuel and Lady O'Donnell.

Lady Painter, Mr. and Mrs. F. Palmer, the Hon. Mrs. Wynn Parry, Bish

INTERNATIONAL GOLF: WALKER CUP AND LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

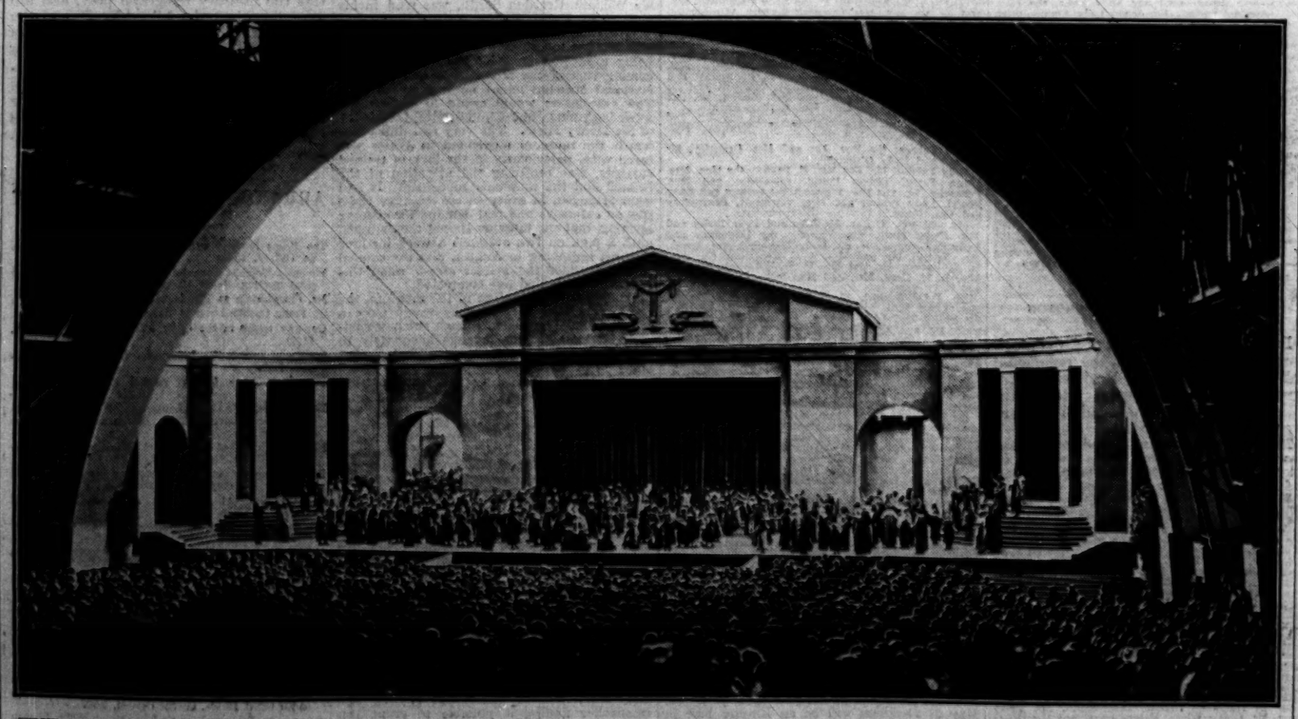
AT THE MAIDEN GREEN.—R. H. Wethered, the captain, and C. J. H. Tolley, who have not hitherto played together in the Walker Cup, were the only successful British pair in the Foursomes at Sandwich yesterday. They won by two holes against G. Von Elm and G. Voigt after being two down at luncheon. The photograph shows Tolley holing a putt for two at the sixth green. Wethered is seen standing with Von Elm (right), and Voigt is in the foreground with his back to the camera.

THE PRINCE OF WALES flew to the links at Sandwich yesterday to watch the Walker Cup match. He is seen with H. R. Johnston, the American player, who was F. Ouimet's partner against W. Campbell and J. N. Smith.

WOMEN'S UNIONIST CONFERENCE.—The tenth annual conference of the Women's Unionist Organization was opened at the Queen's Hall yesterday. Lady Iveagh, the president, addressing the meeting.

AN INTERNATIONAL FINAL.—Miss Glenna Collett, the American champion (left), and Miss Diana Fishwick, the young English player, who will meet in the final round over 36 holes of the Ladies' Open Championship at Formby to-day.

A NEW SKYSCRAPER.—The exterior of the new building of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company in Newark. There are 20 storeys and 450,000 square feet of floor area.



THE PASSION PLAY.—A general view of the auditorium and stage during the official opening performance of the Passion Play at Oberammergau on Sunday, when there were about 5,000 spectators, four-fifths of whom were from Great Britain and the United States. Extensive alterations have been carried out at the Passion Play Theatre, and the scenery, costumes, and production are of a high order, showing the influence of Reinhardt and the modern German school.

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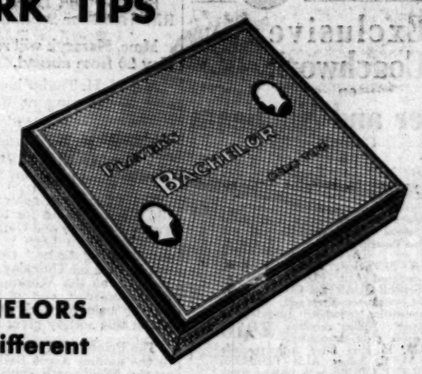

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UNIVERSITIES AND CIVIL SERVICE

PROPOSALS BY OXFORD AND LONDON

CHANGE IN REGULATION

Evidence submitted on behalf of Oxford University was considered yesterday by the Royal Commission on the Civil Service.

The University submitted that, although adequate provision was made in the examination for candidates who had taken the full classical course of four years, there was quite an appreciable number of undergraduates who for one reason or another could not afford to take more than a three years' course. This meant that they had done very intensive work on Greek and Roman history and on ancient and modern philosophy, but had done no special work in the Greek and Latin languages as such. By a regulation of the examination they were not allowed to offer the subjects known as Roman Civilization and Greek Civilization without also offering the Latin and Greek languages. For the whole of their Honours course they could only offer optional subjects. This anomaly could be remedied simply by a change in a regulation.

The second anomaly consisted of the small number of marks allotted to law. With the present marking system a man who was attracted to the study of law ruled himself out from competition for the Civil Service. In their opinion, the inadequate recognition of law in the examination meant that the Civil Service lost an opportunity of recruiting from a useful source. It was difficult to determine whether the Civil Service examination was now attracting candidates of as good quality in the same numbers as before the War.

"We have the impression that the quality of the candidates is not so good as it was," the statement added. "There are now many kinds of employment open to the university man, and the demand for men of first-class ability has greatly increased and developed in directions where 20 years ago a demand for men of the type was practically non-existent. Such openings have in many cases a stronger appeal to the able and ambitious men than the security of tenure, prospects of promotion, sick leave privileges, and pensionability referred to as advantages of the Civil Service. The idea, whether correct or not, that promotion may depend on seniority rather than on merit may in some cases act as a deterrent to candidates. The adequacy of the pay of the Civil Service, as compared with that offered in other lines of employment, is a question outside the scope of this statement."

Men now entered the university in many cases at an earlier age than before. If a man took his final honour school at 21 he had to wait another year before he could sit for the examination for the administrative class of the Civil Service. The economic conditions of the country had changed and were still changing, and it was increasingly difficult in many cases for candidates to support themselves for a period after their university career was finished. It was suggested that the lower age limit might be reduced to 21. At present the immediate advantages offered by important industrial concerns appeared to be more attractive to the best chemists and engineers from the university than posts in the Civil Service. It was suggested that an office should be created within the Civil Service to form a liaison between the scientific departments of the Government and of the universities, who might be encouraged to put forward names of first-class candidates.

Sir Harold Hartley, giving evidence on behalf of the university, said that if such an office were set up there would be more chance of getting the right type of man with the right experience.

Mr. P. J. Pybus, M.P.—I gather that promotion in the Civil Service is considered something of a gamble. If it were easier to transfer men from one department to another, would that remove one of the stumbling-blocks?

Mr. A. D. Lindsay (Master of Balliol).—I think that would certainly help.

Mr. W. Cash (a member of the Commission).—With regard to the scale of pay in the Civil Service, would you say that the opening figure is not so important to possible candidates as the rates higher up?—I should say yes.

It was suggested by the University that pamphlets dealing not only with the method of recruitment to the Civil Service, but also with the question of prospects, would be of great value.

Lord Tomlin (Chairman).—Is it not possible for somebody to be sent by the Government at the proper time to the universities to give full information to those considering the matter?—Mr. Lindsay.—I think that would help a great deal.

ATTRACTING BEST GRADUATES

Evidence on behalf of London University was given by Dr. Edwin Deller, Principal of the University, Sir William Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics, and Mr. Harris, senior tutor at University College. In a statement the Senate considered that the best type of university graduate would not be attracted to the Service unless the preparation required for it was more closely related to the preparation for a university degree. They asked the Commission to consider the possibility of improving the position of law as a subject of examination for candidates for the administrative class no less than for those of the tax inspecting group.

The Senate were in general agreement with a proposal of the Commerce Degree Bureau in regard to the establishment of an additional examination for admission to the executive class. Attention was called to the desirability of establishing a definite system of training for the administrative and executive classes during probation, and it was suggested that during this period courses of advanced university study in the social sciences might be followed or some experience in local government might be gained. The resources of the University of London did not appear to have been sufficiently explored in this relation. Further, it was suggested that "refresher" courses might be organized, especially for Colonial officers on furlough, and that the encouragement by the State of the continued studies of Civil servants in other directions was also worthy of consideration. It was submitted that if university graduates were to be attracted to the executive class there should be sufficient facilities for transfer to the administrative class for persons who, after some years of service, appeared to be properly qualified.

The Governors of the University Commerce Degree Bureau suggested that the services of educated women might with advantage be utilized more than they were at present in the Home Civil Service.

Sir William Beveridge said that the average level of ability of boys and girls beginning work at 18 was being lowered by the scholarship system. Any occupation which did not lay itself out to get university people would become impoverished of ability, as business was already becoming impoverished. It was not desirable that the Civil Service should suffer in this way.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

GOOD WILL IN CENTRAL EUROPE

DR. INGE'S TRIBUTE TO GERMANY

Dr. Inge yesterday condemned *real politik* as out of date and those who practised it as not being real enough. They were, he said, merely romantics out of touch with the world as it was. He was speaking as chairman of a meeting held in the house of Lady Oxford and Asquith, Bedford-square, in support of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches.

The Chairman, urging the need of educating the young, said people under 25 were largely ignorant of the horrors of war because those who fought were unwilling to talk about the War. There was a mass of good will to work upon and a widespread shame at the things we said and thought about our adversaries 15 years ago. The Germans, on the whole, had taken their humiliation and disappointment uncommonly well. Every Englishman who went to Germany now found the utmost courtesy, cordiality, and friendliness. Too much could not be done to show how we appreciated that good feeling which existed in Central Europe, for, personally, he did not think we had altogether deserved it. There were those who said war was a permanent necessity. That was nonsense.

It was not true that the Sermon on the Mount was out of date. What was out of date was *real politik*, which was not confined to Germany but directed, to a large extent, the politics of the 19th century. Those who practised *real politik* were not real enough. They were merely romantics out of touch with the world as it was.

Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., said the efforts of the Churches in the cause of peace had so far been rather too general. What moved men was some distinct, precise objective.

Addresses were also given by Lord Dickinson and Mrs. Stevenson.

SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

REPORT ON MAINTENANCE GRANTS

The President of the Board of Education, speaking in the House of Commons last December on the proposed maintenance allowances under the Bill for raising the school-leaving age, said that he proposed asking local education authorities to assist him by forming a committee to recommend scales of need and a simple procedure for making awards.

Accordingly, a representative committee was formed, to which the Board of Education appointed Mr. G. E. Howarth as chairman. That committee has now issued its report (Stationery Office, Cmd. 3570, price 3d.). The report is not unanimous on all points; some of the committee sign but make reservations, while the members nominated by the London County Council sign a separate report. The main recommendations are summarized below:—

(1) Parents desiring maintenance allowances for their children should be required to apply for them.

(2) Adequate scrutiny and verification of the means of applicants are essential.

(3) The particulars required of an applicant should be not less than those set out on a sample form attached to the report. [Among the particulars set out on the form are questions regarding the family income, rent, and rates.]

(4) (*a*) Where the weekly income per head of the family is 9s. or under a maintenance allowance should be given; (*b*) Where the weekly income per head is above 12s. a maintenance allowance should not be given; (*c*) Where the weekly income per head is between 9s. and 12s. a maintenance allowance may be given at the discretion of the authority.

(5) In computing the "income per head" the income of all the members of the household should be added together, and after deducting rent and rates the total should then be divided by the number of persons.

(6) The allowances awarded under conclusion 4 (*a*) should be 5s. a week in all cases.

(7) Payment of all awards should be for 52 weeks in the year.

The report of the representatives of the London County Council agrees with conclusions 1, 2, 3, 6, and 7 above, but not to 4 and 5. Their own conclusions are summarized below:—

(1) We regard income limits based on parental income of 50s. weekly for the first dependent child, and 10s. additional for each additional dependent child, or some equivalent scheme, as the lowest that can be appropriately applied to London.

(2) If London is obliged to accept a scheme not more expensive than the "per capita" "all-in" scheme on the basis of 12s. per head proposed in the main report, we should prefer a scheme equivalent in cost and number of beneficiaries based on "parental income" on the lines of the London County Council junior county exhibitions scheme.

(3) We are satisfied that such a "parental income" scheme would be simpler and cheaper to administer than a "per capita" "all-in" scheme.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS

SUBJECT AND SPEAKERS

The general subject for discussion at the Church Congress, to be held in Newport (Mon) during the week beginning Sunday, October 5, under the chairmanship of the Bishop of Monmouth, will be "The Mind of Christ in Relation to Modern Problems." Among those who have promised to speak are the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Swansea and Brecon, the Bishop of Middleton, Bishop Chandler, Lord Eustace Percy, the Dean of St. Paul's, Dr. Lyttelton (formerly headmaster of Eton), Canon R. J. Campbell, Canon Maurice Jones (Principal of St. David's College, Lampeter), Miss Violet Markham, and Professor F. C. Burkitt (Cambridge).

There will be a loan exhibition illustrating the history of the Church in Wales, and the Prince of Wales has consented to be a patron of both the Congress and the exhibition.

Sales of National Savings Certificates for the week ended May 3 were 1,163,959, making a grand total sold of 962,852,912.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

MAC LEOD OF MAC LEOD'S ESTATE

Macleod of MacLeod, C.M.G., D.L., J.P. (Captain Norman Magnus MacLeod of MacLeod), 23rd Chief of Clan MacLeod, of Dunvegan Castle, Island of Skye, and of Kentwyns, Horsham, Sussex, who died on November 5, aged 90, left, in addition to considerable real estate and settled property (he was life tenant of nearly 150,000 acres in the Island of Skye), personal estate in Great Britain valued for probate at £15,887.

Sir Edmund Broughton Barnard, O.B.E., D.L., J.P., of Fair Green House, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, in business as a maltster, who died on January 27, aged 73, left unsettled property of the gross value of £39,038, with net personalty £2,472.

Dr. Charles Maynard Owen, M.A., LL.D., J.P., of Shandon, Caterham Valley, retired solicitor, who died on July 13, aged 80, left estate of the gross value of £117,998, with net personalty £87,583.

Mr. Henry Grimwade, of West Lodge, Colchester, late head of Messrs. Sexton and Grimwade, auctioneers and estate agents, Colchester, died on February 3, aged 85, leaving estate of the gross value of £46,992, with net personalty £36,065. He gives:—

£250 to his assistant, Absalon E. H. Butcher, and £100 to Charles Leonard Hayhoe, gardener.

Mr. Walter Gerald Gurney, J.P., of Wellington-square, and of Essex Place, Cheltenham, solicitor and County Alderman, a partner in Messrs. Winterbottom, Gurney, and Company, who died on November 19, aged 70, left £43,065, with net personalty £42,424. He left:—

£50 each to E. A. B. Candale and W. Harle, office staff.

Mr. Samuel Fletcher Hulton, of King's Bench-walk, Temple, E.C., barrister-at-law, died on April 8, aged 68, leaving property of the value of £34,590, with net personalty £34,430. He gives:—

£100 each to Douglas Trist, clerk at King's College Hospital, and Thomas Houghton, a steward in the Aquitania; and an annuity of £40 to E. Broad, formerly porter in the Inner Temple.

Miss Elizabeth Stewart, of Kirkchrist, Lake View, Canons Park, Edgware, who died on March 25, aged 76, left £23,044, with net personalty £20,793. She gives:—

£600, her personal clothing, furniture to the value of £300, and the income from £1,000 to her servant, Sarah Pugh.

Miss Frances Elizabeth Ellis, of The Downes, Hayle, Devon, who died on March 23, aged 84, left estate of the gross value of £14,680, with net personalty £14,666. She left:—

All of her property to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster absolutely.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Brooks, Mr. Walter (65), of Avondale, Stone Grove, Edgware (net personalty £7,616)	£10,572
Butler, Dr. William Francis Thomas, M.A., D.Litt. (60), of Hume-street, Dublin, and Sidgwards-green, Dublin, Assistant Commissioner of Intermediate Education, and formerly Professor of Modern Languages, Queen's College, Cork (personal estate in England and the Irish Free State)	5,345
Collmann, Mr. Herbert Leonard, of The Old House, Hampton-on-Thames (net personalty nil)	6,606
Edgar, Mr. James, Winterbottom (58), of Great Ormes-road, Llandudno (net personalty £14,837)	24,740
Fisher, Mr. Charles Edwin (66), of Clipston, Northampton, estate agent (net personalty £6,507)	36,080
Gill, Mr. William Charles, of Charles-street, Newark-on-Trent, retired butcher (net personalty £708)	11,350
Guston, Alderman Josiah, of Empire House, St. Martins le Grand, E.C., and Bayers Hotel, Gloucester-road, S.W., a director of the Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, and the St. Martins le Grand Property Company (net personalty £32,670)	39,454
Hammond, Miss Annie (79), of East Court, Dorling, Kent (net personalty £15,563)	15,796
Harris, Mr. William Lewis (55), of Birchfield, Church-road, Whitchurch, Cardiff, solicitor to the Bute Estate, and latterly to Mountjoy, Limited (net personalty £25,727)	26,721
Oldham, Miss Sarah (82), of Carmichael's Hotel, Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire (personal estate)	11,273
Pringle, Mr. Robert (85), of Melville-street, Edinburgh, and of Rutland-square, Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet (personal estate)	13,873
Vandenbergh, Mr. Arthur Richard (68), of The Hotel Norman, Leinster-gardens, Bayswater, W.1 (net personalty £8,077)	8,189
Wood, the Rev. Maxwell Frederick (62), of St. Mary's, Park-avenue, Worthing (unsettled) (net personalty £10,020)	11,010

OBITUARY

MR. ROBERT HOLMES, R.C.A.

Our Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Robert Holmes, the Canadian artist, died suddenly at Toronto on Wednesday, after delivering a humorous address to the students of the Ontario College of Art.

Robert Holmes, who was Master of the Departments of Design and Art History at the Ontario College of Art, was best known as a painter by his studies of flowers in their natural settings. He was born at Cannington, Ontario, and studied at the Toronto Art School and the Royal College of Art in London. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Canadian Academy in 1909 and full member in 1919, and belonged to several other artistic bodies, being president of the Ontario Society of Artists from 1919 to 1933. Holmes was a man of wide general cultivation and an active figure in all artistic affairs in his native city. His lectures on classic art were greatly appreciated.

DR. NANSEN AND MGR. KEVORK V.

Mr. G. F. Gracey writes:—

In your obituary notice of that great practical philanthropist Dr. Nansen, you refer to his work on behalf of the suffering Armenian race; and on another page of the same issue you announce the death, in Soviet Armenia, of Mgr. Kevork V., the Armenian Catholicus, in his eighty-third year.

Each of these men knew the other well and had the highest admiration for the services which he was rendering to the Armenian cause. Both suffered many difficulties. Nansen, for want of support from the nations members of the League, was obliged to abandon his project for the settlement of several thousand refugees in Erivan. The Catholicus was deprived not only of power, but of the more sacred and valued possessions of his Church. Yet they both had faith in the justice and humanity of the British people, and at my last interview with him the Catholicus spoke with tears in his eyes of the two sacred flags, the Union Jack and their own Standard, which the Armenians carried into action during the Great War and which he had now deposited in the Cathedral of St. Etchmaidzin.

It was some consolation to Nansen that, with the help largely of British funds, efforts are being made to provide for the remnants of the Armenian refugees by the new settlements in Syria. By carrying through this work to its completion we can at least do something to justify the faith that these two great-souled men had in us.

COLONEL C. J. O'GORMAN

Colonel Charles John O'Gorman, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., of Warriston, Glenageary, Co. Dublin, has died in Dublin at the age of 57. The younger son of the late Thomas O'Gorman, of Buneraggy, Ennis, Co. Clare, he was educated at Clongowes and joined the Army in 1898. He won the D.S.O. at the siege of Kimberley, in the South African War. During the Great War he served in West Africa, India, and France. After the War he was appointed in charge of King George V. Military Hospital, Dublin, a position he occupied up to the passing of the Treaty. He was a nephew of Sir Thomas Kelly Kenny, who commanded the 6th British Division in the South African War. He married Mary Josephine, daughter of Edward Davis, of Clonshanville, Frenchpark, County Roscommon.

Mary Lady Monkswell died suddenly on Wednesday at Beaminster, Dorset, where she had lived for many years. She was the widow of the second Lord Monkswell, who died in 1909, and mother of the present peer. Her father was Joseph Alfred Hardcastle, sometime M.P. for Colchester and Bury St. Edmunds. She was particularly interested in art and in gardening, and was herself an amateur water-colour painter of ability.

The death is announced of Councillor T. W. Gowells, J.P., who was Labour Mayor of Swansea two years ago. He was 70 years of age, and up to his retirement a few years ago he was employed for 50 years at Cwmfelin tinplate works, where he began work at the age of 12.

PILLAR BOXES FOR AIR MAILS

On the application of the London Postal Service, Westminster City Council yesterday agreed to a recommendation to place special pillar boxes for the reception of correspondence by Air Mail at Piccadilly-circus, adjoining the subway entrance by the London Pavilion, and in the Strand by Surrey-street, subject in both cases to the removal of the box on one month's notice at any time from the council. Councillor Crealock said he did not think they wanted to put more obstructions on the footway, and especially at omnibus stopping-places.

CHURCH SCHOOLS

ARCHBISHOP ON STATE GRANTS

The Archbishop of Canterbury, presiding yesterday at the annual meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, appealed for a favourable hearing for the proposals outlined in the Government White Paper with regard to the reorganization of non-provided schools. He said that in his judgment these proposals, while differing in form, did not differ in substance from those put forward by the Consultative Committee of the National Society, though he reserved freedom to criticize them when embodied in a Bill.

He thought there was general agreement on the principle of raising the school-leaving age to 15 and on the transfer of children to post-primary or senior schools after the age of 11, though there might be some question about making the change so early as 1931. Many intimately connected with their schools might deplore the loss of the children after 11, but they would not withhold from them the immense advantage of this new break in their career. They were not dealing with any attempt to settle permanently the whole system of our national education. The proposals did not apply to all the non-provided schools throughout the country. If that had been so they would have been unacceptable. But it was one thing to say that these proposals as a final settlement were unacceptable, and another to take the responsibility of rejecting what they gave within their own sphere. They only aimed at reorganizing their schools so that they could take their place within the reorganization schemes necessary for that new stage in our educational life. In that new stage they had a contribution to offer in their premises, and still more in their traditions of religious education. The local education authorities were in manifest need of their help, without which it was difficult to see how they could prepare their schemes in time or carry them out without almost unsupportable expenditure of public money.

It was common ground between them and the Government that grants for Church school buildings must carry with them some fuller measure of public control. That might or might not be logical, but it was quite unavoidable in the circumstances of our English public life. The whole basis of the proposals was permissive to the local education authorities and to the managers of the Church schools, who might or might not apply for the grants, and could make what terms they pleased about the agreements they regarded as necessary before accepting grants. Nothing was further from the fact than compulsory transfer of the schools. On the contrary, the proposals would avoid almost a necessity for some of their schools to be so transferred. He had little hesitation in saying that in many cases it would be worth while accepting the grants. Managers would retain their right to ensure religious instruction. He hoped that the proposals might enable many of the schools to function efficiently as senior schools. If they were to be rejected he saw no chance of any such proposals being submitted again.

Yet even if the proposals were satisfactorily embodied in a Bill, and underwent valuable amendments, they would impose certain limitations upon the schools if they wished to qualify for these public grants. Therefore he hoped in many dioceses they would be able to offer post-primary schools of their own without the necessity of applying for those public grants, with the conditions which they imposed. He trusted that the proposals might result in a Bill which would enable the Church to cooperate with the State.

The ballot to fill the four places annually vacated on the standing committee of the society resulted in the election of Miss H. L. Powell, Canon C. C. Thicknesse, the Bishop of Lewes, and the Archdeacon of Oakham.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

Lord Strathmore has presented to the rectory of Romaldkirk, Darlington, the Rev. C. Snushall, vicar of Horseforth, Leeds.

The Bishop of Chester has appointed the Rev. N. S. Alcock, incumbent of St. Columba's, Ashfield, Liverpool, to the vicarage of Worleston, Cheshire.

At yesterday's meeting of the Corporation of London the Rev. Edward Harold Williams-Ashman, vicar of Christ Church, Rotherhithe, and formerly an assistant master at Rugby, was appointed to the vicarage of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, in succession to the Rev. W. H. Maynard. There were a large number of candidates. The income of the benefice is £787, with a house. The parish has a population of between 7,000 and 8,000.

The Bishop of Salisbury instituted the following to their benefices yesterday:—The Rev. C. H. Bellamy, to the vicarage of St. Mary, Longfleet, Dorset; the Rev. Ian G. Cameron, to the united benefice of Mere with West Knoyle (under the Order in Council uniting the benefices); and the Rev. W. K. Clay, to the united benefice of Teffont-Ewyas with Teffont Magna.

CLOSED LONDON CHURCHES

It is understood that reports relating to four London churches which have been closed for varying periods have been submitted to the Privy Council with a view to securing orders enabling the sites to be sold. The four are:—St. Thomas's, Portman-square, W., an offer for the site of which was the subject of an inquiry last autumn; Christ Church, Endell-street, Holborn, formerly the chapel of ease of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; St. Paul's, Bunhill-row, Finsbury; and St. Mary's, Clapton Park, Hackney, formerly a mission church, which was closed several years ago.

THE LAMBETH CONFERENCE

The Corporation of the Church House, Westminster, has invited all the Bishops of the Anglican Communion attending the Lambeth Conference to become honorary members of the Church House during the period of the Conference. Many of the Bishops have already accepted the invitation. The Hoare Memorial Hall is being equipped as a rest room and *rendezvous*. Reading and writing rooms will be available, as well as a travel and excursions bureau and a post-office. Hotel accommodation is being arranged for such of the Bishops as desire it. The normal arrangements for luncheons and teas will be considerably extended and the small hall will be used as a buffet. A special staff will be in attendance to give any information or assistance desired by the visitors.

The Corporation is publishing a short biographical guide to the Bishops of the Anglican Communion. Besides containing brief particulars of each Bishop's career, it will include photographs of Metropolitans of the Anglican Communion. This publication will be on sale to the general public, as will also a specially prepared pictorial map (mounted on boards) of the English and Welsh dioceses containing 49 line drawings of the Cathedrals. This map will also be obtainable in postcard form.

NOTES

In view of the reopening of St. Paul's Cathedral the Lord Mayor next month will attend a special service at St. Michael's, Cornhill, next Thursday, at 1 o'clock, when Canon Alexander will give an address on "St. Paul's and the City."

At the annual general court of the Incorporated Church Building Society yesterday Mr. H. W. Jordan was elected to fill a vacancy on the committee. Mr. Arthur Hervey Hoare was re-elected honorary treasurer.

On Monday, at noon, the Annual Commemoration Service for masters and boys of St. Dunstan's College, Catford, parents of the boys, and friends, will be held at the City Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, Idol-lane. The service will be conducted by the Rev. A. G. B. West, rector of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, and the Rev. Dr. A. C. Bouquet will preach.

KENT GRAVEL PIT AS REFUSE DUMP

Complaints that a gravel pit on Green Street Green Common, Farnborough, Kent, was being used by Bromley Rural District Council as a refuse dump were investigated by a Ministry of Health inspector at Orpington yesterday. Five hundred out of the 800 residents signed a petition recently objecting to such a use of the pit, on the ground that it menaced their health. The common is often visited by Londoners, particularly children, and is a frequent walk for the 500 child inmates of St. Joseph and St. Ann's Orphanages, Orpington.

SOVIET VISITORS TO GREAT BRITAIN

In a Parliamentary reply, Mr. Clynes states that, according to the quarterly returns presented to Parliament, 1,299 "Russians" (which includes Soviet citizens with Soviet passports) were given leave to land in the last quarter of 1929. Similar figures for the first quarter of this year have not yet been published, but are estimated at 1,642.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Midx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-Patients in 1929, 109,254.
470 Beds—Open-Air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

Friends of Little Children—Please Help
The N.S.P.C.C.
8,022 Little Victims of Child Ill-treatment and Neglect helped last month.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Director, NATIONAL SOCIETY for the PREVENTION of CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, Victory House, Leicester Sq., London, W.C.2

HOSPITALS—NERVOUS DISEASES

WEST END HOSPITAL for NERVOUS DISEASES
73, Welbeck Street, W., and Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
URGENTLY NEEDS YOUR HELP
For men, women and children suffering from Nervous Diseases which are ranked fourth among the principal causes of death, and embrace a wide variety of serious complaints, including paralysis, epilepsy, encephalitis, lethargics and neuralgia.
J. P. WETENHALL, *Secretary.*

The NATIONAL HOSPITAL
QUEEN SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.
For the relief and cure of Diseases of the Nervous System, including Paralysis and Epilepsy.
Help the oldest and largest hospital of its kind.
GODFREY H. HAMILTON, Secretary.

GENERAL HOSPITALS

ROYAL NORTHERN Hospital, Holloway, N.7,
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

KING GEORGE HOSPITAL
(Ilford) *for LONDON-in-ESSEX*
Under H.M. Patronage.
NOW IN THE MAKING
". . . . this new hospital has no roots and both its creation and maintenance are full of difficulties. Let us do what we can . . . ."
H.R.H. The Prince of Wales at the Inaugural Dinner, 18/12/29.
Become a Founder or Subscriber.
Communications to Sir Cecil Levita, County Hall, S.E.1.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
700 YEARS.
Are you aware how long the sick and suffering poor have been cared for at St. Thomas's Hospital, London? New annual subscribers of 2 guineas and upwards are wanted to replace past benefactors.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E.
Secretary—A. P. B. IRWIN.

CHEST HOSPITALS

HELP THE
ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL
CITY ROAD, E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
NEEDS £12,500
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS,
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME,
£20,000
to reopen THE CONVALESCENT HOME, closed for lack of funds.

CANCER

IMPERIAL
CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.)
The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, from whom also a Form of Bequest can be obtained.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL
(FREE)
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to Treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for incurable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM
Bankers—Coutts & Co. *Secretary*—J. Courtney Buchanan.

FOR SAILORS

ALL THE DAYS—in a hundred ports—in a thousand ways—The British Sailors' Society keeps "Open House" for Seamen. Seamen's WIDOWS and DEPENDANTS cared for. ORPHANS trained.
LIBRARIES supplied to ships and lighthouses.
The **BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY**
Now in its 112th year. Help urgently needed.
Gifts to SIR ERNEST W. GLOVER, Bart., Hon. Treasurer, 680, Commercial Road, London, E.14.

CHILDREN'S HOMES

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES
have
24,000
meals to prepare
to-day and every day.
Give yourself the happiness of providing 30 of them!
10/-
will do this.
Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund," and crossed may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

OVER 34,000 CHILDREN,
many cripples and babies, have been rescued by
The WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY
which is now keeping its
JUBILEE.
Please send a gift to Secretary, Rev. A. J. Westcott, D.D., Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11 (Bankers: Barclays Ltd.) and so aid
A NATIONAL WORK.

THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES & "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP,
164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
EARNESTLY APPEAL FOR HELP IN TRAINING, CLOTHING, AND FEEDING THEIR 1,100 CHILDREN.
PLEASE SEND A GIFT.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK
said of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W.1
"It is a pleasing thought that children who start life with the most distressing circumstances against them can, through your homes, find true refuge to encourage them physically, mentally, and spiritually to take up a career."

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY
AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION, 1844.
Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
PLEASE SEND GENEROUS HELP FOR CRIPPLE AID, SEASIDE HOMES, & VARIED SERVICE IN 150 ASSOCIATED MISSIONS.
JOHN KIRK HOUSE, 32, JOHN ST., W.C.1

FOR THE SHIPWRECKED
BE THE WEATHER FOUL OR FAIR
the resources of the
SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed mariners. Funds needed to carry on the work. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
Bankers—Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
Secretary—G. E. Maude, Esq.
50, Carlton House, Regent Street, London, S.W.1.

HEART

PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

FOR WOMEN

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL
FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.
70 BEDS. SPECIAL CANCER WARDS. Over 100 Cases of Cancer admitted annually.
HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
(Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.)

OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS

Will you express by gift your appreciation of ophthalmic advice if you have benefited thereby, of sound sight if you are so blessed, or of the splendid work which is being done at the
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1?
Founded 1856.
H. W. BURRIDGE, Hon. Secretary.

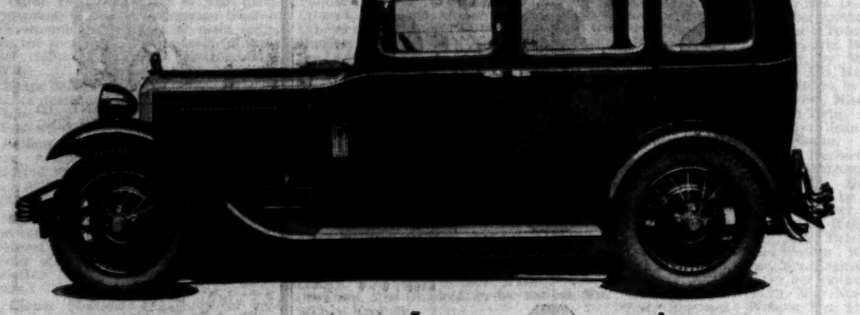
FOR THE POOR

THE CHURCH ARMY
aids
MEN in Labour Homes; in and out of Prison; in Employment Bureaux; in Disabled Men's Workshops, etc.
WOMEN in Clubbed Homes, Clubs, etc.
CHILDREN Motherless, Rescued, etc.
YOUR support is needed.
Cheques to Prob. Carlile, 55, Bryanston St., London, W.1.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

THE
LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 194th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., D.L., J.P., or The Lord Kinnaird, Hon. Treasurers, at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

The ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN
Waterloo Road, S.E.1.
For 115 years this hospital has carried on its splendid work for Children and Women; to-day it urgently
NEEDS YOUR HELP
Legacies are specially helpful.
W. S. Talbot, C.I., Hon. Treasurer.



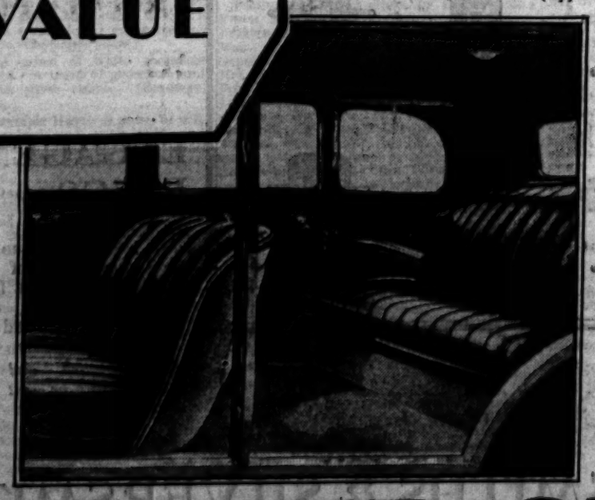
Luxury motoring at an economical figure—

£275 WORTH OF ACTUAL VISIBLE VALUE

The visible value of the SINGER "SIX" is at once apparent, from the handsome coachbuilt body to the last detail of equipment and finish. The complete car is a triumph of the British motor industry, and represents the maximum possible value for money. FOUR SEATER £250. COUPE £270. SALOON £275. DE LUXE COUPE £285. DE LUXE SALOON £290.

All Models carry our full Guarantee for one year.

Write for the SIX Catalogue to:—
SINGER & COMPANY, LTD., COVENTRY.
London Showrooms: STRATTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY, W.1. (*Opposite the Green Park.*)



Equipment includes:
Chromium Plating.
Triplex Safety Glass.
Wire Wheels and Bumpers.
Hydro-pneumatic Shock Absorbers.
Furniture hide upholstery.
Pile carpets, roof lamp, ash trays and driving mirror.
Headlamps dip and switch.
Four-wheel brakes.
Two-tone cellulose finish.

SINGER SIX
SINGER
H.P.

SECOND COURT OF THE SEASON

CEREMONY AT THE PALACE

OFFICIAL REPORT

The King and Queen held a Court at Buckingham Palace last evening.

The following members of the Royal Family were present:—

The Duke of Gloucester.

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander.

The Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, attended by Major J. L. Wickham.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Milford Haven.

The Duchess of Beaufort.

His Majesty's Body Guard of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms was on duty in the State Saloons under the command of General the Earl of Cavan, the Captain, Colonel Sir St. John Gore, the Lieutenant; Colonel Wilford Lloyd, the Standard Bearer; Brigadier-General Archibald Home, the Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Angel Scott, the Harbinger, were present on duty with the Corps.

The King's Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard was on duty in the Palace, under the command of Major-General the Lord Loch, the Captain. Captain Sir Houston French, the Lieutenant; Brigadier-General Cecil Wray, Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant; Major Colin MacRae, the Ensign; and Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Lascelles and Lieutenant-Colonel W. Gibbs, Exons in Waiting, were also present on duty.

A Guard of Honour of the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, under the command of Captain P. H. Catt, was mounted in the Quadrangle of the Palace.

The King and Queen accompanied by other members of the Royal Family, entered the Throne Room at half-past nine o'clock. In attendance upon Their Majesties were:—

The Earl of Cromer, Lord Chamberlain; the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Steward; the Earl of Granard, Master of the Horse; Field Marshal Sir William Robertson, Gold Stick in Waiting; Admiral Sir Montague Browning, Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom; the Lord Marley, Lord in Waiting; General the Earl of Cavan, Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms; Major-General Lord Loch, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; Mr. Ben Smith, M.P., Treasurer of the Household; Mr. Thomas Henderson, M.P., Comptroller of the Household; Mr. John Hayes, M.P., Vice-Chamberlain of the Household; Admiral Sir William Goodenough, First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp; General Sir Walter Braithwaite, Aide-de-Camp General in Waiting; Air Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, Principal Air Aide-de-Camp; the Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, Master of the Household; Colonel the Hon. Sir George Crichton, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Office; Colonel Arthur Erskine, Crown Equerry; Mr. R. E. Harwood, Deputy Treasurer to the King; Major-General Sir John Hanbury-Williams, Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps; Major Sir Philip Hunloke, Groom in Waiting; Captain Sir Charles Cust, Bt., R.N., and Major the Hon. Alexander Hardinge, Equerries in Waiting; Brigadier-General Sir Hill Child, Bt., Deputy Master of the Household; Major Colin Gordon, Assistant Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office; Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Hardy, Silver Stick in Waiting; Captain A. H. Ferguson, Silver Stick Adjutant in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. A. N. Thorne, Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; Captain A. Heywood-Lonsdale, Adjutant in Brigade Waiting; the Duchess of Devonshire, Mistress of the Robes; the Lady Desborough, Lady in Waiting; the Lady Bertha Dawkins, Woman of the Bedchamber; the Hon. Jean Bruce, Maid of Honour; the Marquess of Anglesey, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen; the Hon. Gerald Chichester, Assistant Private Secretary to the Queen; and Mr. Edward Legge-Bourke and Mr. Alfred Hesketh-Prichard, Pages of Honour.

The following, other than those in personal attendance upon Their Majesties, were also present:—

The Secretary of State for India, acting for the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir Hubert Montgomery, Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps; Captain W. Egerton, R.N., Captain the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, R.N.V.R., Brigadier E. N. Broadbent, Colonel the Lord Vivian, Colonel R. W. Randall, and Group Captain R. P. Ross, Aides-de-Camp in Waiting; the Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, the Hon. Montague Eliot, Captain Charles Irvine, Admiral Philip Nelson-Ward, Captain Edmund Cooper-Key, R.N., Brigadier-General Gerald Trotter, Major Berkeley Levett, Paymaster Rear-Admiral Sir Hamnet Share, Wing-Commander Louis Greig, Colonel Vivian Gabriel, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry de Satgé, Rear-Admiral Arthur Bromley, and Colonel the Hon. George Herbert, Gentlemen Ushers in Waiting; Brigadier-General Grant Wilkinson, Extra Gentleman Usher; Sir Stanley Hewett, Surgeon Apothecary; Mr. J. B. Monck, Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps; and Mr. Yvone Kirkpatrick, Mr. Clifford Norton, Mr. Harold Caccia, and Mr. Langford Speaight, of the Foreign Office.

The following Indian Orderly Officers, with Major V. E. W. Simpson, the Officer in Charge, were in attendance:—Subadar-Major and Honorary Lieutenant Anthony, Bahadur, Subadar-Major Lasang Gam, Subadar-Major Sangili Naidu, and Subadar San Tu.

The following members of the Government in the Cabinet were in attendance:—The Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for India.

The Secretary and the Gentlemen of the Lord Chamberlain's Office were also in attendance.

The King wore the uniform of Colonel-in-Chief, Coldstream Guards.

The band of the Irish Guards was in attendance, and played a selection of music.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

The following Members of the Diplomatic Corps and other foreigners of distinction were invited on this occasion:—

The Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, Señor Don Emilio Sanz.

The German Ambassador, Herr Feine.

The French Ambassador and Mme. de Fleuriau, Comte André de Limur and Comtesse André de Limur.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira, Senhor S. de Souza-Leão Gracie.

The Turkish Ambassador, Sevki Pacha.

The Portuguese Ambassador, Senhor João de Lebre e Lima.

The Italian Ambassador.

The Belgian Ambassador, Prince Reginald de Croy.

The Argentine Ambassador and Mme. de Uriburu, Señor don Conrado Traverso.

The Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsudaira, Mr. Y. Hori.

The United States Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, Mr. P. Lammot Belin.

The Polish Ambassador, M. Jan Wszelaki.

The Soviet Ambassador, M. Dimitri Bogomoloff.

The Norwegian Minister.

The Netherland Minister and Mme. de Marees van Swinderen, Jonkheer W. F. Roëll.

The Swiss Minister and Mme. Paravicini, M. Louis Micheli.

The Swedish Minister, Colonel E. Mossberg.

The Danish Minister and Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig.

The Venezuelan Minister.

The Estonian Minister.

The Greek Minister, M. S. Saltaferas.

The Bulgarian Minister and Mme. Hadji Mischeff.

The Hungarian Minister and Baroness Rutkido-Zichy, M. Ladislas de Bardossy.

The Latvian Minister, M. L. Skis.

The Czechoslovak Minister, M. Cerny.

The Yugoslav Minister.

The Finnish Minister and Mme. Saastamoinen.

The Bolivian Minister and Mme. de Aramayo.

The Minister for Panama and Mme. Mendes Pereira.

The Lithuanian Minister, M. Juozas Kajeckas.

The Rumanian Minister and M. Titulesco, M. G. Constantinesco.

The Salvadorean Minister and Mme. de Reyes-Guerra.

The Ethiopian Minister, Atto Bakkala Habt Mikail.

The Chinese Minister and Mme. Sze, Dr. W. C. Chen and Mme. Chen.

The Afghan Minister, M. Zulfacar Khan.

The Liberian Minister and Mme. Dresselhuys.

The Nicaraguan Minister.

The Colombian Chargé d'Affaires.

The Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires.

The Iraq Chargé d'Affaires, M. Albert Nannis.

The Persian Chargé d'Affaires, Mohssen Khan Atabeki.

The Siamese Chargé d'Affaires.

The following High Commissioners were summoned:—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia.

The following were also summoned, some of whom were unable to attend:—

The Duchess of Somerset.

Marchionesses.—Lansdowne, Titchfield.

Countesses.—Beauchamp, (Dowager) Leicester, Lucan, Spencer.

Viscountesses.—Charlemont, Elibank.

Ladies.—Alexander, Stewart-Bam, Benn, Bingham, Cayzer, Charlton, Corcoran, Cory, Dent, Dudley, Gascoigne, Goschen, Guthrie, Hardinge, Howard de Walden, Keyes, Lacy, (Dowager) Lawrence, Leconfield, Madden, Moore, Elizabeth Motion, (Dowager) Napier of Napier, Newnes, Newton, Newton, Norton, Parmoor, Perrott, Rayleigh, Robertson, Rodd, (Corisande) Rodney Ryrie, Culme Seymour, Slade, Stamp, (Dowager) Stanier, Howard-Stepney, Thwaites, Vivian, Vyvyan, Beatrix Wilkinson, Hodder-Williams.

Dame Margaret Davidson.

Honourable Ladies.—Mrs. Michael Lloyd-Baker, Mrs. Moncrieff Balfour, Mrs. Borwick, Mrs. Alan Boyle, Mrs. Brougham, Mrs. William Dundas, Mrs. Gold, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Ralph Gyln, Mrs. Aubrey Herbert, Mrs. Lyell, Mrs. Henry McLaren, Meade, Mrs. Shaw Mellor, Mrs. Charles Noel Packe, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Dudley Ryder, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Waters, Mrs. Vincent Yorke.

Mesdames.—James Addison, Howard Back, A. Ernest Baker, Baker Baker, William Baker Baker, Edmond Balfour, Lionel Banon, Miles Barne, Guy Barrington, Thomas Bate, Cecil Bates, E. W. H. Beaton, Trevor Becker, Wedgwood Benn, Leigh-Bennett, Louis Bernacchi, John Berners, Arthur ffrench Blake, Clare-Brooks, Robert Bruce, Calmettes, Colin Campbell, Kenneth Campbell, William Campbell, Chaty, George Cohen, Arthur Collins, Arthur Croxton, Reginald Cumberlege, Elliot Cunningham, Robert Cunningham, John Darwin, Lancelot Dent, John Drake, James B. Duke, Kenelm Edgcumbe, Arthur Erskine, Peter Macintyre Evans, Stanislas Eyre, Alfred Faber, Rowland Feilding, John Wynne Finch, Frederick Ford, Braustyn Hylton-Foster, Leslie Hamilton Gault, Reginald Graham, Alastair Macpherson Grant, Owen Grazebrook, Cecil Harcourt, Wilfred Harris, Arthur Henderson, Christopher Heseltine, T. R. C. Hudson, Pierre Inchbald, James Johnston, John Laidlay, Alec Vaughan-Lee, Charles Leslie, Ferrars Loftus, John Drury-Lowe, Edward MacDermot, Magniac, William Mann, Howard Marsh, Robert Mathias, Sydney Martineau, Henry Methold, Brian Molloy, Drogo Montagu, Raymond Needham, Frederick Newman, Martin Oldfield, John Pawson, Robert Peel, George Philippi, George Power, Robert Priston, Mostyn Pritchard, William Ratcliff, Harold Richardson, Wilfrid Harris-St. John, Alastair Sandeman, Eric Segrave, Boyd Shannon, Archibald Southby, Gerald Steele, Cecil Stevens, Dennistoun Sword, Clifton Tabor, Ernest Taylor, George Taylor, Paul Taylor, Benjamin Todhunter, Wyndham Torr, Edward Treffry, Rodolph Trefusis, Samuel Turner, Clemens Usher, Vickerman, Vincent Vickers, Ernest Waggett, Edmond Forestier Walker, Arthur Ware, Amyas Warre, Mrs. Colvin Watson, Mrs. Henry Whitaker, Mrs. Eaton White, Mrs. Green-Wilkinson, Mrs. Tresyllian Williams, Mrs. Charles Woodroffe, Mrs. Aubrey Wykeham.

The presentations at this Court will be published in due course.

SOME OF THE DRESSES

DEBUTANTES' FASHIONS

We print below descriptions of some of the gowns worn last night at Their Majesties' Second Court.

THE ROYAL CIRCLE

The Queen.—A gown of silver chiffon lamé, with an overdress of pale peach-coloured chiffon, embroidered with pearls and silver. A train of peach and silver English brocade, embroidered in a lily design with pearls and silver. Ornaments: A pearl and diamond tiara with swinging pearl drops; rows of pearls and diamonds. The Order of the Garter, and Family Orders.

The Marchioness of Milford Haven.—A gown of oyster white romaine, with a fine diamanté bow. A train of silver lace. (Eos, Limited, 9, Albemarle-street, W.1.)

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

The Marquesa de Merry del Val.—A gown of gold lace over flesh-pink satin, embroidered with diamanté. A train of old point à l'aiguille lace over gold tissue. A Spanish veil of old lace. Ornaments: A diamond tiara and the ribbon of the Order of Marie Louise of Spain. (Chanel.)

Mme. Régis de Oliveira.—A white gown with a heavy fringe. A train of white velvet, trimmed with ermine. Ornaments: Diamonds and pearls.

Mme. Matsudaira.—A gown of pastel blue satin, the corsage embroidered with diamanté, and the skirt made with godets. A train of pastel blue velvet, embroidered with diamanté. (Reville, Hanover-square, W.1.)

Mme. de Marees van Swinderen.—A gown of gauze lamé, embroidered all over with sequins. A train of real lace. (Callot Sœurs, 7, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.)

Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig.—A gown of pink charmeuse, embroidered with pearls and diamanté. A train of pink chiffon.

Mme. Titulesco.—A gown of white and crystal beads with diamond shoulder straps. A silver lace train. (Maison Worth.)

Mme. de Reyes-Guerra.—An embroidered gown of pink tulle made on princess lines. A train of silver lace and pink tulle to match. Ornaments: Pearls and diamonds.

Mme. Sze.—A Chinese coat of blue silk broché fastened with jade buttons, with an embroidered border of native work in minute flowers and figures. A train of blue panne velvet to tone, lined with mauve and bordered with silver galon. A blue fan and blue embroidered shoes. Ornaments: Pearls. (Jays, Limited, Regent-street, W.)

Mme. Dresselhuys.—A gown of pale pink crêpe romaine. A train to match. Ornaments: Aquamarines and diamonds.

THE CABINET

Lady Parmoor.—A gown of deep vieux-rose satin. A train of gold lamé lined with a paler shade of vieux-rose and embroidered in shades to tone. (Pamela, 90, Brompton-road, and Maidenhead.)

Lady Marks (presented by Lady Parmoor).—A gown of raven's-wing blue, with diamanté embroidery. A blue velvet train, embroidered with diamanté. (Spalding and Oliver, 48, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Miss Hamlet (presented by Lady Parmoor).—A gown of ivory satin, with a fur hem and a diamanté buckle. A train of satin to match, with a lining of shell pink. A bouquet of pale pink rosebuds, toning with the lining of the train. Silver shoes with crystal buckles. (Margaret Marks, Limited.)

Mrs. Arthur Henderson.—A pale pink satin gown, the drapery in front being caught in by a beautiful buckle. A pink and silver tissue train.

Mrs. Wedgwood Benn.—A gown of jade-green crêpe chiffon, embroidered with jade bugles and silver thread. A train of green and silver lamé to tone, embroidered with bugles and silver. (Isobel.)

THE GENERAL COMPANY

Susan Duchess of Somerset.—A gown of brocade in shades of violet on a gold ground, over an underdress of soft gold tissue and old lace, the long skirt falling in folds to the ground. A train of deeper purple velvet, lined with gold tissue and outlined with soft Russian sable. (Elsie C. M. C. Cornish, Sylvia Langham, Limited, 20, King-street, Portman-square, W.1.)

Mrs. Richard McCreery (presented on her marriage by her aunt, Susan Duchess of Somerset).—A gown of cream satin with a tight-fitting bodice and a diamanté girdle, the long skirt touching the ground. A train of old Brussels lace draped over gold tissue.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne.—A draped gown of duck-egg blue satin. A train of the same material lined with pink chiffon. A pink feather fan. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice.—A gown of white net and lace with a very full skirt. A train of lace and net. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

The Dowager Countess of Leicester.—A gown of black lace over silver lamé. A train of black velvet, lined with pearl grey satin. (Spalding and Oliver, 48, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Miss Moira Coke (presented by her grandmother, the Dowager Countess of Leicester).—A long, full gown of gold-brocaded cream chiffon. A train of double chiffon to match, bordered with gold lace under a layer of chiffon. (Nevin, 10, Beauchamp-place, Knightsbridge.)

Countess Spencer.—A shell-pink satin gown, the tight bodice made with a bolero and a long full skirt. A train to match. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Viscountess Charlemont.—A period gown of parchment satin. A train of black velvet, embroidered with diamanté and lined with parchment satin. A black feather fan. Ornaments: A diamond tiara and ropes of pearls. (Reville-Terry, 50, Grosvenor-street.)

Viscountess Hardinge.—A gown of duck-egg blue luminous satin with a long flared skirt. A train of georgette, embroidered with pearls and diamanté, and bordered with satin. (Maison Ross.)

Lady Dorothy Lygon.—A high-waisted gown of white lace and chiffon, with a full, flowing skirt and a little bolero. A train to match. (Ève Valère, Limited, 83-89, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.)

Lady Desborough.—A gown of Nattier-blue and gold lamé chiffon, embroidered with gold, and made with very long trailing draperies and a wing-cape hanging from the shoulders at the back. The under-dress and train of embossed gold lamé.

Mrs. Oliver Nickalls (presented by Lady Desborough).—A draped gown of cream satin cut on princess lines, and falling in deep godets. A train of cream-coloured old lace mounted on tulle. A bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and white irises. (Madame Denise, 36, Manchester-street, W.1.)

Lady Leconfield.—A gown of yellow, copper, and silver shaded lamé, the gauged corsage having diamanté shoulder straps and the gauging repeated at the back of the dress and continuing into the fan-shaped skirt. A train of silver net, embroidered in the same colouring and design as the gown. (Enos, Limited, Mount-street.)

Lady Bingham.—A draped gown of oyster satin, finished with a bouquet of roses. A train of oyster satin, falling from the shoulder, and lined with chiffon. (Albert and Johnson, 60 and 61, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Lady Fairhaven.—A gown of dove-grey moiré, with a square-cut décolletage and an ankle-length skirt. A train of chiffon velvet, embroidered in trails of tiger-lilies and leaves with cut steel and grey crystal bugles. A petunia feather fan. Ornaments: A rope of pearls, diamond tiara, and shoulder bow and corsage ornaments of diamonds. (Jays, Limited, Regent-street, W.)

Lady Vivian.—A draped gown of beige and gold faconne. A train of gold lamé, lined with flame colour. A fan to match. (Handley Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

The Hon. Vanda Vivian.—A gown of sky-blue tulle, with pleated frills. A blue train, bordered with the same pleated tulle. A bouquet of hyacinths and forget-me-nots. (Norman Hartnell, 10, Bruton-street, Mayfair.)

Lady Tomlin.—A draped gown of silver brocade, with the design in pale rose velvet, held at the side with a spray of diamanté. A train of rose panne velvet made in three panels and joined with silver and diamanté bands, lined with grey chiffon. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

The Hon. Mrs. Trower.—A gown of coral-red ring velvet, with an old paste ornament at the waist. A train of coral-red and silver brocade, edged with bands of velvet and caught on the shoulders with old paste buckles. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

The Hon. Mrs. Rodney (presented by her mother-in-law, Lady Rodney).—A gown of white chiffon on a foundation of crêpe romaine, the décolletage outlined with a small frill, the bottom of the skirt, formed of frills, making a short train at the back, and the little belt finished with a strass buckle. A train of chiffon, falling from the shoulders, with little frills all round. (Paul Caret, 3, Burlington-gardens.)

The Hon. Mrs. Shaw Mellor.—A gown of royal blue marquisette, embroidered with beads and diamanté. A satin train, also embroidered, and lined with blue and silver lamé. (Bradleys, Chepstow-place.)

Miss Shaw Mellor.—A gown of lemon lace, mounted on chiffon. A chiffon train, with lace in an appliquéd design. (Bradleys, Chepstow-place.)

The Hon. Mrs. Noel.—A gown of parchment-tinted satin, embroidered with pearl and crystal. A train of the same material, lined with apricot georgette. (Nattier, Limited, 12, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Miss Noel.—A gown of ivory chiffon over pink, embroidered with minute pearls. A train of silver lamé, lined with pink chiffon and attached to the shoulders with silver and pink roses. (Nattier, Limited, 12, Conduit-street, W.1.)

The Hon. Mrs. Brougham.—A gown of black and gold lamé, draped with real lace in black. A train of gold lamé. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Miss Brougham.—A picture gown of ivory duchess satin. A train of heavy silver lace. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

The Hon. Mrs. Morgan Grenville (presented by Mrs. Priston).—A gown of old gold romaine with a long skirt, the corsage draped over silver lace. A train of gold satin to match, lined with silver lamé. (Debenham and Freebody.)

The Hon. Mrs. William Warner.—A gown of ivory chiffon with a delicate design in white velvet and green leaves. A train of real lace. (Septimus, Limited, 17, Mount-street, W.1.)

Lady Lennard.—A gown of gunmetal dentelle de Calais, falling in long draped lines. A train of oxidized embroidered net, lined with Parma-violet chiffon. (Geene Glenny, Bond-street.)

Miss Lennard.—A medieval gown of orchid-pink lace, with a tight-fitting bodice and a full skirt to the ground. A train of orchid chiffon and lace, lined with silver net. (Geene Glenny, Bond-street.)

Mrs. Ronald Campbell.—A princess gown of gold lace, lightly embroidered with diamanté. A train of gold lamé, lined with soft net of the same shade. (Geene Glenny, Bond-street.)

Lady Hamilton Benn.—A gown of gold and black brocaded mousseline. A train of black ring velvet, lined with gold lamé and draped from both shoulders. (Mrs. Rowe, 13, Grafton-street, W.)

Lady Stanier.—A picture gown of ivory taffetas with a tight-fitting bodice and a very full skirt, embroidered with a motif of pearls and diamanté. A train of pale flesh-tinted net, embroidered with pearls and diamanté in the same design as the gown. (Enos, Limited, Mount-street.)

Constance Lady Stanier.—A draped gown of black and platinum woven tissue. A fan-shaped train of black duchess lace, lined with ruched silver chiffon. (Marcel, 44, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.)

Lady (Albert) Bingham.—A gown of sapphire-blue silk Alençon net, embroidered in graduated lines with sapphire crystals, the skirt falling in godets of sapphire-blue chiffon from a deep basque. A train of deep sapphire-blue velvet, embroidered in an Empire design with diamanté, and lined with blue chiffon. A fan of sapphire-blue ostrich feathers. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Lady Thwaites.—A gown of orchid chiffon embroidered with self-colour beads, the dress cut on cross-over lines. A train of chiffon, with a deep edging of similar beads. (Bermel, 44, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Lady Dent.—A picture gown of fuchsia-coloured thick faille silk, with a little cape of the same coloured chiffon, trimmed with silk lace of the same shade. A train of chiffon and lace of the same colour. Ornaments: A diamond bandeau, a diamond collar, and pearls.

Miss Mary Jörgensen (presented by Lady Dent).—A gown of white silk taffeta, with a deep flounce of white tulle embroidered with gold. A train of embroidered gold net, lined with white tulle. Ornaments: Gold leaf bandeau, a crystal and gold necklace.

Lady Isaacs.—A gown of oyster satin, falling in full lines to the ground. A train of shaded silver brocade. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Lady (John) Bell.—A gown of maize fleur de soie, draped to one side with a girdle and finished with diamanté-headed tassels. A train of cloth of gold, lined with fleur de soie to match the gown. (Blancquaert, 38 and 39, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Lady Farwell.—A princess gown of pale mushroom satin, heavily fringed. A train of gold brocade and satin. (Jean Lorraine, Regent-street, W.1.)

Lady (Charles) Bennett.—A gown of heavy lace in a deep shade of cyclamen. A train of satin beauté to match. (Septimus, Limited, 17, Mount-street, W.1.)

Lady Charlton.—A gown of black satin imperial, embroidered with gold and diamanté. A train of gold lace and chiffon with diamanté and gold ornaments. (Busvine, 4, Brook-street, W.1.)

Miss Charlton.—A gown of silver lace and tulle over pale pink. A train to match of chiffon and silver tissue. (Busvine, 4, Brook-street, W.1.)

Lady Stamp.—A gown of black georgette, the bodice embroidered with diamanté and crystal beads, and the long skirt cut on flowing lines. A train of black georgette heavily embroidered to match the gown. (Harrods, Limited.)

Mrs. Stamp.—A gown of ivory silk velvet cut on straight lines and embroidered with pearls at the neck line. A train of silver lamé, studded with pearls and diamanté. (Harrods, Limited.)

Lady Stewart-Bam.—A gown of deep sapphire-blue georgette with the draperies held at the waist by a lacing of silk cords, studded with diamonds. A train of the same georgette falling from a heavy diamanté-embroidered collar, clasped at the shoulders. A white feather fan. Ornaments: Diamonds. (Viola, Limited, 18, Albemarle-street, W.1.)

Miss Stewart-Bam (presented by her mother, Lady Stewart-Bam).—A gown of ivory satin beauté, cut in godets from the shoulders to the ground and embroidered with diamanté. A train of ivory satin to match, lined with shell-pink chiffon. An ostrich-feather fan. Ornaments: Pearls. (Viola, Limited, 18, Albemarle-street, W.1.)

Lady (George) Alexander.—A gown of ivory satin duchesse over an underdress of maï-maison-pink satin, with flounces of point d'Alençon, and appliquéd satin roses and foliage, powdered with diamanté. A train of Nattier-blue velvet, embroidered with turquoises and diamanté in a design of feathers, lined with cloth-of-silver and edged with silver lace, falling from a yoke of diamanté on pale rose tulle. A rose-pink fan. A diamond tiara and diamond ornaments and ropes of pearls.

Mrs. T. M. Wilford.—A princess gown of star sapphire crêpe satin veiled with sapphire mousseline de soie, and embroidered with blue crystals, the hem flounced with sapphire-tinted chiffon. A train of petal pink duchess satin, embroidered in an Oriental design in shades of blue, lined with pale sapphire-blue and gold shot cloth-of-gold, and fastened at the shoulders with jewelled clasps. (Reville-Terry.)

Mrs. Gerald Barber.—A princess gown of green satin, with a long godet skirt and the deep V-yoke of chiffon appliquéd with satin leaves. A train of green satin, lined with chiffon of the same colour, with leaves appliquéd to match the bodice. (Harrods, Limited.)

Miss Betty Franklin.—A gown of ivory satin beauté. A train of Brussels lace mounted on net to tone. (Isobel.)

Miss Hermione Holmes.—A classical gown of flesh-pink satin. A train of the same satin. (Isobel.)

Miss Cynthia Walter.—A classical gown of ivory satin. A train of satin to match. (Isobel.)

Miss Bridget Newell.—A gown of white net, embroidered with silver. A train of the same net, embroidered with silver and diamanté. (Isobel.)

Mrs. Peter Eadie.—An emerald-green and gold brocade gown. A train of gold lamé, bordered with brocade to match. (Isobel.)

Miss Molloy.—A gown of rose-pink net, embroidered with silver and pearls. A train of pink net, embroidered to tone with the gown. (Isobel.)

Mrs. Charles Mackean.—A gown of parchment satin, the bodice made into the natural waistline and finished at the side with a paste buckle. A train of Carrickmacross lace over parchment chiffon. (Albert and Johnson, 60 and 61, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Miss Sylvia Waddilove.—A presentation gown of soft ivory satin. A train of ivory georgette lightly embroidered with fine seed pearls, diamanté, and silver bugles. (Albert and Johnson, 60 and 61, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Lionel Banan.—A gown of palest orchid mauve and silver brocade, with chiffon panels reaching to the ground. A train of shaded chiffon falling from an embroidered shoulder cape of diamanté and crystal. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

Mrs. H. C. Singleton.—A gown of palest leaf-green satin beauté. A train of old family lace trimmed with trails of green leaves, caught with silver bows. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

Mrs. Wardrop.—A gown of green satin beauté, with a berthe of fine lace to tone and flounces of lace and tulle round the hem. A train of silver and green lamé, embroidered with diamanté and crystal, and edged with green lace. (Buckmaster, Sloane-street.)

Mrs. L. Gault.—A gown of flowered gold lamé, the corsage trimmed with two small wings giving a cape effect, and the skirt, made of shaped panels, forming a divided short train at the back. A train of the same lamé, lined and bordered with soft gold tissue. (Enos, Limited, Mount-street.)

Mrs. Vickerman.—A gown of green fleur de soie, with a cape effect at the back, the skirt, made in three tiers, having embroidered fringes. A train of the same material with embroidered fringe to match the gown. (Blancquaert, 38 and 39, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Hannen.—A gown of parchment beauté draped into a diamanté ornament at the back and finished in front with a diamanté plaque. A train of the same material, embroidered at the foot with diamanté points. (Blancquaert, 38 and 39, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Lewis.—A gown of midnight-blue fleur de soie, embroidered with bugles of self colour, draped to one side and fastened with a bow. A train of gold tissue. (Blancquaert, 38 and 39, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Miss Lewis.—A gown of ivory tamaris, finished in front with a plaque of rubies surrounded by diamanté. A train of real lace. (Blancquaert, 38 and 39, South Molton-street, W.1.)

Miss Katharine Howard.—A gown of white chiffon. A train of silver lamé, lined with apple green. A fan to match. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs.—A gown of pale green georgette. A train of real lace. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Charles Leslie.—A gown of pearl grey satin. A train of pearl grey satin with real lace along the centre. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Henry Monk.—A draped gown of soft gold scheherazade with a long full godet skirt. A train of real lace. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Miss Lyell.—A gown of white silk with volants edged with taffeta of graduated width. A train of net, edged with two rows of taffeta. (Handley-Seymour, 47 and 48, New Bond-street, W.1.)

Mrs. James Lacy.—A gown of soft blue flowered and gold tissue. A train to match, lined with forget-me-not blue chiffon. (Zyrot et Cie., Ltd., 36, Grosvenor-street, W.1.)

Miss Joy Castley.—A gown of pale green chiffon with a spray of chiffon flowers falling over a train of deep green panne velvet, lined with chiffon. A bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley.

Miss Barbara Farrant.—A gown of maize-coloured georgette. A train of the same shade, trimmed with pearls and lined with chiffon of a deeper shade. An ostrich feather fan. (Nattier.)

Miss Peggy Channer.—A gown of corn-coloured chiffon. A train of filmy lace, lined with chiffon of the same colour, with a spray of deeper coloured flowers across one corner. A shaded ostrich feather fan.

Miss Marjory Greenhalgh (presented by Mrs. Oldfield).—A gown of fondant pink romaine, made on long slim lines, with circular frills at the foot. A train to match, trimmed with roses to tone. (Dickins and Jones.)

Miss Norah Greenhalgh (presented by Mrs. Oldfield).—A gown of parchment-tinted satin, made with a tight-fitting bodice and a full circular draped skirt, the only trimming being a girdle of pearls and crystal. A train of the satin, lined with palest pink, and embroidered with pearl, crystal, and diamanté. (Dickins and Jones.)

Mrs. Lloyd Tolley (Adelaide).—A gown of cyclamen-pink georgette with a draped corsage and a skirt of silk fringe panels to match. A train of panne in a deeper shade, hanging from the shoulders. A bouquet of white camellias. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11, and 13, Brook-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Joliffe Tufnell.—A gown of white tulle, with a draped corsage and a very full skirt, embroidered with white satin baby ribbon. A train of old lace and tulle. An old Empire fan of lace. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11, and 13, Brook-street, W.1.)

Miss E. Richards.—A gown of deep cream satin beauté. A train to match. A pink feather fan. (Miss Gray, Limited, 9, 11, and 13, Brook-street, W.1.)

Miss Hermione Peel.—A presentation gown of white satin moiré, trimmed with diamanté. A train of silver tissue, lined with white chiffon. A white ostrich feather fan. Ornaments: Pearls. (Colleen, 1, Beauchamp-place, Brompton-road, S.W.3.)

Mrs. Montgomerie.—A classical gown of white georgette, with silk fringe and a jade ornament. A train of silver lamé. A jade ostrich-feather fan. Ornaments: Diamonds and pearls. (Margaret Marks, Limited.)

Miss Mary de Bertodano.—A picture gown of white duchesse satin. A train of family lace, mounted on net. Ornaments: Pearls. A bouquet of pink carnations. (Margaret Marks, Limited.)

Mrs. Arthur Collins.—A gown of cloth of gold. A train of wallflower-coloured velvet, lined with gold tissue. Ornaments: Diamonds and pearls. A white ostrich-feather fan. (Handley-Seymour, New Bond-street.)

Mrs. Philip H. B. Legge (presented on her marriage by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Collins).—A gown of white tulle over silver tissue, embroidered with silver bugles, pearls and diamanté. A train of the same material. Ornaments: Sapphires and diamonds. A white ostrich-feather fan. A silver halo head-dress. (Norman Hartnell, Bruton-street, W.1.)

Miss Greta Collins (presented by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Collins).—A gown of white tulle, the skirt covered in falling rain embroidery of silver and diamanté. A train similarly embroidered. A silver halo head-dress. Ornaments: Pearls. A white ostrich feather fan. (Handley-Seymour, New Bond-street.)

Mrs. Howard C. Back.—A gown of blue lunasol satin. A georgette train in the same shade, embroidered all over with crystal fringe. (Callot Sœurs, 7, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.)

Miss Howard Back.—A gown of white net appliquéd with white satin beauté flowers on the bolero bodice and on the skirt, the whole mounted on white beauté. A train of lace over net. (Harrods, Limited.)

Mrs. Philip Tyson-Woodcock.—A gown of ivory satin. A train of silver lace, embroidered with diamanté. (Paulette, 36, Berkeley-square, W.1.)

Miss Joan Grenfell (presented by her sister, Mrs. Philip Tyson-Woodcock).—A picture gown of apricot taffeta, the skirt veiled with self-coloured net embroidered with satin and chiffon flowers in a trailing design. A train of taffeta and net to match the gown. (Paulette, 36, Berkeley-square, W.1.)

Mrs. David Crawley (presented on her marriage by the Hon. Mrs. J. Balfour).—A close-fitting princess gown of oyster velour de soie, with a net yoke embroidered with pearls and diamanté, and the flared skirt forming the train, ending in rows of tucks and scallops embroidered to match the yoke. (Diana Furse, 52, Walton-street, S.W.3.)

Mrs. Robert Peel.—A gown of pale mauve satin beauté and old Brussels lace. A train of mauve georgette, veiled with the same lace. Ornaments: A diamond tiara and necklace. (Colleen, 1, Beauchamp-place, Brompton-road, S.W.3.)

Miss Joan Eyres-Monsell.—A gown of ivory net, with a deep flounced skirt, having an appliqué design of silver lace roses. A silver lace train, mounted on net. (Norman Hartnell, 10, Bruton-street, Mayfair.)

Miss Paget.—A gown of duck-egg-blue crêpe satin, trimmed with écru lace. A train to match. (Norman Hartnell, 10, Bruton-street, Mayfair.)

Miss Osborne.—A gown of white silk tulle, made in petals, the petals outlined with silver thread, the girdle of pink roses and china-blue velvet ribbons. A train of tulle

SOME OF THE DRESSES—continued from page 22

Mrs. Francis Darley.—A gown of soft petal-pink georgette, with Greek key-pattern embroidery in silk, with a cross-over bodice and a long full tunic skirt. A train of pink georgette, embroidered with silver and lined with chiffon. (Jays, Limited, Regent-street, W.)

Mrs. Ernald Anson.—A brocade gown of apricot and silver, with a pointed décolletage, and a diamond ornament at the waist-belt, the full skirt falling from a pointed hip yoke. A train of apricot-pink velvet, bordered with an embroidery of pearls and diamanté. An apricot feather fan. Ornaments: A pearl necklace and diamonds and sapphires. (Jays, Limited, Regent-street, W.)

Mrs. Mitchell.—A gown of shell-pink lace and chiffon, with encrustations of lace and drawn-thread work, the long, full skirt made with panels and the bodice having a lace bolero. A silver train. A feather fan. (Eve Valère, Limited, 83-89, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.)

Mrs. Arthur Kendal.—A gown of parchment-tinted heavy satin, the bodice joined with shaped inlets to the skirt, made with deep flowing godets to the ground. A train of heavy satin draped from the shoulders and having deep scallops at the hem. A fan of pale Nattier-blue ostrich feathers. (Reville, Hanover-square, W.1.)

Mrs. Miles Barne.—A gown of blue and gold brocaded tissue. A train of blue panne velvet. (Spalding and Oliver, 48, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Miss Elizabeth Barne (presented by her mother, Mrs. Miles Barne).—A gown of shell-pink satin, with crystal embroidery. A train of silver, veiled with pink lace. (Spalding and Oliver, 48, Conduit-street, W.1.)

Mrs. George Power.—A gown of pale gold lace over bois de rose georgette. A train of bois de rose ring velvet, lined with gold. (Mrs. Rowe, 13, Grafton-street.)

Mrs. Chaty.—A gown of fine black lace. A train of silk net and lace, heavily embroidered with jet. (Flanders, 118, Queen's-road, London, W.2.)

Miss E. Chaty.—A gown of pale green silk net, embroidered with crystal. A train of pale green lace, trimmed with silver and beaded with crystal. A bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. (Flanders, 118, Queen's-road, London, W.2.)

Mrs. Robert Scripps (New York) (presented by Mrs. Dawes).—A gown of white romaine, embroidered diamanté. A train of white romaine, lined with silver lamé and encrusted with silver lace. A white feather fan. (Eos, Limited, 9, Albemarle-street, W.1.)

Miss D. Davidson.—A gown of ivory mousseline de soie with a simple corsage trimmed with bands of the same chiffon, continuing into the skirt, this being made of full, shaped panels falling below the hem line. A train of ivory mousseline de soie. (Enos, Limited, Mount-street.)

Mrs. Evershed.—A gown of ivory satin. A transparent train of real lace. (Septimus, Limited, 17, Mount-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Herbert Allen.—A princess gown of rose and silver brocade. A train of silver lace and deep pink chiffon. (Septimus, Limited, 17, Mount-street, W.1.)

Miss Barbara Allen.—A gown of oyster cream satin beauté. A train of chiffon, embroidered with gold and silver. (Septimus, Limited, 17, Mount-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Duncan Hughes.—A gown of palest parchment lace. A train of the same lace. A fan of shaded green feathers. (Septimus, Limited, 17, Mount-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Reginald Graham.—A gown of pale gold-coloured georgette, the full skirt falling to the ground in petals from an elaborately seamed hip line. A train of georgette petalled like the gown on to a pale gold lamé hem and shoulders. A lily-leaf-green feather fan. (April, Limited, 29, Beauchamp-place, Brompton-road, S.W.3.)

Mrs. Guy Argles (presented by Mrs. Reginald Graham).—A gown of blush-rose satin, moulded to the figure in spiral lines and falling into soft deep flares at the foot. A train, following the same spiral lines, mounted on rose chiffon and ending in the same deep satin flares like the gown. A pale mauve-shaded feather fan. (April, Limited, 29, Beauchamp-place, Brompton-road, S.W.3.)

Mrs. Louis H. Campbell (presented by Mrs. W. R. Campbell).—A simple gown of oyster satin, with a deep-flared draped skirt, the bodice made of three bands caught with bows in front and forming a bolero at the back. A train of gold and oyster brocade with satin shoulder and hem bands, caught with bows like the gown. (April, Limited, 29, Beauchamp-place, Brompton-road, S.W.3.)

Mrs. W. H. Wynne Finch.—A gown of pink and grey figured chiffon with a tight-fitting corsage and very full skirt. A train of the same chiffon, lined and bordered with gladiolus pink chiffon and trimmed with chiffon petals. (Enos, Limited, Mount-street.)

Miss Garda Howse.—A gown of pale parchment-coloured satin, the corsage trimmed with embroidered ribbons of satin falling from the shoulders over the train, of satin-lined chiffon. (Beta, 20, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.)

Mrs. Ernest Baker.—A gown of green satin and net. A train of green and silver brocade to tone with the gown. (Dodo, Limited, 3, Stafford-street, Bond-street, W.1.)

Mrs. Balfour.—A gown of shell-pink luminous satin. A train of the same material, embroidered with crystal and diamanté, and lined with mousseline chiffon. (Sarlette, 11, George-street, Hanover-square.)

Miss Elizabeth Balfour.—A gown of parchment-coloured chiffon, the bodice embroidered with seed pearls and diamanté. A train of silver lamé, lined with chiffon. (Sarlette, 11, George-street, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. Claude Merriman.—A gown of gold lamé, encrusted with silver embroidery. A train of gold and silver lamé. (Sarlette, 11, George-street, Hanover-square.)

Mrs. Rennie (New Zealand).—A gown of porcelain-white silk tulle, fitting closely to the figure, embroidered with silver and iridescent paillettes in a design of leaves. A train of silver lamé, embroidered with silver paillettes and pearls, and lined with silver lamé. Ornaments: A headdress of diamonds. (Reville, Hanover-square.)

Mme. de Juge Montespieu (presented by Mme. de Fleuriau).—A gown of green faille. A train of green panne velvet, lined with georgette. A large ostrich feather fan. Ornaments: A diamond tiara, French and English War decorations. (Lucien Lelong, Paris.)

Miss Lois Oswald Walker (presented by Mrs. Edward Balfour).—A gown of white moiré. A train of white georgette trimmed with silver butterflies. An early Victorian bouquet. (Lucien Lelong, Paris.)

Mrs. Walter Leitch.—A gown of silver-grey satin embroidered with pearls and diamanté. A train of silver lamé, embroidered with diamanté. A fan of grey ostrich feathers. (Mme. Onou, 28, Warwick-square, S.W.1.)

Mrs. Audrey Gibson.—A gown of pink lace, with a flounced skirt, the bodice having a bolero effect. A train of pink georgette and lace. (Bradleys, Chepstow-place.)

Miss Martin.—A gown of white georgette with net godets. A train of georgette and net, lined with silver tissue. (Bradleys, Chepstow-place.)

Miss Alison Dalrymple Hay.—A gown of soft pink satin, embroidered with gold and paste ornaments to tone. A train of pink satin with inlets of fine gold lace. (Bradleys, Chepstow-place.)

Mrs. Lightly Simpson (presented by Mrs. Ernest Waggett).—A gown of champagne net, the draped corsage embroidered with diamanté. A train of embroidered coral velvet. (Fifinella, 43, Buckingham Palace-road.)

Miss Lightly Simpson (presented by Mrs. Ernest Waggett).—A tight-fitting gown of azalea-pink lace, the skirt falling in folds, with a hem of tulle. A train of pink lamé, edged with lace. (Fifinella, 43, Buckingham Palace-road.)

Miss S. Batlivala.—A gown of sea-green embroidered georgette. A sari embroidered with pearls and crystals. (Fifinella, 43, Buckingham Palace-road.)

Miss B. Batlivala.—An embroidered gown of rose-pink georgette. A sari embroidered with pearls and crystals. (Fifinella, 43, Buckingham Palace-road.)

Mrs. Gavette.—A gown of ivory panne velour. A train of gold lace, veiled with chiffon. (Sarlette, 11, George-street, Hanover-square.)

Miss Hughes.—A gown of white romaine. A train of white ring velvet and chiffon. (Marshall and Snelgrove.)

The gown worn by Miss Pauline Turner (presented by Mrs. Hugh Adams) at the first Court was of mother-of-pearl-coloured satin made in princess style, embroidered round the neck with pearl daisies, and having an overskirt of tulle attached with pearl ornaments, leaving the front plain. A train of satin to match. A headdress of pearls. A fan to match.

PRESENTATIONS AT THE FIRST COURT

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLE

At the Court held by their Majesties the King and Queen on Wednesday the following presentations were made in the Diplomatic Circle:—

By the German Ambassador.—Herr Wendt.

By the French Ambassador.—L'Ingénieur Principal Du Génie M. André Bron, M. André Rueff.

By the Argentine Ambassador.—Señor Don Marcos Sastre.

By the Polish Ambassador.—M. Thaddée Azulinski.

By the Cuban Minister.—Dr. Alberto Diaz Pardo, M. Ignacio D. Agramonte y Boza.

By the Bolivian Minister.—Colonel Victor M. Merino.

By the Lithuanian Minister.—M. Juozas Kajeckas.

By the Mexican Minister.—Major Jesus H. Perez.

By the Chinese Minister.—Mr. Hsiaochang Szepino.

By the Secretary of State for the Home Department.—Hussein Bey Aynan (Iraq Chargé d'Affaires).

By the Marquésa de Merry del Val.—Mme. de Sanz, Mme. Semsettin Arif Bey, Mme. D. Maria Amelia Championy de Lebbe e Lima, Mme. D. Fernanda Poppe Potier, Contessa Capponi. Frau Wimmer.

By Mme. de Fleuriau.—Princesse Emmeline de Broglie.

By Mme. Régis de Oliveira.—Mme. Maximiano de Figueiredo, Mme. Randolpho Paiva, Jun.

By Mme. de Uriburu.—Mme. de Sastre, Mlle. Elena Casey.

By Mme. Matsudaira.—Mme. Wakasugi, Mme. Ishizwa.

By Mrs. Dawes.—Mrs. David McK. Key, Mrs. Paul W. Evans, Mrs. Ralph T. Hanson, Mrs. George D. Murray, Mrs. Homer S. Fox, Mrs. Melvin Ericson, Mrs. Tiffany Blake, Mrs. John McCutcheon, Mrs. William M. Wright.

By Baroness Palmstierna.—Mme. Thybero, Mme. Wistrand.

By Countess Ahlefeldt-Laurvig.—Mlle. Margrethe De Billie-Brahe-Selby, Mlle. Kitza Hegel.

By Baroness Rubido-Zichy.—Countess Romy Boos-Waldeck, Countess Helene Despours-Walderode, Frau Nora Purtscher.

By Mme. Mendez Pereira.—Mlle. Arias.

By Mme. Huneeus.—Mlle. Jean Buchanan.

By Mme. Titulesco.—Mme. Sanatescu.

By Mme. Zara Nabavi.—Mme. Alie Atabeki.

THE GENERAL CIRCLE

The presentations in the General Circle were:—

Aberdare, the Lady, by the Countess of Rosebery; Adams, Mrs. Hugh, by the Duchess of Devonshire; Akroyd, Miss Beatrice, by her grandmother, Mrs. Arthur Gilbey; Alexander, Mrs., by Mrs. Arthur Henderson; Alexander, Miss Beatrix, by her mother, Mrs. Alexander; Allix, Miss Diana, by Lady Mary Crichton; Anquetil, Miss Ottilee, by Mrs. Philip Snowden; Armitage, Mrs. Clement, by Mrs. Gordon Finlayson.

Baines, Mrs. Savile, by Mrs. Richard Gamble; Baird, Miss Lilias, by the Hon. Lady Croft; Baring, Lady Violet, by her mother, the Countess of Cromer; Barnardiston, Mrs. Nathaniel, on her marriage, by Mrs. Wilfrid Stanyforth; Bayford, the Lady, by the Dowager Countess of Minto; Bennett, Miss Eunice (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; Bertie, Lady Jean, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, the Dowager Countess of Abingdon; Bevan, Miss Nesta, by her mother, Mrs. Bertrand Bevan; Bickford, Miss Phyllis, by Mrs. Edgar Brassey; Birkbeck, Lady Joan, on her marriage, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Harold FitzClarence; Bittleston, Mrs. Colin, by Mrs. Wilfred Tomkinson; Bland, Miss Patience, by the Hon. Lady Carnegie; Blundell, Miss Catherine, by Mrs. Archibald Rose; Bowater, Mrs. Frank, by Mrs. Clynes; Bowater, Miss Beryl, by her mother, Mrs. Frank Bowater; Brassey, Miss Marjorie, by her mother, Mrs. Edgar Brassey; Brassey, Miss Pamela, by Mrs. Harvey Kearsley; Bristow, Mrs. Rowley, by the Lady Dawson of Penn; Bristow, Miss Angela, by her mother, Mrs. Rowley Bristow; Bunster, Mme. Olga, by Madame Huneeus; Bungoyne, Miss Hazel, by Mrs. Herbert Twist.

Cadogan, Lady Beatrix, by her mother, Countess Cadogan; Cain, Lady, by the Hon. Mrs. John Remnant; Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, the Hon. Lady, by Lady Joan Verney; Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe, Miss Barbara, by her mother, the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe; Campbell, Miss Elizabeth, by her mother, Mrs. Harold Campbell; Cantacuzène, Princess Elizabeth, by Mrs. John Hanbury Williams; Cape, Miss Frances, by her mother, Mrs. Herbert Cape; Cay, Miss Osyth, by Mrs. Varley Everett; Chamberlain, Miss Diane, by her mother, Lady Chamberlain; Chapman, Miss Wilma Palmer, by her mother, Lady Robinson; Chenet, Mrs. John, on her marriage, by Mrs. Charles de Paravicini; Church, Lady, by the Duchess of Devonshire; Clark, Mrs. Hugh, by the Lady Bayford; Clay, Miss Gladys, by her mother, Mrs. Vernon Clay; Clements, Miss Marjorie Dean, by Mrs. Claud Partridge; Clifford, Mrs. Esmond, by Mrs. Herbert Satchell; Coats, Mrs. John, by Mrs. Stanley Baldwin; Cobbold, Lady Blanche, by her mother, the Duchess of Devonshire; Cooper, Lady, by Mrs. Clynes; Cooper, Miss Muriel, by her mother, Lady Cooper; Courtney, Mrs. Christopher, by the Hon. Lady Salmond; Crawford, Miss Eileen, by her mother, Mrs. Archibald Crawford; Crawford, Mrs. Donald, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Archibald Crawford; Crichton, Miss Jean, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Crichton; Croft, Miss Diana, by her mother, the Hon. Lady Croft; Crowe, Miss Sybil, by Mrs. Walford Selby; Cunliffe, Miss Gundred, by her mother, Mrs. William Cunliffe.

D'Arcy, Lady Margaret, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Frank D'Arcy; Davis, Mrs. Edward, by the Hon. Lady Salmond; Dawson, the Hon. Rosemary, by her mother, the Lady Dawson of Penn; Debenham, Mrs. Alfred, by Mrs. Gordon Gallien; Debenham, Miss Elizabeth, by her mother, Mrs. Alfred Debenham; de Paravicini, Mrs. Chandos, by the Hon. Mrs. Crichton; de Paravicini, Miss Christina, by her mother, Mrs. Chandos de Paravicini; de Paravicini, Miss Sheila, by her mother, Mrs. Chandos de Paravicini; Dick, Mrs. Royer, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. Henry Harbon; Dobbs, Lady, by the Dowager Countess of Minto; Dobbs, Miss Mary, by her mother, Lady Dobbs; Dorrance, Miss Charlotte (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; Drummond, Miss Maryel, by her mother, the Hon. Lady Drummond; Gordon-Duncan, Mrs., by Mrs. R. S. Henderson; Gordon-Duncan, Miss Jean, by her mother, Mrs. Gordon-Duncan.

Eames, Mrs. Bunbury, by Dame Margaret Lloyd George; Edwards, Miss Eleanore (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; Ellison, Mrs. Harold K., by Mrs. Robert Maclaren; Essayan, Mme. Rita, by Mme. Nabavi; Evans, Mrs. Alfred, by Mrs. Arthur Pontifex; Evans, Miss Isabel, by her mother, Mrs. Alfred Evans.

Fairbairn, Mrs. Andrew, by Lady Scott; Finch, Mrs. Francis, by Mrs. Ernest Northen; Fitzwilliams, Miss Joyce, by her mother, Mrs. Edward Fitzwilliams; Forbes, Miss Griselda (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; Foulkes, Mrs. Charles, by Mrs. Herbert Satchell; Lane-Fox, Miss Joan, by her mother, Mrs. Edward Lane-Fox; Franckeln, Miss Myrtle, by her mother, Lady Brock; Fry, Miss Charlotte, by her mother, Mrs. Archibald Rose.

Gatti, Miss Elaine, by her mother, Lady Gatti; Gatti, Mrs. John, by her mother-in-law, Lady Gatti; Gell, Miss Winsome, by her mother, Mrs. Sidney Lewis-Hall; Gilbey, Mrs. Rupert, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Arthur Gilbey; Glasgow, Mrs. R. W. Robertson, by Mrs. A. Evans Lombe; Graham, Miss Shena, by her mother, Mrs. Mitchell Graham; Graham, Mrs. Ronald, by the Hon. Mrs. Peter Remnant; Greenwood, the Lady, by Mrs. Stanley Baldwin; Greenwood, the Hon. Angela, by her mother, the Lady Greenwood; Griffin, Mrs. Christopher, by Mrs. Douglas Pelly; Grogan, Miss Pamela, by Mrs. Robert Pakenham; Grove, Miss Margaret, by Mrs. Liddell Simpson; Gurney, Miss Priscilla, by her mother, Mrs. Hugh Gurney.

Hambling, Miss Margot, by her mother, Mrs. Guy Hambling; Hannen, Miss Hermione, by her mother, Mrs. Nicholas Hannen; Harbin, Miss Eve, by her mother, Mrs. Henry Harben; Harrison, Miss Margaret, by her mother, Mrs. J. H. C. Harrison; Harrison, Miss Monica, by her mother, Mrs. J. H. C. Harrison; Hartley, Mrs. Charles, by Dame Margaret Lloyd George; Hartley, Miss Betty, by her mother, Mrs. Charles Hartley; Hartman, Mrs. Raymond, by Lady Polson; Haskins, Mrs. Francis, by the Hon. Lady Salmond; Hawkshaw, Miss Ruth, by Mrs. Seymour Hughes; Hennessy, Mrs. James, by her mother-in-law, Lady Hennessy; Henry, Miss Isabel (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; Henschel, Miss Georgina, by the Lady Aberdare; Hereford, the Mayor of, by Mrs. Clynes; Hewlett, Miss Alfreda, by Mrs. James Moir; Hodgson, Miss Yolande, by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Hodgson; Holcroft, Mrs. Reginald, on her marriage, by her mother, Mrs. William Swire; Holden, Miss Lettice, by Lady Fisher; Howard, Lady Katharine, by her mother, the Duchess of Norfolk; Hunloke, Lady, by the Duchess of Devonshire; Hunloke, Lady Anne, by her mother-in-law, Lady Hunloke; Hutchinson, Miss Frances (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes.

Iliffe, Mrs. Coker, by Lady Iliffe.

Freeman-Jackson, Miss Penelope, by her mother, Mrs. Freeman-Jackson; Jebb, Miss Mary, by her mother, Mrs. Henry Jebb; Jones, Miss Nancy, by her mother, Mrs. Frank Harding Jones; Jowitt, Lady, by the Lady Cynthia Mosley.

Kearsley, Miss Ursula, by her mother, Mrs. Harvey Kearsley; Kennard, Miss Pamela, by her mother, Mrs. Spencer Kennard; Kent, Miss Elizabeth (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; Kingsmill, Miss Daphne, by Mrs. Walter Lambert.

Lacy, Mrs. Alec, on her marriage, by her mother, the Hon. Lady Goodenough; Lady Mayoress, the, by Mrs. Philip Snowden; Lawrence, the Hon. Sara, by her mother, the Lady Lawrence; Lawrence, Mrs. Leslie, by her mother, Lady Iliffe; Lewes, Mrs. John, by Lady Royds; Lockett, Miss Verena, by her mother, Mrs. Jeffery Lockett; Low, Miss Diana, by her mother, Mrs. Warren Low; Lowes, Mrs. Edward, by Mrs. Vivian-Smith.

MacKirdy, Miss Angela Scott, by her mother, Mrs. Scott MacKirdy; Marley, the Lady, by Countess De La Warr; Leslie-Marten, Miss Ella, by the Lady Newborough; Merriman, Mrs. Claud, by Mrs. Spencer Kennard; Milburn, Lady, by Lady Brock; St. John-Mildmay, Lady, by the Hon. Lady Anstruther-Gough-Calthorpe; Mills, Miss Mary, by Mrs. Robert Balfour; Moir, Miss Jane, by her mother, Mrs. James Moir; Morley, Mrs. Arthur, by the Duchess of Devonshire; Morley, Miss Diana, by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Morley; Muir, Miss Margaret, by Mrs. Stephen Pollen; Munster, the Countess of, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, the Hon. Mrs. Harold FitzClarence; Mylins, Mrs. Victor, by Mrs. Harold Campbell.

Neal, Mrs. Phené, by Mrs. Clynes; North, Miss Betty, by her mother, Mrs. Arthur North; Northen, Miss Honor, by her mother, Mrs. Ernest Northen.

Oliver, Mrs. R. D., by Mrs. Jocelyn Godefroi.

Paget, Mrs. Arthur, by the Marchioness of Anglesey; Parbury, Miss Rosemary, by her mother, Mrs. Colin Parbury; Parshall, the Hon. Mrs. Horace, on her marriage, by Lady Robb; Partridge, Mrs. Claud, by the Hon. Mrs. Matthew Bell; Paterson, Miss Norah, by her mother, Mrs. William Paterson; Pearson, Mrs. John, by the Hon. Lady Goodenough; Pearson, Miss Joan, by her grandmother, Annie Viscountess Cowdray; Pelly, Mrs. Claude, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Douglas Pelly; Phillips, Mrs. John, by Mrs. Arthur Henderson; Pitt, Mrs. George, by Lady Joan Verney; Pitt, Miss Betty, by her mother, Mrs. George Pitt; Pitt, Miss Barbara, by her mother, Mrs. George Pitt; Pollen, Miss Barbara, by her mother, Mrs. Stephen Pollen; Potter, Miss Ailne, by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Potter; Powell, Miss Joan, by Mrs. Philip Rea; Powis, Mrs. Richard, by Mrs. Isidore Salmon; Powis, Mrs. Mercy, by her mother, Mrs. Richard Powis; Pugh, Mrs. Rowland, by Mrs. Edward Fitzwilliams.

Remnant, the Lady, by Mrs. Charles de Paravicini; Stewart Richardson, Mrs. Robert, by the Hon. Mrs. Crichton; Ridley, Miss Katharine, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Jasper Ridley; Richmond, Miss Valentine, by her mother, Lady Richmond; Peel-Ritchie, Miss Muriel, by Lady Waterlow; Roberts, Miss Dulcie, by Mrs. William Grantham; Rogers, Lady, by Lady Chamberlain; Rosebery, the Countess of, by the Duchess of Devonshire; Royds, Miss Meriel, by her mother, Mrs. Percy Royds; Royds, Lady, by Mrs. Percy Royds; Royds, Mrs. Clement, by Mrs. Arrol Moir; Ryan, Lady, by Mrs. Arthur Henderson.

Salmon, Mrs. Maurice, by Mrs. Isidore Salmon; Salmon, Mrs. Julian, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Isidore Salmon; Savile, Lady (Leopold), by Mrs. Clare Savile; Scott, Mrs. Jervoise, by Mrs. Victor Ponsonby; Scott, Mrs. Maxwell, on her marriage, by the Duchess of Norfolk; Schopf, Miss Maria, by her mother, Mrs. Henry Scrope; Scrope, Mrs. Adrian, on her marriage, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Henry Scrope; Segrave, Lady, by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Charles Segrave; Sidebottom, Miss Daphne, by Mrs. Alec Stewart; Sidebottom, Miss Jacqueline, by Mrs. Osborne Williams; Skinner, Mrs. Alec, by Mrs. Sidney Lewis-Hall; Sleigh, Miss Mary, by her mother, Lady Sleigh; Slessor, Lady Cynthia, by Lady Mary Crichton; Slessor, Mrs. John, by Lady Cynthia Slessor; Vivian-Smith, Miss Loden, by her mother, Mrs. Vivian-Smith; Smith, Mrs. Ian, on her marriage, by Mrs. Theodore Cory; Holroyd-Smyth, Miss Mary, by Mrs. Bryan Chetwynd-Stapylton; Spicer, Miss Patricia, by her mother, Mrs. Dykes Spicer; Spitta, Miss Diana, by her mother, Mrs. Harold Spitta; Chetwynd-Stapylton, Miss Mary, by her mother, Mrs. Bryan Chetwynd-Stapylton; Stow, Mrs. Vincent, by Mrs. Robert Maclaren; Streatfeild, Miss Averil, by her mother, Mrs. Henry Streatfeild; Streather, Miss Maisey, by Lady Sleigh; Style, Miss Rosamond, by her mother, Mrs. Rodney Style; Sykes, Miss Angela, by her mother, Lady Sykes; Syrett, Mrs. Herbert, by Mrs. Clynes.

Tate, Miss Monica, by her mother, Mrs. Arthur Tate; Sinclair-Thomson, Mrs. Colin, by Mrs. Edward Denison; Tinker, Miss Catherine, by Mrs. Alexander Flint; Tod, Miss Katharine (of U.S.A.), by Mrs. Dawes; Tollemache, Miss Sheila, by her mother, the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope Tollemache; Tomkinson, Miss Elizabeth, by her mother, Mrs. Wilfred Tomkinson; Turnbull, Lady, by Mrs. Clynes; Turner, Miss Pauline, by Mrs. Hugh Adams; Borden-Turner, Miss Comfort, by her mother, Mrs. Edward Spears; Twist, Miss Rhona, by her mother, Mrs. Herbert Twist.

Child-Villiers, Lady Joan, by her mother, Lady Cynthia Slessor.

Carr Walker, Mrs. Herbert, by Mrs. Charles Doughty; Carr Walker, Miss Barbara, by her mother, Mrs. Herbert Carr Walker; Ward, Miss Audrey, by her mother, Mrs. Christopher Griffin; Watney, Mrs. Harry, on her marriage, by Mrs. Hylton Murray-Philipson; Watson, Miss Patricia, by her mother, Mrs. Reginald Watson; Watson, Miss Betty, by her mother, Mrs. Reginald Watson; Webber, Miss Joan, by her mother, Mrs. Norman Webber; Welch, Miss Nancy, by the Lady Remnant; Wheler, Mrs. Leslie, by the Dow. Countess of Minto; Osborne Williams, Miss Nest, by her mother, Mrs. Osborne Williams; Williams, Miss Ancy, by her mother, Mrs. Philip Williams; Williams, Miss Felicity, by her mother, Mrs. Philip Williams; Wills, Mrs. Cecil, by the Dow. Countess of Minto; Wilson, Miss Bice, by Mrs. William Paterson; Wingfield, Mrs. Anthony, by her mother, Mrs. Douglas Adam; Woods, Lady, by Mrs. Arthur Potter; Woods, Miss Dawn, by her mother, Lady Woods.

NEWARK SHOW

STRONG CLASSES OF HUNTERS AND HACKS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEWARK, MAY 15

The concluding day of the Newark Show is principally concerned with butter-making and sheep-clipping competitions, eggs, and sheep-dog trials, all of which are interesting, though the interest is mainly local. The most important of the livestock classes are, however, left over till to-day. These are the hunters, with a total entry of 80.

The hunter classes have a special interest in a district in which there is much good hunting to be got, like Newark, and a very good show of horses of high class is the result. It may safely be predicted that we shall hear a good deal about some of them before the end of the season. Brood mares are a small class, only four putting in an appearance. Mr. Benson is first and second with Susan, a good-looking chestnut with good shoulders and fair all-round action. Her stable companion by Succoth is second. Foals are good. Lady Beryl Gilbert's Topaz, a handsome well-balanced bay by Roxberg, from the famous winner Lady Beryl, wins, and Mr. Benson's Fairman by Mankento is a good second. Yearlings are a strong class, Major Newman's chestnut filly, well balanced and a good mover all round, wins, with Mr. Greetham's brown colt by Ringman second. The winning two-year-old is Mr. G. M. Gibbs's Lowdham Friar. Three-year-olds are also a very good lot, and many of them will be heard of again. Mr. Percy Bradley's Pyshon, a level chestnut with good action by Pytchley, wins, with Mr. W. H. Foster's Byby Vale, a good-looking grey on good lines, second.

The class for hacks of the riding type to be ridden is a remarkably strong one even for Newark, where it has always been a great feature. The 15 entries are headed by Mr. Percy Bradley's Red Way, a bay with fair action and manners. Miss Burrow's Kettledrum is second, and Lady Nutting's well-known Lady Be Good is placed next. In a very strong class of hunters up to not less than 14st. the prizes are won by Mr. Herbert Jones and Mr. John Bealby, whose exhibits are, unfortunately, undescribed. Ten of the 14 entries are forward in the light-weight class, in which Mr. Darby's bay gelding and Mr. Beeby's Golden Corn take the prizes.

At a meeting of the Council of the College of Preceptors, Sir Philip Magnus, was elected president and Professor Sir John Adams, Mr. Stanley Maxwell, and Mr. A. A. Somerville, M.P., were elected vice-presidents. Mr. Herbert Ward was appointed Dean of the college and Mr. S. T. Shovelton hon. treasurer.

THE SALE ROOM

OLD ENGLISH GLASS

The first portion of the well-known collection of Old English glass, the property of the late Mr. Hamilton Clements, brought £2,873 at Sotheby's yesterday.

An Anglo-Venetian goblet, with large, straight-sided bowl, decorated with a band of trailed chain moulding, and "nipt diamond waies" round the base, terminating in a frilled collar, supported on a depressed spherical knop and inverted baluster stem, above a wide folded foot, 11⅛in. high by 6⅛in. diameter, was sold for £180 (Churchill); an enamelled portrait glass, with straight-sided bowl, on a fine opaque twist stem, and conical foot, the bowl enamelled in white and outlined in red with a nearly full-face portrait of Prince Charles Edward in tartan dress, wearing the Ribbon and Star of the Garter and the Order of the Thistle, 5⅛in. high—£160; an enamelled privateer glass on a colour twist stem, the straight-sided bowl decorated in white and crimson enamel with a ship in full sail, inscribed above "The Providence," and on the reverse with the name of the Commander in white enamel, "Jos. Elliot, 1767," supported on a corkscrew stem, 6⅛in.—£155; an Anglo-Venetian punch bowl and ladle, the bowl moulded with a trailed chain band round the side, supported on a quatrefoil knop and high domed and folded foot, the ladle with plain handle and gadrooned base, 8⅛in. diameter, 10⅛in. high—£120; a wine glass, with straight-sided bowl, on a double-knopped air-twist stem and conical foot, the bowl engraved with the head of Charles II. in the Boscobel Oak, 6in. high—£32; the "Confederate Hunt" goblet, with tall bucket bowl, on an opaque twist stem, terminating in a wide conical foot, the bowl engraved with a six-petal rosebud and thistle spray, and inscribed with the names of the patroneesses from 1754 to 1758, 9⅛in.—£125. (All five lots bought by Mr. C. Davis.)

STUART RELICS

Stuart miniatures and relics and objects of virtu in an adjoining room totalled £722, and included a miniature of Mary Queen of Scots by Hilliard, head and shoulders, facing, wearing a black coif and dress with puffed sleeves, inscribed "Anō Dni, 1579: M.R." oval, 2¼in., which was sold for £100 (Spink); a pair of shoe-buckles worn by Prince "Charlie" at Culloden, and other relics—£23 (Charrington); and a seventeenth-century casket, with domed top, covered with pierced tortoiseshell over silver, 13in. long, 9¼in. high—£40 (B. Miller).

Decorative furniture and objects of art from various sources totalled £2,718 at Christie's yesterday. An Elizabethan oak bedstead, carved with small figures, strapwork and foliage, the posts formed as balusters carved with foliage and scale-pattern, brought 80gns. (Bell).

THE HOTEL CECIL

The dispersal at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, continues until the end of the month, and it is now announced that Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are to sell the cellar of over 72,000 bottles of choice wines by auction. The sale will be held in the Princes Hall, Thames Embankment, beginning on Tuesday, June 10, and continuing for five days, some 600 lots coming under the hammer each day. It will include champagnes, sherries and ports, choice old brandies and liqueurs, and British Empire, French, Italian, and Spanish wines.

NEW CONSTITUTION OF CEYLON

SIR W. WOODS ON ELECTORATE'S ILLITERACY

Sir Wilfrid Woods, Colonial Treasurer of Ceylon, gave an address at a meeting following a dinner of the Royal Empire Society on Tuesday, at the Hotel Victoria, on "Ceylon, with Special Reference to its Proposed Constitution." Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., presided at the dinner, and Mr. W. Shakspeare, president of the Ceylon Association in London, took the chair at the meeting.

Sir Wilfrid Woods said that there was general agreement that the existing Constitution had produced an atmosphere unfavourable to the solution of the political and economic problems of the Colony. The root cause was that the Government, which was in effect European, was at once independent for its existence, but largely dependent for effectiveness upon a Council which was predominantly "Ceylonese." This antithesis was a perpetual reminder to the Ceylonese of the character of their association with Great Britain, and provoked a challenge to British predominance in the affairs of the Colony.

It was not only the predominance of British officials in the higher ranks of the Government service, a predominance which had been undergoing a rapid reduction during the last 15 years, that was challenged by the Ceylonese. Europeans occupied a special position in the economic and the political sphere. It was estimated that £100,000,000 worth of European capital—mainly British—was invested in the agriculture and trade of the Colony. The predominance of British officials in the Government and of British capital in agriculture and trade were for ever in the political foreground and came up in almost every controversy between the Government and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

Lord Donoughmore's Commission pronounced the present Constitution to be an unqualified failure, and made political re-education the keynote of their recommendations. They proposed that this political re-education should be effected by a wide franchise, the abolition of racial and communal representation, and the close association of the elected representatives with the administration of the country. So the Colony was now to be given what was practically universal suffrage. That would mean a maximum possible electorate of 2,175,000 out of the total population of 5,000,000, and when this was contrasted with the existing electorate of 200,000 the drastic character of the change would be appreciated. This new electorate would be largely illiterate, and only about half the children of school-going age had educational facilities provided for them. The urgency of extending facilities, at least for primary education, was a financial problem of magnitude, but one that both the Government and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council were united in a desire to solve.

The country was being divided into 50 one-member constituencies forming the State Council, which would have in addition eight members nominated by the Governor and three official members.

The British officials would naturally be anxious as to how far the provisions of the Constitution which were intended for their protection would prove effective. They must hope that the Ceylonese in general, and the Sinhalese especially, would find themselves able to realize the impotency of abstractions such as "self-determination" and the like, to move mountains of accomplished fact. If they could do that, he saw no reason why they should not make the proposed Constitution the means of working out their own political salvation.

The company also included:—

Field-Marshal Lord Allenby and Lady Allenby, Lady Woods, Lady Allen, Sir Denison Ross, Sir Alexander Reston and Lady Renton, Sir Stanley and Lady Bois, Sir W. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. de Silva, Mr. G. S. Wodeman, Mr. G. E. Crawford, Lady Goold-Adams, Mr. H. L. Crawford, Mr. P. A. Clutterbuck, and Mr. G. Pilcher (secretary).

NEW FARM INSTITUTE IN KENT

MR. BUXTON ON A BRIGHT SPOT

Opening the Kent County Farm Institute at Borden, near Sittingbourne, yesterday, Mr. Buxton, Minister of Agriculture, said that agricultural education had made great strides since he first came in contact with it. Things were not at all too happy for agriculture in general, but agricultural education formed a bright spot in the picture. The present Government prided itself on its great belief in the application of knowledge to practical affairs, and however fond the Chancellor of the Exchequer might be of robbing hen roosts, he robbed them for a good purpose, devoting as he had done £500,000 of new money to the cause of research, mainly in agriculture.

The institute at Borden illustrated exactly the sort of effort the Government had done their best to get moving even more rapidly. The State was now contributing to county agricultural work of this kind about £120,000 a year and the ratepayers were contributing another £100,000. In England there were now 17 institutes of that kind, and there were five more coming into existence, but when they considered that the agricultural interests of this country amounted to a value of well over £111,000,000, and the annual output of agriculture to £225,000,000, they would see how small a fraction it really was for the country to spend £700,000.

He congratulated Kent on the extremely favoured position in which it stood in connexion with agricultural education, possessing as it did three great State institutions,

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£480,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, MADRAS, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, BAGHDAD, BASRA, AMARA, KIRKUK, MOSUL, BAHREIN, Aden, Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Cochin, Colombo, Delhi, Kandy, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Mandalay, Nowera Eliya, Rangoon, Steamer Point, Aden, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar Territory, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Entebbe, Jinja, Kampala, Kenya Colony, British East Africa, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory.

The Bank conducts every description of banking business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application; interest payable 30th June and 31st December.

Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony and Uganda.

HEAD OFFICE, 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Subscribed Capital ..	£4,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000

BRANCHES.

Aden, Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Chittagong, Colombo, Delhi, Kandy, Karachi, Lahore, Madras, Mandalay, Nowera Eliya, Rangoon, Steamer Point, Aden, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar Territory, Eldoret, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Entebbe, Jinja, Kampala, Kenya Colony, British East Africa, Uganda, Aden, Bidore, Ibb, Makalla, Mocha, Perim, Sheikh Othman, Shibam, Sheikh Said, Socotra, Taiz, Hodeida, Jibuti, Zeila, Addis Ababa, Dessie, Diredawa, Harar, Jijiga, Abyssinia, Berbera, Hargeisa, Italian Somaliland, Obbia, Mogadiscio, Kismayu, Italian East Africa, Aden Settlement, Arabia, Somaliland Protectorate, Abyssinia, Italian Somaliland, Egypt, Palestine, Transjordania, Syria, Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, Muscat, Baluchistan, Sind, Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, Bengal, Assam, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, Netherlands India, Siam, China, Japan, Egypt, Sudan, Uganda, Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Pemba, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Union of South Africa, South West Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Mozambique, Angola, Madagascar, Mauritius, Reunion, Seychelles, Comoro Islands, Portuguese India, Goa, Mozambique, Portuguese Timor, Macao, Dutch East Indies, Batavia, Soerabaya, Sumatra, Celebes, Java, Borneo, Bali, Lombok, Timor, Dutch New Guinea, Philippine Islands, Manila, Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Cagayan, Jolo, Davao, Aparri, Legaspi, Tacloban, Dumaguete, Jaro, Surigao, Cotabato, Bacolod, Tagbilaran, Dipolog, Catbalogan, Virac, Masbate, Calapan, Romblon, Puerto Princesa, Basilan, Marawi, Lanao, Sandakan, Jesselton, Labuan, Brunei, Kuching, Sarawak, Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Tientsin, Peiping, Hankow, Kiukiang, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Osaka, Tokio, Dairen, Mexico City, Vera Cruz, Tampico, Puebla, Guadalajara, Monterey, Progreso, Merida, Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Frontera, Coatzacoalcos, Tuxpan, Minatitlan, Tabasco, Chiapas, Campeche, Quintana Roo, Yucatan, Chetumal, Tapachula, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Trinidad, Barbados, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, British Guiana, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands, Curacao, Aruba, Surinam, Cayenne, Martinique, Guadeloupe, Dutch West Indies, French West Indies, Danish West Indies, British West Indies, Canada, Newfoundland, Alaska, United States, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Guam, Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Papua, New Britain, New Ireland, Solomon Islands, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Tahiti, Marquesas, Society Islands, Tuamotu Archipelago, Gambier Islands, Cook Islands, Tonga, Samoa, Wallis Islands, Fiji, Gilbert Islands, Ellice Islands, Nauru, Ocean Island, Caroline Islands, Marshall Islands, Mariana Islands, Pelew Islands, Philippine Islands

MONEY MARKET

CREDITS IN GOOD SUPPLY

FURTHER GOLD EXPORT TO PARIS

The large cash displacements caused yesterday in Lombard-street by the payment of the instalment on Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan and the repayment of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Treasury Bonds passed off very smoothly. It was apparent early in the day that the big banks were well supplied with funds, purchases of bills on their behalf being reported. "Hot" Treasury Bills were bought at $2^{29}/_{32}$ per cent. in the morning and a few June maturities at 2 per cent. These operations served to increase supplies of money, and 2 per cent. was the general rate for both old and new advances for the night. Conditions were, therefore, not favourable to the maintenance of discount rates, and in the afternoon brokers found it practically impossible to obtain three months fine bank bills at over $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., there being buyers at $2^{1}/_{16}$ per cent. There was no alteration in the French exchange and a moderate amount of gold was again withdrawn from the Bank for France. After again moving in favour of sterling the New York rate lost practically the whole of its early advance. The German exchange is at length showing signs of a lessened demand for marks and the rate was a little higher at 20.36¼m.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.
2	2	2½	2¼	2¼–2½

Discount (Treasury Bills)		(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
2½	2½	3—3½	3¼—3½	3½—4

BANK OF FRANCE

(000's omitted)

	May 8	Inc. or Dec.
ASSETS	Francs	Francs
Reserve :—		
Gold coin silver ingots	42,916,438	+ 600,418
Silver and copper coin	294,007	+ 7,006
Current postal accounts	663,306	+ 215,633
Available at sight abroad	6,869,208	+ 3,421
Commercial bills discounted	5,153,839	+ 170,566
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,716,501	— 31,875
Advances on securities	2,842,371	— 97,455
Negotiable bonds of the Sinking Fund Bank	5,394,858	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,300,000	Unchanged
Various assets	1,897,851	— 188,734
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation	71,612,207	+ 760,494
Treasury current accounts	4,023,209	+ 469,988
Sinking fund current account	1,948,357	— 92,172
Current and deposit accounts	7,320,406	+ 1,137,567
Other sight liabilities	353,025	— 39,668
Various liabilities	2,017,210	— 28,122
Total liabilities	85,457,374	+ 715,101

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities, 50.26% (previous week, 49.98%).—*Reuter.*

BANK OF SPAIN

	May 19	Inc. or Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,469,901,007	+ 172,557
Silver in hand	710,988,009	— 1,477,887
Foreign bills	32,930,005	— 3,238,557
Discounts, &c.	1,897,696,592	— 3,701,467
Treasury accounts, &c.	679,872,789	— 981,494
Notes in circulation	4,486,428,375	+ 25,971,450
Current accounts, &c.	810,827,854	+ 4,879,795
Dividends, &c.	86,578,521	— 12,345,442
Govt. securities	193,344,799	— 46,471,557
		—*Reuter.*

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange moved up to $4.86^{3}/_{4}$; dollars being freely offered in the early dealings, but a decided reaction occurred towards the close, the final figure being slightly under $4.86. Forward dollars were in demand, the discount being $\frac{3}{32}$c. one month, and 9_{32}–$9^{5}/_{16}$c. three months. Canadian dollars showed improvement, the Montreal rate closing at $4.86¼, against $4.86⅛. Although the Paris rate moved between 123.84f. and 123.89f., the closing rate showed no change from Wednesday's quotation of 123.86¾f. Swiss francs rallied slightly after their recent fall, the Zurich rate closing at 25.12½f., compared with 25.13¼f. The Swedish and German exchanges were slightly more favourable to sterling at 18.12¾kr. and 20.36¼m. respectively. The Batavia rate advanced to 12.08f. While the Hong-kong rate was steady the Shanghai exchange further declined to 1s. 10¼d. A fall to $42^{15}/_{16}$d. occurred in the Buenos Aires rate.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge.	May 15	May 14
New York	$ to £	4.8665	4.85$^{15}/_{16}$–4.86$^{3}/_{32}$	4.85$^{29}/_{32}$–4.86
Montreal	$ to £	4.8665	4.86$^{1}/_{16}$–4.86$^{5}/_{32}$	4.85$^{31}/_{32}$–4.87
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.84–123.89	123.85–123.90
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.81$^{1}/_{2}$–34$^{3}/_{4}$	34.81–34.82
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.66–92.69	92.65–92.69
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.12½–12¾	25.12–13⅛
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374¾–375¼	374¾–375¼
Helsingfors	M.-ka f.	188.23	187¾–188¼	187¾–188¼
Madrid	Pts. to £	35.2215	39.70–39.85	39.75–39.85
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108½–108¾	108¾–108⅞
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06¾–06⅞	12.06–06$^{13}/_{16}$
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.36¼–36¾	20.36–36⅛
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.582	34.44–34.48	34.43–34.47
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.70–27.83	27.78–27.82
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	163½–164¼	163½–164¼
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.28–43.37	43.24–43.37
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18–25.27	25.17–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.5	817½–818½	817–818½
Constaple.	Pst. to £	110	1.0252	1.0252
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	274½–275¼	274½–275¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	28.22	438¼–439¼	438¼–439¼
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.839	668–673	668–673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.22–18.27	18.22–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16–16½	18.15¾–16¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.150	18.12¼–12¾	18.11¾–12¾
Orecsh'n'p	Kr. to £	18.150	18.16½–16¾	18.16–16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97⅞–97$^{15}/_{16}$	97⅞–97$^{15}/_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$–1/6	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$–1/6
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$–1/6	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$–1/6
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$–1/6	1/5$^{15}/_{16}$–1/6
Hongkong	Per dol.	—	1/5$^{7}/_{16}$–1/6	1/5$^{7}/_{16}$–1/6
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0$^{1}/_{16}$–0$^{3}/_{16}$	2/0$^{1}/_{16}$–0$^{3}/_{16}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10–1/10$^{1}/_{16}$	1/10–1/10$^{1}/_{16}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3$^{31}/_{32}$–3$^{1}/_{32}$	2/3$^{31}/_{32}$–3$^{1}/_{32}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.07½–08¾	12.07½–07⅞
Manila	Per dol.	2/0.6864	2/0$^{5}/_{16}$	2/0$^{5}/_{16}$
S. de Jan.	Per mil.	5.9992	5$^{55}/_{64}$–5$^{57}/_{64}$	5$^{55}/_{64}$–5$^{57}/_{64}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	42$^{13}/_{16}$–43	42$^{13}/_{16}$–43$^{1}/_{16}$
Montevid'o	Per dol.	39.58	39.58	39.58
Valparaiso	Per dol.	51d.	45$^{3}/_{4}$–45$^{7}/_{8}$	45¼–45⅜
Lima†	Soles to £	12.186	12.73½	12.73½
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.76	10.10–10.30	10.15–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90–2.95 to 100Kr. ‖ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	20 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 12 0	92 7 0	91 10 0	90 18 0
New Zealand	93 15 0	93 5 0	92 10 0	92 3 0
Africa & Rhodesia	99 15 0	99 6 2	99 7 10	99 6 17 0

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	92 17 6	92 10 0
New Zealand	93 7 6	93 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 0
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of Quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.55	24.60
Venezuela	Bolivares to £	25.22	25.63	25.60
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.90	5.08	5.04
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.92	9.83
Bolivia	Pence to Boliviano	18d.	18d.†	18d.

† 90 days.

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £112,973 in BAR GOLD, the setting aside of £20,833 in sovereigns, and the withdrawal for export of £15,000 in SOVEREIGNS.

Net influx for 1930 to date, £18,524,724 ; net influx for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

From April 29, 1925 (the date of the return to the gold standard) to May 14, 1930, there has been an increase in the gold holding of the Bank of England of £7,605,813.

In the bullion market the price of bar gold was advanced ½d. to 84s. 11½d. per oz.

A further decline occurred in the price of bar silver, the cash price being lowered by ½d. to 19d. per oz., and the forward quotation ¼d. to $19^{15}/_{16}$d. Sales were again made on Chinese account.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

SYDNEY, May 15.—At to-day's wool sale, 9,940 bales were offered, of which 9,479 were sold ; private sales consisted of 894 bales. There was a good selection. The market was firm, rates being fully equal to the best of the week for all descriptions. Competition was keenly sustained from all sections, with continued animated demand from France for fine wool. Greasy merino made up to 29d., greasy 14d., and combing 14½d.—*Reuter.*

COMPANY RESULTS

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary and Deferred capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum) :—

Company	Div.	Corresponding div.	Date payable	Total for year	Prev. year
	%	%		%	%
Merliman Pegoh	Fin. 5	5	June 30	10	5
Sussex Brick	Int. 7½	Same	May 31	—	—
Tate and Lyle	Int. 4	Same	June 16	—	—
Tremelbye Rbr.	2	4	—	2	4

Richard Johnson and Nephew.—Profits for year ended March 31 were £40,672. Dividend of 8 per cent. (same).

Commercial Bank of Scotland.—Interim dividend on "A" shares of 8 per cent. and on "B" shares of 5 per cent., both less tax (same as a year ago).

Chloride Electrical Storage.—Final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 20 per cent., tax free, making 30 per cent. (against 25 per cent.) for the year ended March 31. A scrip bonus of 100 per cent. is being made to Ordinary shareholders.

BRITISH AND IRISH STEAM PACKET

The net profits of the British and Irish Steam Packet Company for 1929 were £163,603 (against £186,010), and £22,418 was brought forward. It is proposed to pay a dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares of 5 per cent. (against 6 per cent.), and to carry forward £21,021. During the year the t.ss. Lady Munster, ss. Lady Kerry, and ss. Lady Carlow have been added to the fleet, while one steamer has been sold.

CRITERION RESTAURANTS

Net profit for the year ended March 31 was £41,542, comparing with £37,067 for the previous year. With £14,227 brought forward there is £55,769 divisible. Final dividend of 4½d. per share is proposed, making 7½d. (12½ per cent.), less tax, for the year, placing £8,000 to reserve account and £5,000 to reserve for alterations and additions to building and plant, and carrying forward £14,644. The dividend for the previous year was 10 per cent. Meeting, Criterion Restaurant, June 3, noon.

RICHARD JOHNSON AND NEPHEW

The second accounts of Richard Johnson and Nephew, Limited, iron, steel, copper, and other wire manufacturers, covering the year ended March 31 show a net profit of £40,673 (against £37,056 for the preceding period from May 24, 1928, to March 31, 1929). The Preference dividend takes £16,537, and it is proposed to pay on June 2 a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, requiring £15,000, while the carry-forward is increased from £10,635 to £16,370. For the preceding period the dividend on the Ordinary shares was at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Meeting, May 28.

WAIHI GRAND JUNCTION GOLD

The net profit of the Waihi Grand Junction Gold Company for 1929 amounted to £5,161 (against £1,928 for 1928), out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 1d. per 2s. share, free of tax (the same), leaving £3,434 to be carried foward. During the year a large amount of plant was disposed of, the proceeds being £4,010. The cost of realisation, £4,178, was heavy, owing to the considerable amount of underground work necessary to make the plant available for sale; included in the cost is an amount spent on bringing to the surface some plant which has not yet been disposed of. Meeting, May 23.

LEEDS SHIPPING

The accounts of the Leeds Shipping Company for the year ended March 31 show a net profit of £18,005 (against £22,696 for 1928-29), out of which £5,000 has been added to reserve, increasing that account to £36,000. A year ago £20,000 was placed to reserve and applied in writing down the values of steamers. A dividend of 2½ per cent., free of tax, was paid in October last on a capital of £150,000, and a dividend of 2½ per cent., free of tax, was paid in April, 1930, on a capital of £300,000, the issued capital having been increased in order to provide finance for the new tonnage which has been delivered to the company. The carry-forward is increased from £5,676 to £7,431. For 1928 a dividend of 5 per cent. free of tax, was paid on a capital of £150,000. The average age of the vessels now constituting the fleet is about four years, and the tonnage stands in the books, excluding reserve, at £7 15s. per ton deadweight. Meeting, May 23.

JAMES PASCALL

The net profit of James Pascall, Limited, chocolate, &c., manufacturers, for the year ended December 24 last, amounted to £20,479 (against £8,642 for 1928). A balance of £10,414 was brought forward, making a total of £30,893. The Preference share dividend to November 1 last absorbs £10,469. Investment reserve account receives nothing (against £5,000). No dividend is paid on the Deferred Ordinary shares in respect of 1929, but warrants have been posted, concurrently with the issue of the report and accounts for one half-year's arrears of dividend on these shares (due July 1, 1928). Until all arrears of dividend on these shares have been paid, no distribution can be made on the Ordinary share capital, the last dividend on which was in respect of the year 1926. The Ordinary shares are privately held. The auditors in their report state :—"In our judgment a further provision is necessary to meet losses in connexion with the subsidiary company and depreciation in value of other investments. Subject to this reservation the balance-sheet is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the company. The share certificates for the Australian investment have not been produced, and we are informed that they are deposited with bankers in Tasmania on behalf of the company." Meeting, May 22.

AFRICAN STEAM SHIP

The accounts of the African Steam Ship Company for 1929 show a profit, after depreciation, of £155,693 (against £220,116 for 1928). This is arrived at after making transfers, the amounts of which are unspecified, from reserves. After crediting £26,420 brought forward and deducting Debenture interest, £90,000, the Preference dividend for the first half of the year, £15,000, and the interim dividend of 2½ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, £50,000, there remains a balance of £27,113. The balance of the Preference dividend was paid on January 1, 1930. Owing to the present disturbed conditions of the West African trade, the profits for the year do not justify the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares. For 1928 a final dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares, making 5 per cent. for the year. The auditors' report contains the proviso "subject to the shares in steamship and other companies being of the value shown." These shares appear in the balance-sheet at £2,334,694. The company is controlled by Elder, Dempster, and Co., and owns all the shares of the Elder Line, Limited. Meeting, May 23.

REARDON SMITH LINE

The profit of the Reardon Smith Line for the year ended March 31 amounted to £155,326 (against £169,867 for 1928-29), and £29,616 was brought forward. After deducting the interim already paid, directors' fees, loss of £587 on sale of British Government stocks, and making transfers of £51,338 (against £85,000) to general reserve and £918 (against £2,000) to reserve for pensions and superannuation fund, there remains a balance of £81,006. The final dividend is 2½ per cent., making 5 per cent., free of tax (against 6⅔ per cent., free of tax), for the year. In addition to the above-mentioned transfer, the general reserve has also received £13,722, surplus on vessels sold, while £45,039 has been taken from general reserve and written off ships. Thus the general reserve is unchanged on the year at £500,000. The report states that at present shipping is experiencing most depressing conditions, and for the past few months there has been scarcely any business in the world over which shows a profit. There is, in consequence, a vast amount of laid-up tonnage, and this will certainly retard any hope of an immediate improvement. Meeting, May 23.

UNITED PREMIER OIL AND CAKE

After meeting Debenture interest, £20,059, and providing £1,380 in respect of trading losses of subsidiary companies, the profit of the United Premier Oil and Cake Company for 1929 amounted to £33,748 (against £47,202 for 1928). The Preference share dividend absorbs £34,481, the payment of which involves a slight reduction in the carry-forward from £27,180 to £26,480. It is stated that a considerable difference was caused in the profits by the fall in the value of raw materials and the adverse trading conditions during the last three months. It has again been considered unnecessary, except in certain cases, to make any further provision for depreciation of buildings, plant, machinery, &c., of subsidiary companies. The investments in and advances to subsidiary companies remain in the accounts at cost, namely, £1,540,946. The report states that the yield from these investments for the past year was about 3½ per cent., but any return to normal conditions of trade should result in a correspondingly higher yield from the subsidiary companies, and the value of the investments would be reflected accordingly. Meeting, May 23.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

The balance-sheet of the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris, as at December 31, 1929, shows the following leading items :—Current and deposit accounts, 8,956,711,790f. (against 9,104,533,665f.); acceptances, 260,371,189f. (against 152,530,288f.); and reserves, 426,287,013f. (against 113,878,193f.). During the current year the issued capital was increased from 950,000,000f. to 400,000,000f. On the assets side the leading items compare as follows :—Cash, 599,904,534f. (against 1,088,120,463f.); bills of exchange and French Treasury Bills, 6,009,216,122f. (against 5,723,558,815f.); loans and advances, 477,620,533f. (against 579,370,661f.); agencies beyond Europe, 113,660,815f. (against 164,883,504f.). The total of the balance-sheet is 10,260,205,742f. (against 9,810,664,197f.). The profit and loss account shows a profit of 72,139,514f. (against 46,916,917f.). The statutory reserve receives 3,606,975f. (against 2,345,810f.), and the dividend for the year is unchanged at 16 per cent., or 80f. per share, but, owing to the increase in capital, it absorbs 64,000,000f., as against 40,000,000f. for 1928.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH

Receipts of the Great Northern Telegraph Company of Denmark for 1929 amounted to £1,371,003, as against £1,250,778 for 1928. Expenditure rose from £808,875 to £830,514, with the result that the net receipts show little change at £441,489 (against £441,903). The reserve and renewal fund again receives £93,333, and directors' remuneration is unchanged at £3,056. No change is made in the dividend and bonus for the year at 20 per cent., absorbing £400,000, while the carry-forward is increased from £224,822 to £239,922. In the presentation of the balance-sheet certain alterations have been made to accord with the Companies Act, 1929. The alterations, however, are purely formal. The reserve and renewal fund has been credited with accrued interest and the same contribution as last year out of net profits; this contribution, however, is almost absorbed by the amounts written off as depreciation of investments. The directors believe they are in accord with the shareholders in including the item "reserved for taxes, £83,893," with the above-mentioned balance forward, thereby increasing the floating reserves which may be utilised in counterbalancing the less favourable financial results which may be foreseen to come sooner or later. Meeting, May 30.

ADRIATIC INSURANCE

The report of the Riunione Adriatica di Sicurta of Trieste (Adriatic Insurance Company) for 1929 states that in the life branch new policies were issued assuring £14,026,300, an increase of £1,528,091. Capital sums assured amounted to £42,817,506, an increase of £3,530,220. Gross premiums were £1,777,068, an increase of £229,314, and net premiums £1,230,393, an increase of £215,837. In the fire branch gross premiums were £2,092,380 and net premiums £1,051,139, showing increases of £144,779 and £23,291 respectively. Gross premiums in the marine branch amounted to £316,267, a decrease of £47,170, and net premiums to £97,526, a decrease of £17,047. In the hail, burglary, and miscellaneous branches gross premiums were £596,281, and net premiums £240,607, showing increases of £50,489 and £7,782 respectively. The amount standing to the credit of profit and loss account at December 31 was lire 11,633,403, to which is added lire 222,934 brought forward. The following allocations are made :—For directors' and advisory board's fees, lire 1,050,391; for special reserve fund for fluctuations of exchange and investments, lire 2,500,000 ; and for dividend (lire 100 for each of the 40,000 shares of Series "A" and a similar number of Series "B"), lire 8,000,000; leaving to be carried forward, lire 305,946.

RICHARDSONS, WESTGARTH

The accounts of Richardsons, Westgarth and Co., marine, turbine, electrical, and general engineers, boilermakers, &c., for the year 1929 show a trading loss, after crediting income from investments, of £19,550, which compares with a profit of £33,741 for 1928. In addition to the above-mentioned loss of £19,550, directors' fees amount to £2,500, Debenture interest to £1,152, and the Preference share dividend for the year ended October 31, 1929, to £21,000, giving a total of £43,311. Against this a credit balance of £3,655 was brought forward and the directors have transferred £35,000 from general reserve, resulting in a credit balance of £444 to be carried forward. The report refers to the almost unprecedented depression in shipping and in the related industries of shipbuilding and marine engineering. Prices have shown a further decline during the year, due to severe competition for the small amount of work available, and in consequence, the total volume of work executed has been insufficient to keep all three works fully employed. The position has become so serious that the directors have been compelled to close down the Middlesbrough works as a matter of economy. There was greater activity in the land department, but this was not sufficient to compensate for shortage of marine work, which constitutes the company's staple business. Meeting, May 23.

LONDON AND MANCHESTER ASSURANCE

The report of the London and Manchester Assurance Company for the year ended March 24 states that in the ordinary branch the number of new policies issued was 35,788, for sums assuring £2,877,775. The premium income amounted to £849,926—an increase of £89,107. Claims under policies totalled £211,390 and surrenders £52,841. In the industrial branch 347,914 new policies were issued for sums assuring £6,099,384. Premiums amounted to £1,521,539, representing an increase of £50,091 on the year. Claims under policies totalled £572,017 and surrenders £76,714. The fourth year's premium income from the fire and general branch amounted to £40,014, the risks being wholly reinsured and a profit of £2,500 being carried to profit and loss account. Marine insurance is not undertaken. The premium income in all branches amounted to £2,413,857, showing an increase of £147,772. Interest, dividends, and rents totalled £507,470 gross for the year. The income for the year in all branches amounted to £2,941,325. At the end of the year the total funds amounted to £10,238,142 (an increase for the year of £1,108,630), and includes an investments reserve fund of £300,000.

The annual valuation has been made by the company's actuary on the same bases as before and shows a gross surplus on all the business of £558,519, which includes £142,273 brought forward from the previous year. The directors propose to allocate to Ordinary with-profit policies in force on March 24, 1930, and still existing, a reversionary bonus at the rate of £2 4s. per cent. on the sum assured, in respect of the financial year just ended, the cost of this bonus being £185,079. The bonus on new policies issued in the year vests after one year's duration. It is also proposed that £88,788 of the industrial branch surplus be used to (1) free from further premiums as from the date of application (such application to be made before the date of the company's next annual meeting) every current premium-paying industrial policy under which at least 10 years' premiums shall have been paid up to the date of application where the attained age of the life assured is 80 or over, and to (2) raise the graduated sums payable on death on existing whole-life policies issued subsequent to March 24, 1920, at entry ages 1 to 10. It is further proposed that £35,000 be transferred to the trustees of the staffs' pension fund, and that £86,332 be distributed as a dividend to the shareholders, which sums (total £117,332) have been carried to the profit and loss account, so that the respective ordinary and industrial life funds shown as at the end of the year shall belong wholly to the policyholders. The balance of the surplus—namely, £167,320—is carried forward in the life funds. Meeting, May 21.

EMPIRE COTTON

PROSPECT OF EXTENDED USE

The annual report of the British Cotton Growing Association issued yesterday states that the cotton trade is gradually coming to realise the importance of Empire and outside growths of cotton, and the increase in production is already having an effect upon the price of American and Egyptian. Empire and other miscellaneous growths can now be purchased on a reasonable basis in comparison with American, and given normal trade conditions there is no doubt that spinners will use them more extensively in the future, as supplies can now be obtained throughout the year.

The total number of bales dealt with by the association last year amounted to 134,790, valued at £3,683,567, as compared with 124,182 bales, valued at £4,160,049, in 1928. The commission earned during last year on sales of cotton and cottonseed and on supplies of stores amounted to £19,711, as compared with £20,968 in 1928. Bank and other interest, including interest on money advanced for financing cotton, amounted to £13,869, against £10,072 in 1928. Receipts for dividends on shares in cotton-growing companies were £6,686, against £6,988 in the previous year. After making provision for depreciation and for income-tax the accounts show a net profit for the year of £34,940, which brings the excess of income over expenditure to £475,633.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

Large movements are shown in the weekly Bank of England statement made up to May 14. Public Deposits have increased by £8,336,844, a movement presumably due in part to the payment in advance of the instalment on the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan; such payments have also contributed to the reduction of £10,323,748 in the Bankers' Deposits. A decline of £3,570,000 in Government Securities has also helped to cause a diminution in deposits, though the effect of this movement was partially offset by an increase of £1,380,335 in the "Securities." A further contraction of £2,035,700 took place in the note circulation, but, on the other hand, there was a loss of £1,154,517 in the coin and bullion, and the increase in the reserve is £881,183, its total being £56,892,879. At 56 per cent. the "proportion" has risen 1⅛ on the week. The return is as follows :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued—		Govt. debt	£11,015,100
In circulation	£358,454,998	Other Govt. securities	232,693,831
In banking department	85,928,590	Other securities	11,629,179
		Silver coin	4,461,800
		Amt. of fiduciary issue	£260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion	162,383,588
	£422,383,588		£422,383,588

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£52,792,629
Rest	3,197,304	Other securities :	
Public deposits	24,547,936	Discounts and advances	6,403,528
		Securities	10,989,410
Other deposits—		Notes	85,928,590
Bankers	58,310,637	Gold and silver coin	984,289
Other accounts	36,457,341		
Seven-day and other bills	12,223		
	£137,078,448		£137,078,448

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or dec. on last week	Inc. or dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest	3,197,304	+ 4,510	— 3,654
Public deposits	24,547,936	+ 8,336,844	+ 15,257,138
Other deposits :			
Bankers	58,310,637	— 10,323,748	— 2,760,228
Other accounts	36,457,341	+ 422,908	+ 378,741
Govt. securities	52,792,629	— 3,570,000	+ 14,978,774
Other securities :			
Discounts and advances	6,403,528	— 151,344	— 3,182,487
Securities	10,989,410	+ 1,380,335	+ 6,757,581
Reserve	56,892,879	+ 881,183	+ 7,842,838
Note circulation	358,454,998	— 2,035,700	— 6,335,870
Coin and bullion	163,347,877	— 1,154,517	+ 1,488,959
Proportion	56%	+ 1⅛	+ ½

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

Bills, cheques, &c., passing through the London Bankers' Clearing House for the week ended May 14 totalled £836,951,000, being a decrease of £145,000 compared with the corresponding week a year ago. The aggregate total for 1930 to date is £16,872,172,000, or £214,463,000 less than the total to May 15 in 1929. The usual details follow :—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
May 5	158,838,000	5,678,000	9,135,000	171,649,000
,, 9	135,788,000	5,670,000	9,713,000	151,173,000
,, 10	83,295,000	5,817,000	9,436,000	98,438,000
,, 12	125,466,000	6,530,000	9,175,000	141,180,000
,, 13	108,474,000	5,640,000	9,646,000	121,760,000
,, 14	133,688,000	5,828,000	11,235,000	152,751,000
Week	£743,649,000	£34,970,000	£58,332,000	£836,951,000

1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
May 9	138,835,000	5,794,000	9,011,000	153,640,000
,, 10	132,980,000	5,682,000	9,977,000	148,340,000
,, 11	89,764,000	5,803,000	9,695,000	105,262,000
,, 13	124,896,000	6,984,000	8,758,000	140,578,000
,, 14	109,133,000	5,416,000	10,907,000	125,549,000
,, 15	144,583,000	5,449,000	12,496,000	162,927,000
Week	£739,591,000	£34,977,000	£81,028,000	£857,096,000

The Royal Australian Fleet Auxiliary steamer Bibola, of 5,595 tons, which was built at Sydney in 1920 and was specially designed for the carriage of coal and ore, is being offered for sale by the Commonwealth Government.

COMPANY MEETINGS

BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA

DIVIDEND OF 10% MAINTAINED

ADVERSE COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS

BRAZIL'S CONTRACTED FOREIGN TRADE

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT IN NATIONAL FINANCES

MR. ROBERT J. HOSE'S REVIEW

The SIXTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Bank of South America, Limited, was held yesterday at the Head Office, 117, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. ROBERT J. HOSE (chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. L. G. Bally) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said :—Gentlemen,—Before proceeding with the business of the meeting I have to refer to the unfortunate loss which we have sustained in the death of Mr. John Edward Mounsey, who gave his valuable and devoted services to your board of directors for so long a period. I also have to record the resignation from the board of Mr. Edward Greene for reasons of ill-health; his long experience of Brazilian affairs had been of great value to us, and we much regret his retirement. In order to fill the two vacancies which have thus arisen on the board your directors have appointed Mr. James Alfred Goudge, C.B.E., and Mr. William Edwin Wells, who are, respectively, deputy-chairman and managing director of the Anglo-South American Bank.

A YEAR OF DEPRESSION

The year 1929 witnessed a state of commercial depression and uncertainty which was almost world-wide. The factors contributing to these conditions are already sufficiently well known, but, apart from those of a more or less temporary nature, such as the collapse in the New York stock markets, the fundamental cause was undoubtedly world over-production of many staple commodities, with a subsequent slump in prices. With regard to the economic position of Great Britain, the trend of affairs during the past few years has not afforded many grounds for optimism, for not only is our proportion of world trade apparently declining, but an unduly heavy surplus of visible imports continues to be recorded. It is so obvious a truism that Great Britain must export to live that it should surely not have to be emphasized so frequently as is unfortunately the case that the primary duty of Government is to protect and foster industry and commerce, this first principle overriding any mere political considerations, however apparently pressing or important.

BRITISH TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

South America, I think, provides an outstanding example of the declining percentage of British trade as compared with that of foreign competitors, especially the North Americans. Taking the case of Brazil alone, the country in which our institution operates, the proportion of the import trade of that Republic appertaining to the United States increased during the first six months of 1929 to 32 per cent., as compared with 26½ per cent. in the year 1928, while, on the other hand, the British share was reduced to 20 per cent. from 21½ per cent. Apart from any deficiencies—and they doubtless still exist—in British sales methods and propaganda as compared with those of competitive nations, trade is seriously handicapped by the heavy burden and incidence of taxation and other restrictions in this country, especially in relation to costs of production. Whatever degree of satisfaction therefore may arise from official recognition of the necessity to study our export markets, as exemplified by the appointment of Government committees of inquiry and research, &c., it is disappointing that the financial policy pursued at home is often inconsistent with such steps. The report of the D'Abernon Mission to South America, recently published, contains some pertinent comments upon the inimical effects on foreign trade of domestic taxation, particularly as regards the 2 per cent. tax on foreign loans, as well as the incidence of income-tax and super-tax on foreigners, and I venture to suggest that they merit much closer attention by our fiscal authorities than they may perhaps have so far received.

THE ESSENTIALS OF FUTURE PROSPERITY

On the broad question of taxation policy there appears every justification for the criticisms which have recently been forthcoming from so many authoritative business quarters, mainly directed towards the incidence and utilization of taxation levies, whereby it is indubitable that capital is being steadily drained from industry at a time when, more than at any other period in our history, such capital should be conserved therein for the maintenance of production, rationalization, and the provision of reserves upon which future expansion may be based. It is becoming increasingly evident, with a celerity which is in itself significant, that our future prosperity depends upon harder work, greater economy—both public and private—and, perhaps most important of all, nation-wide harmony of effort aided by sympathetic cooperation on the part of the Government. The necessity for rationalization brought about by the drastic post-War changes in world economic conditions is surely not confined to industry alone but extends equally to Government policy. Just as it is vital for our business interests to adjust their ideas and methods to meet rapidly and constantly changing world conditions, so it is clearly of at least equal importance for any Government to keep unceasing watch upon the effect—especially on our export trade—of their fiscal policy, and to adjust this whenever and wherever it may be of benefit to industry. Flexibility, and not uncompromising rigidity, should be the keynote of the taxation system.

THE MINING TRUST

"PROPERTIES OF GREAT INTRINSIC VALUE"

THE MOUNT ISA METAL DEPOSITS

START OF MILLING OPERATIONS IN THE AUTUMN

FORTHCOMING ISSUE OF DEBENTURE STOCK

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT

MR. LESLIE URQUHART ON THE OUTLOOK

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders in The Mining Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C., for the purpose of receiving a report on the position of the company's interests to date.

Mr. LESLIE URQUHART (chairman of the company) presided.

After dealing with the position of the New Guinea Goldfields, North Charterland, the French interests, and the Lawn Hill Concession the Chairman went on to refer to Mount Isa, in regard to which he said:—In November, 1927, when we started our diamond-drilling campaign, there were 4,250,000 tons of ore partially developed; three small shafts had been sunk to water level, and a certain amount of driving and cross-cutting had been carried out in the carbonate ore. At that time, and also later, it was freely stated that the ore was very difficult to treat and that, even if it could be treated, no water was available for a large plant.

TWO AND A HALF YEARS' WORK

In the short space of two and a half years we have developed 28,000,000 tons of ore, proved by tests, carried out first in America and later at our own plant at Mount Isa, that both the carbonate and sulphide ores can be treated by standard methods to yield an excellent recovery; built a dam and impounded 1,400,000,000 gallons of water; designed and almost completed the erection of power plant, mill and smelter to treat 2,000 tons of ore a day; carried on the development of the mine with large shafts capable of handling up to 10,000 tons a day; and, lastly, have laid out and nearly completed the building of a town to house all our employees and ensure living conditions which compare favourably with those of any other mining community. (Cheers.) Also in this time the Government railway has been completed to the mine, and we have now direct railway connexion between the smelter yard and the coast.

This bald outline of the work carried out does not give a real picture of our property at Mount Isa. For example, the 28,000,000 tons of ore reserves are confined to only three of the known ore bodies, and the greater part of the development has been done on only one of these three—that is, the Black Star. The other deposits contain ore of much higher grade than the average of our reserves as proved to date; the development of these ore bodies will be more satisfactorily made by underground work, while diamond drilling has been confined to proving that the grade and width of the ore are maintained at depth. The large ore reserves already proven and the enormous possibilities of future development put Mount Isa into the class of a manufacturing proposition rather than that of a short-lived mining problem, and the variation in the grades of the different ore bodies will enable us to suit our production to the world's demand for metals.

The problem of the water supply has been definitely solved. We have now in storage sufficient water for three years' operation even if, as is most unlikely, there is no rainfall during the next three years. It is gratifying, and quite up to our anticipations, to report that no serious difficulties have arisen with labour, and we remain fully confident that, thanks to the excellent living amenities which we are providing and the modern methods of mass production which we are instituting, no difficulties with labour will arise.

THE FIRST MILL UNIT

The construction of the first mill unit of 2,000 tons of ore daily capacity is rapidly being completed, and I am glad to say that the latest advices from the mine indicate that milling operations should commence in the early autumn—(cheers)—thus keeping faith with the promise we made to the shareholders in November of last year. (Hear, hear.) This mill unit is estimated to produce 70,000 tons of lead, 4,200,000oz. of silver, and 3,000 tons of zinc per annum. The estimates of profits from this unit have been most carefully prepared, and are based on costs and metallurgical results actually obtained in the mine and in the test plant over a long period.

Even at to-day's abnormally low metal prices the net profit, subject only to taxation, from this first unit should amount to £700,000. Before dealing with the aspects of the lead situation I should mention that if metals are stabilized at only the low level of last year the profits from this first unit will amount to more than £1,100,000.

MINING AND TREATMENT COSTS

With regard to the estimates of mining and treatment costs, the names and qualifications of the technical members of the advisory committee, Messrs. R. Gilman Brown, J. M. Callow, H. H. Knox, E. D. McDermott, D. P. Mitchell, and C. A. Mitke, and the high reputation they are held in by the mining profession and in mining circles, both here and in America, are sufficient guarantee for the reliability of the estimates of cost for which they are jointly and severally responsible. (Hear, hear.) The members of the committee have appointed to the different departments at Mount Isa mining engineers and metallurgists selected for their special experience in the different departments of the work, and I can confirm from personal knowledge that one and all are men of the highest standing, knowledge and experience in their profession.

As an additional insurance, Mr. Callow requested that Mr. L. D. Anderson, chief engineer of the United States Mining and Smelting Company, be sent out to review particularly the design and metallurgy of the plant from the operators' point of view. Mr. Anderson returned from Mount Isa recently completely satisfied with the work, and his own estimates of cost were somewhat lower than those of Mr. Callow. (Cheers.)

The costs of transport, shipping, and refining lead bullion are based on actual figures supplied by the Queensland Government Railways, shipping companies, and lead refiners, and may be taken as accurate.

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST PRODUCER

It is because of the huge size of its metal deposits that Mount Isa is destined to be not only the world's greatest individual producer of lead and later of zinc also, but the cheapest producer of lead ever known. This result is brought about because the mine has been taken in hand in its virgin state and opened up and equipped according to the most modern methods of cheap mass production and treatment which obtain in America in the handling of similar large deposits of metalliferous ores.

The margin of economy is so great when compared with ordinary mining methods that the advisory committee could well afford to be conservative, and in every case the highest rather than the lowest cost has been taken for the various factors in the whole operation. (Cheers.)

METAL PRICES

I come now to the all-important question of the prices to be received for our metals. Lead to-day is selling at a price below the average cost of production. The International Metal Service recently made a careful study of the cost of production outside the U.S.A. (where the metal is protected by a tariff of £6 a ton), with the following result:—

Produced below	Tons	Per Cent.
£18	234,000	21
£18-£19	410,000	38
£19-£20	241,000	22
£20-£21	139,000	13
Over £21.. ..	62,000	6
Total	1,086,000	100

This, of course, excludes the U.S.A. production of about 600,000 tons, which is fully consumed internally, and which benefits from a protective tariff.

It can safely be said that over 75 per cent. of the world's lead production is to-day being sold at a loss, a state of affairs that can go on for a time but not indefinitely.

In certain important directions lead and copper are employed concurrently; hence whenever high copper prices cause the use of substitutes lead has unfortunately to suffer also by decrease in demand. Production and consumption of lead and copper have been almost identical for many years; thus for the last five years the lead production was 8,236,000 tons and of copper 8,102,000.

OUTLOOK FOR LEAD

Of all the base metals, lead has the most assured outlook. During the past five years lead mines have been operating at full capacity, yet world's consumption of lead during the past five years has registered an annual increase of over 3 per cent. This is a safe figure for the future as it ignores trade booms and cycles. Thus, if we assume that the world will require only 3 per cent. more lead a year, we see that 2,065,000 tons must be produced in 1935 and no less than 2,400,000 in 1940. If good authorities predict a copper shortage in 1935-40, how much more clearly is a lead famine indicated!

Mount Isa is the only outstanding discovery of lead since the War and many large producers of to-day are approaching exhaustion, so that it is obvious that a few years hence there will be a struggle to satisfy the world's needs. Such a supply can only be forthcoming at a price, and the best authorities assure us that such price must be over £22 and in all likelihood nearer to £25. This is why we, in common with all other lead interests, can view the future with confidence, assured that another era of prosperity for our industry cannot be long delayed and may indeed be coincident with, or not long after, the entry of Mount Isa into production. (Cheers.)

Important as is the production from Mount Isa's first unit, 70,000 tons little more than meets—and for one year only—the present yearly increment of consumption, and thereafter I cannot even hazard a guess as to what will be the source of the additional 335,000 tons foreshadowed above as the world's need in 1935 or the 670,000 in 1940. Only a part of this demand can be met by the increases to the Mount Isa plant, and this consideration still further convinces me of the imminence of a higher ruling scale of prices for this metal. Incidentally, I may mention that it was in view of these considerations that The Mining Trust obtained the concession from the Queensland Government over the important Lawn Hills lead-zinc mining field.

SILVER AND ZINC

A word about silver, of which Mount Isa will be a large producer. Our estimates are based on 19d. per ounce for silver, whereas to-day's price is 21d. for fine silver, so that here again we are on safe ground, for every penny increase adds £17,000 a year to our profits.

With regard to zinc, the outlook at the moment is not encouraging, and for that reason in our estimates of profits it has been ignored. Happily this is not of immediate importance to us, as the production of zinc will necessarily be low for some time to come, during which our dependence for revenue will mainly be on the carbonate ores, which contain lead and silver only. I think I have said sufficient to demonstrate the enormous profit-earning capabilities of Mount Isa—not only in the immediate future but for very many years to come. (Cheers.)

THE PROJECTED ISSUE OF DEBENTURE STOCK

The financial position of Mount Isa is bound up with our own, and here I would like to say a few words on that subject. In my speech to you last November I ventured the assurance that our whole programme could be carried out within the financial resources of this company. At that time arrangements were being made for an issue by the Villemagne Company in order to repay the advances, totalling some £350,000, made by us for construction of that company's new plant, &c., but unfortunately the continuance of the world-wide financial depression, coupled with the fall in metal prices, made it necessary to defer the issue.

As it is, with the single exception of Mount Isa (to which we have already advanced more than one million pounds), all our interests are to-day adequately financed. To bring Mount Isa to the production stage it is estimated that a further £500,000 will be required, and the Mount Isa Company is now making an issue of Debenture stock for that purpose and in order to repay all indebtedness and clear the balance-sheet for dividend purposes. Let me say that this issue is strictly in accordance with programme, for it was decided on more than 18 months ago, but the issue itself was deferred to the latest possible date, until we were on the eve of production, in order that the figures of costs, profits, &c., put forward in support of the issue should have been checked and re-checked, leaving no vestige of doubt as to their accuracy. That is the position to-day.

The issue which the Mount Isa Mines is now making, and details of which will be sent you over the week-end, consists of £1,500,000 8 per cent. Convertible and Redeemable Debenture stock at par, carrying the right for three years to convert into Mount Isa shares at the rate of one £1 fully paid share for every £1 10s. of Debenture stock—perhaps more popularly expressed as convertible at 30s. per share.

ATTITUDE OF QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT

It gives me great pleasure to state that, to the extent to which this issue may not be subscribed, the Queensland Government has agreed to guarantee finance to the company up to a total of £500,000. (Cheers.) I am confident that we shall not have cause to call for such assistance, but by this action the Queensland Government has once again evidenced its confidence in Mount Isa, and I am sure shareholders will wish me to express our united thanks to the Queensland Government and to the Agent-General in London, Mr. Macartney. (Cheers.)

The issue will constitute a first charge on the whole business and will enable the Mount Isa Company to repay all loans and liabilities of every kind, complete the plant, and put the mine on a dividend-earning basis. Even at present low metal prices the estimated profit from the first mill unit alone will cover Debenture interest nearly six times, and, if all the Debenture stock is converted into shares and the outstanding options exercised, the net profit from the first mill unit alone, based even on present abnormally low metal prices, will show a return of over 27 per cent. on the total issued share capital. (Cheers.)

That is, of course, looking three years ahead, by which time metal prices must recover, and together with plant additions at Mount Isa permit of a much higher earning on the share capital; but it is sufficient to illustrate that the option to convert Debentures into shares on a basis of 30s. per share may be regarded as of great value.

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT FOR SHAREHOLDERS

Criticism has been levelled that the terms of the issue are too generous to subscribers and impose an unnecessary obligation on the Mount Isa Company. To the latter I reply that Mount Isa is of such magnitude and its profit-earning capabilities so great that such an obligation is negligible. That the terms of the issue are generous we admit, but any criticism under this head has been met by the arrangement now made—namely, that preferential consideration will be given to applications first from Mount Isa shareholders, and, secondly, from shareholders in The Mining Trust.

Based on our shareholding in Mount Isa, The Mining Trust is entitled to an allotment of £1,000,000 of stock. We are, therefore, applying firm for that amount, leaving £500,000 for allotment to other applicants in the preferential order mentioned. I think I have said enough to indicate how attractive the Debenture stock is, and I have no doubt that shareholders will take full advantage of the preference in allotment which we have obtained for you.

PROPERTIES OF GREAT PROMISE

I will not detain you any longer. The length of my speech has been necessitated by the great importance of the interests of which you shareholders are the proprietors. When The Mining Trust was formed only a year ago I referred to our assets as being of great and increasing intrinsic value, and during the past year the work done at every one of the properties, without exception, has added very materially to this, and more than ever confirms the statement which I made to you last year, that, in all my experience in mining, I had never known of an aggregate of properties of such great promise and value, all of which are owned or controlled by a single company—The Mining Trust. Indeed, we regard the intrinsic value of our interest in Mount Isa alone as more than equal to the total capital of The Mining Trust, and that interest alone is now bringing us to within measurable distance of the dividend-paying stage. (Cheers.)

There was no resolution before the meeting.

SMITH'S POTATO CRISPS (1929) LTD.

LARGER TURNOVER AND PROFITS

SALES UP BY 23,000,000 PACKETS

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS TO FACTORIES

SIR HERBERT MORGAN'S SPEECH

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Smith's Potato Crisps (1929), Limited, was held on Wednesday at the Holborn Restaurant, Holborn, London, W.C.

SIR HERBERT EDWARD MORGAN, K.B.E., chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. S. Houslop) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—In moving the adoption of the report and accounts for the year I should like to amplify the details given in the balance-sheet. The fact that we have been able to improve upon the promise when the issue was made in February, 1929, is a source of gratification to the board, and, I hope, also to the shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

DEMAND ON A SOLID BASIS

The increased profit is due, as in my opinion most increased profits should be due, to increased turnover. During the year under review the sales of the company's products have increased week by week and month by month. I venture to think that the reason for that increase is due to the value we give to the public. For a comparatively trifling sum they are able to purchase what is a tasty, delicious, and nourishing food product. Our crisps are sold in convenient form, they are equally delicious cold, or, with a minimum of trouble, they can be heated. There is no more convenient form of food for an occasional snack, for picnics, or to assist in an emergency meal at any moment in the home. I myself think that, in part, the increased consumption is due to the enormous development of picnicking and the outdoor habits of the English people. The demand for our crisps is founded on what I believe will prove to be an absolutely solid basis. We must remember that potatoes themselves have always been a staple article of food, and the whole of our population are consuming potatoes in some form or other. We are offering them in what I think is the most palatable way. We are offering them in a way which saves the housewife trouble, and in the most digestible form. After years of experiment, though perhaps it is difficult to say that perfection is ever reached, we believe that we have come very near that stage. Our method of preparing the crisps has been the result of test after test; specially designed machinery has been utilized, and through our process, which is the only one of its kind, we are able to preserve all the original nutriment of the potato, and by utilizing the purest vegetable oils we add to the food value.

The sales during 1929 showed an increase over the preceding year of 23,000,000 bags. I am glad to tell you that our sales during April, the first month of our current financial year, show the same percentage of improvement over 1929. (Cheers.)

PLANT EXTENSIONS

This extraordinary increase in sales has necessitated a very great development of the various plants owned by your company. Probably most of you know the company's factory at the top of the Great West Road. At this one factory alone we have enlarged the floor space by 55,000 square feet, enabling us to increase our output fourfold. Extensions are now being made to the factory and plant at Birmingham which enable us to increase output by about 30 per cent., and an additional factory has been acquired at Yarmouth which has been in full working order during the past nine months. A new factory is in course of erection at Manchester which will increase output threefold. New distributing depôts are being erected at Leeds and Newcastle, also a depôt has been opened at Cardiff, which is in full working order and doing excellent business.

The work of supervising the buildings and equipping our factories is in the hands of my colleague Mr. Brooks. He has effected a large number of improvements to our plant, resulting in a higher standard of quality in our product and considerable economies in manufacture.

In order to satisfy what is a widespread national demand it is necessary to have manufacturing units in the large centres of population, and as the company's business increases it is our intention to establish still further factories.

Our gigantic output is the sole and only reason for enabling us to supply this wonderful 2d. and 3d. packet of food value at such a price. The percentage of profit per bag is fractional, and I think every housewife will admit that she could not produce in her own home an article of the same quality with an appreciable saving in cost.

THE SUPPORT OF THE LICENSED TRADE

I should like to pay a tribute to the increasing support given us by the whole of the distributing trades concerned with our products. The licensed trade have, from the inception of the company, taken the greatest interest in our activities, and given us their whole-hearted support. They agree with us that the sale of a food product such as ours, to be taken with other refreshment, is of material assistance to them in the conduct of their business. We, as a company, take the greatest interest in the licensed trade, and are delighted to learn from some of the observations that have already escaped from members of the Royal Commission appointed to examine into the working of the trade that, so far, they have very little fault to find and are rather hard put to it to suggest any way in which the conduct of the trade could be improved.

While the licensed trade were our earliest supporters, I am glad to say that our customers among grocers, stores, and food shops throughout the country are ever increasing. This means that the housewife has now added Smith's Crisps as a regular article of consumption in the household. The large stores, luxury grocers, recreation grounds, the wayside refreshment booths, the school tuck shops, caterers, clubs, everywhere you find Smith's Crisps. Penetrating as our product does to every part of the country, we rely on the cooperation of the wholesale distributor, which we receive in full measure, and I am pleased to record the friendly relationship that exists between us, and take this opportunity of thanking them for their support.

I do not think it necessary to discuss the items of the balance-sheet, which speaks for itself. I would, however, like to assure you that proper reserves and depreciation have been made in the most conservative manner, and that the company's buildings, plant, and equipment are maintained, from revenue, in a high state of efficiency. Needless to say, I shall be very pleased to answer any questions.

TRIBUTE TO THE MANAGING DIRECTORS

In conclusion I should like to pay a tribute to your managing directors, who devote their whole time to the interests of your business, aided by the wise counsel of Mr. Brassington. (Cheers.) Mr. Frank Smith, as you know, founded the business in 1920, and is the creator of what I consider to be one of the romances of English industry. The rapid rise of this business is almost without parallel, and this is principally due to Mr. Smith's imagination and knowledge of the habits and customs of the people, and his untiring industry and enthusiasm. He has succeeded in establishing a proprietary article known throughout the country, to public and distributor alike, in record time. Your other managing director, Mr. Brooks, brings to bear on all the affairs of the company a wide experience and a sane and balanced judgment, and I am glad to say that your board work together in the most complete harmony.

I have now to move: "That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the period ended March 31, 1930, submitted to this meeting, be and the same are hereby adopted."

MR. FRANK SMITH'S STATEMENT

Mr. FRANK SMITH (managing director).—Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution, the text of which has been read from the chair.

We have listened to a very interesting and able speech from your chairman, and, this being the completion of the first year of this business as a public company, I hope I may be pardoned for making a few remarks about our chairman. (Hear, hear.)

I think he is known to most of us for his activities, both in his public connexion and the business world, and I can assure you that your directors, and I believe you as shareholders, will congratulate themselves upon having acquired his services as chairman of this company. (Hear, hear.) He has had a life-long experience as a business organizer, and he has most generously placed both his time and experience thus gained at the disposal of the board at our frequent meetings. His counsel, I can assure you, has always been of the right quality and of great benefit to us in our deliberations, I wish to make it clear that Sir Herbert is no board-meeting chairman only; in fact, and in conclusion, I think I can apply to him a very apt phrase, and that is that he is an "exceedingly crisp" chairman. (Laughter.)

NEARLY 1,800 EMPLOYEES

Before resuming my seat I feel it incumbent upon me to pay a tribute to our very excellent and hard-working staff. It will no doubt interest you to know that the employees engaged in the manufacture of your product in your seven factories, which Sir Herbert has already mentioned, number very nearly 1,800 people. We might tell the Government that we have done something to relieve unemployment. (Hear, hear.)

First, I would like to compliment those excellent men who control our factories. They have practically all been with us since the commencement of this business, 10 years ago, and I am proud to be able to say that they have grown up and gained their experience in the employ of the company, and always used it to the best of their ability, which is so essential, as it is important that the product turned out at all the factories should be of uniform quality; and I feel that this must have been contributive, in a very large measure, to the success of the business.

I now wish to say a word about the chargehands and more humble members of the staff, which, of course, in a business of this nature, is very largely composed of women. In going round the factories it is always a pleasure to me to see them always happy and contented, and it is very seldom that I have to remark upon new faces. In fact, I am proud to be able to say that, once they become engaged in our business and prove themselves efficient, they do not leave us, except to enter what I may perhaps say is a happier sphere of life, and that is—matrimony.

A word is due from me about the secretary and the office staff. Although non-productive they are a very essential part of the business, and I feel that, in passing, I must pay that department a high compliment for the way in which they carry out their duties. At times, I know, they are sorely put to it during our busy season, but they respond most nobly.

EFFICIENCY OF THE SALES DEPARTMENT

I now come to the sales staff, and we must appreciate that no business can flourish without a thoroughly highly and well-organized sales department. I do wish to compliment our sales manager, our representatives, and our salesmen all over the country on their splendid efforts, and perhaps I can best compliment them by telling you that "Smith's" Potato Crisps are to be found in every nook and corner of the British Isles, and also, I might say, of the British Empire, for we are now frequently exporting large parcels of our goods to such extreme points as New Zealand, Australia, Straits Settlements, South Africa, and the West Indies.

Lastly, ladies and gentlemen, may I tell you that your company's order book is in a most excellent condition. (Cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN invited questions or comments, but none was forthcoming, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

DIVIDEND RESOLUTION

The CHAIRMAN moved: "That a final dividend of 10 per cent., subject to deduction of income-tax, be and the same is hereby declared in respect of the financial period ended March 31, 1930."

Mr. E. H. BRASSINGTON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. FRANK SMITH, in proposing the re-election of Mr. E. H. Brassington, the retiring director, said that the chairman had already alluded to Mr. Brassington's qualities, and he felt that the shareholders would all support him in this resolution. Mr. Brassington brought to the deliberations of the board a business acumen which made it very desirable that he should be retained as a director. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. B. W. BROOKS (managing director) seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously approved.

Mr. VARCOE moved the reappointment of the auditors, Messrs. Hughes and Allen.

Mr. GEORGE WILLS seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

AUDITORS' FAVOURABLE COMMENT

Mr. A. H. HUGHES said that on behalf of his firm, Messrs. Hughes and Allen, he would like to take the opportunity of thanking the shareholders for having reappointed them as auditors. They would endeavour to retain the shareholders' good opinion by careful attention to their duties. Perhaps it would not be out of place that he should offer his congratulations to the shareholders on the results of the year, and not least to those shareholders of the old company who had been wise enough to retain their holdings in the new company. In view of the past history of the business the successful result achieved in its first year as a public company seemed to bring into clear perspective the benefit that could accrue to an already successful business—given wise and able direction and a spirit of cooperation—from the infusion of public money and public interest.

SHAREHOLDERS' CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. T. BINSTED said that he would like to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding over the meeting and to his colleagues on the board, as well as to the staff generally. That was their first annual general meeting, and he could assure the directors that the shareholders were very pleased with the results of their efforts during the past year. They had made a profit of £91,000 during the 13½ months of trading, and it was very creditable indeed to the directors and the staff. The shareholders were very pleased to hear that the sales had increased by 23,000,000 packets during the past year, which seemed to show that Smith's Crisps were becoming even more popular than ever. (Hear, hear.) He noted that the chairman had said that the company had received very great support from the licensed trade. He was very pleased to hear that. The chairman had remarked that Mr. Smith was a man of imagination. He was not only that, but also a man of very great energy. Otherwise he could not have founded a business of that kind in face of very keen competition.

CONFIDENCE IN THE BOARD

Mr. T. A. BULL said he would like to have the privilege of seconding the motion, the more so because the meeting was likely to be a notable one inasmuch as at a comparatively early stage in the company's career such brilliant results were presented to the shareholders. Mr. Binsted had referred to the chairman's own activities in the matter which he had carried out with such enthusiasm as to induce him to travel all over the country. He would like not only to express the thanks of the shareholders for what the chairman and his colleagues had achieved in the past, but also to add that they had absolute confidence that their interests were perfectly safe in the hands of the directors. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. J. ARCHER, in supporting the motion, said that in the directors they had men of marked ability, and he trusted that they would continue to be associated with the company for many years to come. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. D. WISKAR also supported the motion, and said that he would like it to be recorded on the minutes of the company that at its first annual meeting the shareholders expressed their hearty congratulations and thanks to the management of the company. (Cheers.)

The vote was unanimously accorded.

The CHAIRMAN said that on behalf of himself and his colleagues he desired to say that they were most grateful to the shareholders for the confidence which had been expressed in the management of the company. It was his belief that they would be equally pleased to meet each other next year. (Hear, hear.) The shareholders of the company could be of very considerable assistance in recommending and in using its products.

The proceedings then terminated.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY

"REMARKABLE INCREASE IN RATE OF DEVELOPMENT"

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW INDUSTRIES

STEADY GROWTH IN VALUE OF THE ESTATE

The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Welwyn Garden City, Limited, was held yesterday at the Holborn Restaurant, London.

SIR THEODORE G. CHAMBERS, K.B.E., F.S.I., J.P. (chairman of the company), presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—It will be observed that the form of the accounts presented to the meeting differs from that adopted last year. The difference is technical rather than material, but to make the position clear I will carry your minds back to the method which was used up to last year, and I will explain the reasons for the change.

METHOD OF PRESENTING THE ACCOUNTS

During the first eight years of the company's existence a "Profit and loss" account was given. The annual surplus from this account was transferred to the "General profit and loss" account on the balance-sheet, and this item was allowed to accumulate year by year. As stated at the last meeting, the directors, after a close examination of the matter, came to the conclusion that this mode of presenting the accounts was not altogether satisfactory having regard to the fact that the undertaking was still in the early stages of its development.

The method involved a detailed allocation of all expenses, including interest, as between capital and revenue on a basis which, however carefully estimated, was necessarily to a large extent arbitrary.

In the long run the justification for the establishment of a profit by this method could only be found in successive valuations of the estate which might, or might not, be found to justify these annual allocations of expenditure and interest to the capital account. Accordingly last year the directors presented the accounts in the form of a "General development" account attached to a balance-sheet showing quite clearly the amount expended by the company on the development of the property which subsequent valuations would have to justify.

The directors are still of opinion that this way of presenting the accounts at this stage of an estate development is the most satisfactory. But under the Companies Act, 1929, which came into force last November, it is necessary to submit a "Profit and loss account" with the balance-sheet at each annual general meeting, and the directors are advised that the form in which the accounts were submitted last year does not technically comply with the Act.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

It has therefore been necessary to modify the form of the accounts by introducing a "Profit and loss" account. The account only differs from the "General development account" presented last year in the deletion of the direct capital expenditure items—namely, the amounts spent on land, highways, drainage, &c., on the one side and the amounts received as premiums on leases, sales of land, &c., on the other. Unlike the "Profit and loss accounts" prior to 1929 to which I have referred, it retains on the debit side the whole of the outgoings of the company for the year in respect to the maintenance of the estate, salaries and expenses in connexion with the general development, salaries and expenses in connexion with general administration, and the gross interest payable on the whole of the borrowed capital.

On the credit side have been placed the gross revenues from all sources. These revenues are derived from two principal sources. First, what may be called strictly the land revenue which has increased from £12,170 9s. 4d. to £14,107 3s. 8d., and second, the revenues from our water undertaking and other subsidiaries which have increased from £8,158 0s. 10d. to £28,657 7s. 4d. The balance of £48,786 14s. 3d. has been transferred to a "General development account" on the balance-sheet. Of course, this debit balance on the "Profit and loss account" does not mean that a loss has been sustained during the year.

The real test as to whether or not a profit has been earned during the period depends on whether the value of the estate has increased by a greater or less sum than the amount so transferred to capital account.

It will no doubt be appreciated by the shareholders that in an estate development company a considerable proportion of the expenses, including such items as salaries, maintenance of the estate, and the interest payable, is largely of a capital nature incurred for the purpose of developing the estate and which consequently has the ultimate effect of enhancing the value of the freehold property.

The last valuation was made as at March 31, 1929. It has not been deemed necessary to have a valuation again this year, but it is the intention of the directors to obtain a revaluation at intervals of two or three years.

VALUATION OF THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY

It will be observed that the freehold estate now stands in the balance-sheet at a figure of £641,048 9s. 9d. Adding to this the balance of £48,786 14s. 3d. transferred to the "General development account," we arrive at a figure of £689,835 4s., being an increase during the year of £51,835 4s. over the amount (based on Sir Trustram Eve's valuation) at which the freehold estate appeared in the last balance-sheet. The question is whether our freehold estate has increased in value by more than this figure of £51,835 4s. It may be interesting to note the increase in value shown by Sir Trustram Eve's valuation in recent years. On February 23, 1926, he valued the estate at £402,000, and on March 31, 1929, at £638,000, an average annual increase of approximately £80,000. The rate of progress during the year under review showing considerable acceleration, it would appear safe to assume that the increase in the value of the estate is in excess of this £51,835 4s. It will, of course, be appreciated that it is, however, only by subsequent valuations that this position can be revealed with any accuracy.

"Standing timber" appears at the same figure as last year. "Sewage disposal works" shows an increase of £16,480 18s. 5d. This is entirely due to the extension of the works at Black Fan, which are now complete. The "Waterworks" capital account shows little difference from last year. The revenue, after charging depreciation, was £6,632, being £1,567 in excess of the previous year. It will be seen, therefore, that the water undertaking as a unit of the company's business has now reached a very satisfactory position.

SUBSIDIARY UNDERTAKINGS

We now come to the important items "Investments in subsidiary undertakings" and "Advances to subsidiary undertakings." It will be noticed that these two items now stand at £370,347 6s. 10d., as compared with £459,030 10s. 4d. last year. In other words, the indebtedness of the subsidiary undertakings to the parent company is reduced by approximately £89,000. This reduction has been effected by the repayments of loans out of the proceeds of issues of capital made during the year by the subsidiary companies and societies, and in some cases out of special loans raised by the subsidiaries on the security of their own assets. The additional capital thus raised by the subsidiary undertakings has, of course, resulted in heavier prior interest charges upon the subsidiaries, but in spite of these increased burdens the total revenues accruing from subsidiaries to the parent company have increased from £3,092 18s. 8d. to £21,128 19s. 4d. Present indications give the directors confidence that there will be a further increase in revenues from this source during the current year.

It will be noted that we have retained in the balance-sheet the item "Reserve for depreciation of investments and loans to subsidiaries," £64,073 2s. 7d. It is proposed to retain this figure for the time being in the balance-sheet, but should any part of this reserve be found unnecessary for the purpose of writing down our investments in subsidiaries, it can at some future date be added to the figure of £20,637 2s. 3d. which we established last year as a capital reserve.

Shareholders who were present at the annual general meeting last year will recall that I drew their attention to the necessity for an acceleration in the speed of development and a rapid increase in revenues from all sources. These two essential factors are of the utmost importance if the race against time is to be won. It is absolutely necessary for us to overtake all outgoings and interest charges with adequate permanent revenues within a reasonable time if the undertaking is to justify itself in the eyes of the business world. I think the shareholders will agree with me when I state that during the year now under review a distinct step in the right direction has been made in the matter of revenues. On the constructive side the year has witnessed a very remarkable increase in the rate of development. At present there is more activity than at any time in the history of the town.

DEVELOPMENT WORK IN PROGRESS

The report presents a satisfactory picture of the developments of the town which are now in progress. The Norton Grinding Wheel Company, Limited, a branch of the Norton Company of Worcester, Mass., have begun work on their factory, which will exceed in size that of the Shredded Wheat Company. The building will occupy 11 acres adjoining the Hertford branch line, and the factory will involve a six-figure expenditure. It is most gratifying that Welwyn Builders, Limited, one of the subsidiary undertakings, secured the contract for this building in open tender.

On Howardsgate, the principal approach from the station to the town, the Midland and Barclays Banks have completed their fine buildings. Next to Barclays Bank the new Post Office is in course of erection. The first part of this three-storeyed building will be opened on June 14, and the whole is to be completed next year. The site occupies a third of an acre. Lloyds Bank have begun the erection of their new premises between the Post Office and the station. Next to the Midland Bank a block of six shops is nearly completed. Of the shops on the ground floor one has been taken by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, Limited, while the upper floors will be used as offices.

A variety of new industries has been established during the year, and all the sectional factories built by Welwyn Commercial Buildings, Limited, have been leased. New industries include Andrew Buchanan (confectionery), Compound-Gas Power Company, Limited, Sherwood Taylor Products, Limited (ink manufacture), Fedden and Bond, Limited (silk stocking manufacture), and Cresta Silks, Limited (silk dresses). The Urban District Council have during the year completed 100 houses for letting at weekly rentals, and are now building a further 200 houses which will become available between July and the end of the year.

BOARD'S CONFIDENCE

In conclusion I would say that the board, with a full knowledge of the position, is confident that with adequate capital resources to enable it to carry out rapid development there is every indication that an economically and financially sound position will be reached within a reasonable period, which will not only secure the position of the Debenture holders but also that of the Ordinary shareholders.

CAPTAIN R. L. REISS seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to inquiries, said that the directors were giving constant attention to the question of placing the Ordinary shareholders in a more favourable position.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The retiring directors (Mr. Bensusan-Butt, F.C.A., and Dr. L. T. M. Gray) were re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co.) were reappointed.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

OIL AND MINING NEWS

CONGO BORDER AND N'CHANGA DEVELOPMENTS

PATINO MINES AND ENTERPRISES CONSOLIDATED.—Earnings for three months ended March 31 were £31,045, after deducting depreciation and Bolivian income-tax.

RHODESIAN CONGO BORDER CONCESSION.—Diamond Drill Hole N.E.22.—Cablegram:—"Best described as considerably mineralized, but no ore. Hole completed in arkose at 515ft." The hole is located close to Diamond Drill Hole N.E.1, and was drilled in order to test the possibility of the occurrence of ore in the lower banded shale which was not reached in Drill Hole N.E.1.

N'CHANGA COPPER MINES.—Diamond Drill Hole B.39.—Results obtained in the lower banded shale horizon (River Lode) are as follows:—

—	Core		Sludge	
	Recovery	Copper	Recovery	Copper
	%	%	%	%
451ft.-455ft. ..	61	23·9	40	11·4
455ft.-459ft. ..	19	21·8	37	7·4
459ft.-463ft. ..	56	7·2	30	4·7

The manager's interpretation of the above results is 12ft. (451ft. to 463ft.) averaging 9·5 per cent. total copper of which 25·3 per cent. (2·4 per cent. copper) is in the form of sulphide. The average dip is 26deg., and the arkose was entered at a depth of 452ft. The manager reports that there is no more ore.

WANKIE GOLD.—Cablegram:—Bullion return for 18½ days ended May 3, 15,060 tons of 2,000lb. crushed, and 5,163 fine ounces of gold and 28,700 fine ounces of silver produced. No. 9 level (Martha Lode East).—At about 440ft. east of No. 4 shaft North Crosscut have driven to the east 30ft. in ore worth 11s. 6d. per ton. No. 10 level (Martha Lode East).—Next 15ft. driving east from Boundary Crosscut of little or no value. North wall seen. Driving suspended. Have commenced driving east on South Wall. No. 11 level (Martha Lode from Brooks North Crosscut).—Next 11ft. driving west of little or no value. Crosscut at 54ft. measuring from South Wall first 4ft. in ore worth 2s. 9d. per ton; last 16ft. of little or no value. Empire Lode South Section.—West of Bath Crosscut. At 73ft. have commenced crosscutting North. No. 13 level (Martha Lode).—At 129ft. in Williams South-East Crosscut. Driving east at 38ft. in ore worth 9s. 6d. per ton; driving west at 25ft. in ore worth £3 3s. per ton; and driving west at 33ft. in ore worth 12s. 3d. per ton.

ANGLO-BURMA TIN.—The production for April was 12½ tons of tin ore.

SAN FIXE TIN MINES.—During April extracted 3,734 tons. Mill crushed 3,284 tons; yield, 15.25 tons tin concentrates and 15.5 tons wolfram; estimated value, £3,050; working costs, £2,450; development, £80; construction and equipment, £275.

BERAUT TIN AND WOLFRAM.—April output, 14 tons wolfram and four tons tin. Balance of output remaining to be treated.

NARAGUTA KOBOT AREAS.—Output for April, nine tons.

ZINC CORPORATION.—Return for period ended May 3:—Lead concentrator treated 24,197 tons of ore, producing 4,922 tons of lead concentrates and 4,113 tons of zinc concentrates. Estimated gross profit with lead at average prices for April (£18 6s. 10d.)—Zinc at contract flat rate, silver 2s., £10,852. Variation for each £1 fluctuation in price of lead, £3,355.

NARAGUTA DURUMI AREAS.—Output for April, 16½ tons.

ORONVILLE DREDGING.—The gross returns for the period to May 9 from No. 2 dredge Pato was $10,095 from 147,973

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	May 20	June 3	June 24
Pay-day ..	May 22	June 5	June 26

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
58⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55½ 55⅜	..
86⅛ 81⅝	Do., 4% ..	87⅞ 88⅛	+⅛
103¼ 99⅞	War Loan, 5% ..	101⅞ 102	+¼
101⅛ 99⅛	Do., 4% ..	101⅛ 101¼	+⅛
91¼ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	89⅛ 90	+⅛
95⅛ 90	Victory 4% ..	93⅞ 94⅛	+⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., Nat. Bds. ..	93⅞ 94⅛	+⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½% ..	77⅛ 78⅛	+⅛
100 93	Do., 4½% ..	98½ 98¾	+⅛
.. ..	Do., 5% ..	102¼ 102½	..
101⅜ 97¼	Treas. 5% '33-35 ..	102⅜ 102⅝	+⅛
100 96⅛	Do.,4½% '30-32 ..	100¾ 101	..
98⅝ 94⅞	Do.,4% '31-33 ..	100 100¼	..
97⅛ 93⅛	Do.,4% '34-37 ..	100 100¼	..
89¾ 85	Irish Land, 2½% ..	58¼ 59¼	..
90¼ 80¼	Do., 3% ..	65⅞ 64⅞	+⅛
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	64⅛ 64⅜	+⅛
84¾ 80	T'reasl.5% '33-53 ..	81 83	..
286 239	Bank of England ..	248 251	..
83⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	81 83	..
73¼ 69½	India, 3½% ..	61 63	..
71⅛ 52½	Do., 3% ..	52 53	..
51½ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44 46	..
101⅝ 98	Do., 5½% ..	101⅜ 101⅝	..
92¼ 80¼	Do.,4% '50-55 ..	82 83	..
109 103⅛	Sudan, 4½% ..	106½ 107½	..
68⅜ 60	Do., 3½% ..	63 64	..
79¼ 70	Do., 3% ..	76 77	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 5% 40-60 ..	101 102	..
104¼ 100	Corp.of Lds., 5% ..	104 105	..
63¼ 59	Met. Water, 3% ..	65½ 66½	..
67 58¼	Do., 4% ..	64½ 65¼	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	87 87	..
73½ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	70 71	..
64 56	Pt. of Lond., 3% ..	.. ..	..
.. ..	Do., 4% "A" ..	61¼ 62¼	..
85¼ 76¼	Do., 4% " B" ..	80¾ 81¾	..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	96¼ 97¼	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅝ 98	Aust., 5% '31-41	99¼ 99⅝	..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	91 91½	..
91¼ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	90½ 91	..
85¼ 78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	83¾ 84¼	..
81⅛ 78¼	Cape, 4% '16-38	94 94½	..
82⅝ 78¾	Do.,3½% '49	82¾ 83¼	+¼
81⅛ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-43	82 82½	..
113¾ 108½	G. Cst.,6% '45-70	109½ 110	..
104¼ 99	Kenya,5½% '48-58	101½ 102	..
85¼ 81¼	N'n'l.3½% '34-44	85 85½	..
76⅝ 72⅜	Do.,3% '29-49	76½ 77	..
80¼ 72⅞	N.S.W., 5% '45-65	85 85½	..
77 69¼	Do.,3½% '30-50	69¾ 70¼	..
94¼ 90½	Do., 4% '1933	94 94½	..
99¼ 88¼	Do.,5% '45-65	89¼ 89¾	..
102 92	Do.,5½% '47-57	93¼ 93¾	–¼
104 98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46	101¼ 102	..
97⅛ 91⅞	Do.,4½% '40-60	97 97¼	..
89⅞ 82⅝	Do., 4% '43-63	85¼ 86	..
88⅝ 84⅛	Do., 3½% '40	89 89½	..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% 1945	79½ 80	..
104¾ 98½	Nat.,5% '47-57	102½ 103	..
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	87 87½	..
94 87⅝	Do.,4% '50-60	77¼ 78¼	..
104¼ 98⅜	S. Aust., 5% '45-75	101 101½	..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	85½ 86	..
99⅜ 89	S.A'st.,5% '45-75	89¾ 89¼	..
102⅜ 97⅛	S.Rd., 5% '34-49	100¾ 101¼	..
85⅞ 79½	Tas's,3½% '40-60	82½ 82¾	..
99⅜ 89	Vict., 5% '45-65	89¾ 89¼	..
79¼ 70	Do.,3½% '29-49	70 70¼	..
99⅝ 91	W.As. 5% '45-75	88¾ 89¼	..
90½ 86	Do. 3½% '30-55	87½ 88	..
81¾ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	75½ 74	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up prices May 5	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
88 ..	Arg., 4% Rescission ..	87 88	..
83¼ ..	Do., 4% 1900 ..	83 84	..
93¼ ..	Do., Fort Cap., 5% ..	93 94	..
105 ..	Austrian, 4% ..	103 104	..
109 ..	Belgian, 7% ..	109 110	..
94¼ ..	Berlin (City of), 6% ..	94½ 95¼	..
52 ..	Brazil 4% 1889 ..	51 52	+½
61⅛ ..	Do.,4% Rescission ..	60½ 61½	+½
65 ..	Do., 5% 1913 ..	64¼ 64¾	+¼
60 ..	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914 ..	59¼ 59¾	+¼
88⅜ ..	Do., 6% 1927 ..	85½ 86½	..
60 ..	Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	58½ 59½	..
83½ ..	Bulgaria, 7% ..	82 84	–1
96¼ ..	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	95¾ 96¾	..
91 ..	Do., 6% 1911 ..	90 92	..
107¼ ..	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	107 109	..
98 ..	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	97¼ 98¼	–¼
63 ..	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	62 63	..
47¼ ..	Do., 5% 1912 ..	45 46	..
64¼ ..	Do., 5% 1913 ..	63 64	–¼
63 ..	Do., Shanghai-N.,5% ..	62 64	..
67 ..	Do., Tientsin-P., 5% ..	62 64	..
30½ ..	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	29 32	..
110¼ ..	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	109 110	..
77¼ ..	Egyptian Unified ..	77 78	..
20⅜ ..	French, 5% ..	20¼ 20⅜	..
20⅛ ..	Do., 4% ..	19¾ 20¼	..
104¼ ..	Do., 3% ..	102¾ 103¼	+¼
103¾ ..	Assam Prost. ..	20/0 ..	Assam Dooars ..	5½ ..	Upper Assam ..	17⅛ ..
104¼ ..	Assam Trad. ..	20/0 ..	Jhanzie ..	25⅛ ..	Jokai ..	5½ ..	Jorehaut ..	3½ ..	Lanka Plant.	42/0 ..	Lebong ..	4⅛ ..	Lungla ..	12/6 ..	Mahum ..	11½ ..	Nadeem ..	1½ ..	New Dimbula ..	6 ..	NuwaraEliya ..	5½* ..	Pabbojan ..	4⅞ ..	Scot. Tea&I. ..	5* ..	Singlo ..	2½ ..	Travancore ..	2½ ..	Upper Assam ..	17⅛ ..
104¼ ..	Brahmap'tra ..	28 ..	Brit. Indian ..	2½ ..	Budla Beta ..	3½ ..	Carolina ..	5 ..	Ceylon Plant. ..	5* ..	Chargola ..	5½ ..	Chubwa ..	3½ ..	Cons. T. & L. ..	19 ..	Darjeeling ..	2½ ..	Darj. Cons. ..	2½ ..	Dooteria ..	15/0 ..	Doonars ..	2½ ..	Doom.Dooma ..	3½ ..	East'n Assam ..	3½ ..
104¼ ..	Ayer Hitam ..	14/4½ ..	Bangrin ..	1½ ..	Gopeng ..	2½ ..	Hong-kong ..	18/9 ..	Idris ..	9/6 ..	Ipoh ..	22/6 ..	Kampar Mal. ..	17/3 ..	Kamunting ..	8/6 ..	London Tin ..	23/0 ..	Malayan ..	24/6 ..
104¼ ..	Anglo-Cont. ..	8/6 ..	Ashanti ..	32/0 ..	Assoc.Nigeria ..	6/3 ..	Bisichi ..	8/0 ..
104¼ ..	Aman Mining ..	21/0 ..	Aramayo ..	1½ ..	Balaghat ..	3/0 ..	Base Met. Min ..	1½ ..	Bkn.H.Prop. ..	20/0 ..	Do., North ..	3½ ..	Do., South ..	2½ ..	Burma Corp. ..	13/0 ..	Cent.P.Mang. ..	3 ..	Champion R. ..	7/3 ..	East. Pool.Pt. ..	1/9 ..	Edle Devt. ..	¼ ..	Elec. Elec. P. ..	1⅜ ..	Ly. Vw.& Star ..	11/6 ..	Min. Sepn. ..	7¼ ..	Mining Corp. ..	6/6 ..	Mining Trust ..	10/6 ..	Mount Isa ..	11½ ..

* 8s dividend. † Ex return of capital (6/-).

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	13/9	+3d	Imperial Tob.	43½	..
Am. Dent. Df.	4/3	..	Imp. Tob. Can	42/0	+6d
Apollinaris ..	8/3	..	Int. Nickel	34⅜	..
Assd. Cement	26/3	..	Kreuger & T.	52¼	..
Bovril, Def.	40/3	..	Lautaro, Pf.	3¼	..
Brit. Alum.	44/6	..	Do. Delaware	8⅝	–¼
Brit. Am. Tb.	5⅝	–1½d	Lever, 7% Pf.	23/10¼	–1½d
Brit.& S.Par.	15/6	..	Liverpool Nt.	9/0	..
Brit. Match	27/0	..	London Brick	42/0	..
Brit. Oil Cake	32/3	..	Maniyd G. Df.	17/5	–3d
Brit.Port.Cm	2⅜6	..	Marconi Mar.	2	..
Brit. Ropes	4/6	..	Do., Can. ..	17⅛	..
Cab.&W."B"	24½	+½	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Do.,7½%"A"	55	–1	Natrn. M.&O.	2¼	–1⅛
Do.,5½% Pf.	95½	+½	New Tam'g'll	19/0	..
Carreras, "A"	91⅛6	..	P. & O., Def.	46/0*	..
Col. Graph.	51⅝	+1½	Phillips (G.)	11⅜	..
Crittall Mf.	25/0	..	Pinchin J'son	46/0	+3d
Cr.&B., 1 Pf.	13/9	..	Prim. H'dge.	30/0	..
Cunard St'm.	20/9	..	Royal Mail	26½	..
Dunlop Rbr.	13 7½	–1½d	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	5⅛6	..
E.Ready G.B.	18/3	+1½d	8th. Met. Gas	103	..
Finlay, Jas.	82/6	+1/3	Spillers ..	19/0	–3d
Furness, W.	33/3	..	Swed.Mtch.B	18¾	–1⅛
Gas Lt. & C.	19/0	..	Tarajaca Nit.	8/0*	..
Gaumont Br.	16/0	..	Turner & N.	31⅛6	–1½
Globe Tel.	20⅛	..	Utd. Dairies	31⅛	..
Gramophone	53⅛	+⅛	Un. Molasses	3½	–1⅛
Harrison&C.	61⅛6	..	Unilever	3⅝	+1⅛
Imp. Con.Gas	580	+5	Utd. Tob.(B.)	4⅛	..
Imp. Smelt.	17/9	..	Wallpaper D.	45/6	–3d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Anal. A'lib'tic	4/10½	..	Howard & B.	7⅛6	+1⅛6
Armstrong ..	8d.	..	Lambert ..	35/0	..
Babcock&W.	55/6*	+9d	Pease & Pins.	2/6	–1½d
Baldwins ..	2 7½	–1½d	Platt Bros.	6/0	..
Bengal ..	9/0	..	Powell . Duff	9/3	..
B.S.A. ..	10/3	..	Riehds.West.	4/0	–3d
Bolsover ..	14/3	–3d	Ruston & H.	7/0	..
Brown(John)	2 4½	..	S. Speakman	13/0	..
Cammell Ld.	1/6	–3d	Staveley ..	19 7½	..
Consett ..	6/9	–6d	Stew.&L.Dr.	25 4½	..
Cory (Wm.)	62/0	–6d	S. Durham	21/0	..
Dorman Long	4 4½	..	Swan, Hunter	20/0	–9d
Ebbw Vale ..	10½d	..	Tata, Deb.	99	..
Guest, Keen	34/0	–3d	Thomas, R.	2 11½	–1½d
Hadfields ..	7/6	–3d	Vickers ..	7 11½	–1½d
Hark.&W.F.	10/3	–9d	Weardale, Df.	18/0	..
Hopkinson	33/9*	..	Yk.Am.A&D.	8/0	..

MOTOR AND AIRCRAFT

Austin (5/-)	33/0	–3d	National Bus	24/6	–6d
Dennis Bros.	44/4½*	..	Rolls-Royce	43/6	..
Ford ..	78/6	..	Rover ..	31/6	..
Guy Motors	16/0	..	Singer ..	30/3	..
Humber ..	17/9	–6d	S.T.D., Pref.	9/6	+3d
Imp.Airways	26/3	..	Smith. S. Dt.	4/6	–3d
Leyland ..	74/3	+6d	Thornycroft	67/6	–1/3
Lucas, J. ..	76/6	..	Till. & Brit.	38/9	..
Morris, 7% Pf	22/0	..	Till., Stevens	12/9	..
Napier, D. ..	12/6	–1½d	Tilling, T. ..	4 19½	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	27/6	..	Ind. Coope.	67/3	..
Bass, Ratcl.	67/9	..	Meux's ..	57/0	..
Benskin's ..	58/6	+6d	Mitch's & B.	56/0	..
C.of Lon., Def.	12/6	..	S. African ..	62/0	..
Courage ..	65/9	+6d	Taylor, Wkr.	54/0	..
Distillers ..	69/0	+1/0	Threlfalls ..	54/6	+6d
Guinness ..	108/0	..	Walker'P.&C.	18/9	..
Hoare ..	68/6	..	Watney, Def.	62/6	..

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B.	19/6	–3d	Lewis, Ptd.	47/6	..
Army & N.	41/0	..	Lipton ..	4/6	..
Bovril ..	65/0	–6d	Lyons, "A" ..	4¼	+1½
Boots Pure D.	6¼	+⅛	Maple ..	54/0	..
Carlton ..	34/0	–1/0	Map.& Webb	11/6	..
Debenhams	9/9	..	Maypole, Def.	5/1½	..
Fredk.Hotels	11/6	..	Savoy Hotel	34/0	..
Gordon Hth.	14/0	+1d	Selfridge, Pf.	27/0	..
Harrods ..	67/6	–3d	Smart Bros.	1½	..
Harrds(B.A.)	18/9	..	Spiers&P.	10/0	18/6
Home &C.	4/0	..	Waring & G.	24/9	..
Internat. Tea	25/6	–3d	Whiteley ..	58/9	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	40/0	..	Dalgety ..	10¼*	–¼
Arg.Stbn.Ld.	21/0	..	Forestal ..	15/9	–3d
Aust. Est. M.	52	–1	Goldsbr., Mt.	29/0	..
Aust.Mere.f.p.	6½	..	Hudson's, B.	4	–1⅛
Brit. N.Born.	7/0	..	Kasala Cot.	7/0	..
Cty.Ld. Real	18/9	..	N.Z. & M.	99	..
Cordova ..	2/0	..	Sudan Plants	21⅝	–1⅛

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	14/3	–1½d	L. Asiatic ..	4 4½	..
Am.-Dutch ..	51/3	–3d	Lumut ..	1 3⅝	–1½
Am.-Java ..	2/6	..	Malacca ..	1⅝	..
Am.-Malay ..	1⅛	..	Malayalam ..	24/0	–6d
Bah. Liau ..	22/6	–1/3	Mendaris ..	3½	–1½
Bajoe Kidoel	1⅜	..	Merlimau ..	2/3	..
Batu Tiga ..	1 1½*	..	Pataling ..	1½	..
Bertam Cons.	3/10¼	..	Perak ..	2/10½	+1½d
Bukit Mert'm	2/6	–1½d	RembauJeli	23/11½	..
Castlefield ..	5/3	..	Rubber Tst.	34/6	–7½d
Cons. Malay	4/6*	..	Sarawak ..	1/10½	..
Duff Devt. ..	9½	..	Selangor Un.	2/1½	..
E. Asiatic ..	1/10½	..	Sennah ..	1⅜	..
Grand Cent.	1⅝6	..	Sialang ..	1⅛	..
Gula Kalumg.	1⅛	..	Straits Rbr.	⅞	..
Highlands ..	1⅜	..	Sum. Para ..	2/10½	..
Java Invest.	1⅛	..	Tandjong ..	1⅛6	..
Java United	1⅜6	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅛	..
Jugra&Carey	13/0*	–3d	Telogorejo ..	1⅜	..
Kapar Para ..	1⅛*	..	U. Serdang ..	3/4½	..
Kuala Lump.	1⅛	..	U. Sua B'l'g	2⅛6	–1½
Labu ..	1½	..	U. Sumatra ..	1/9	..
Lanadron ..	1½	–1⅛	U. Temiang	2/0	..
Linggi ..	1⅛6	..	Vallambrosa	10/9	..

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	18½	–½	East'n Prod.	4*	..
An.-Ceylon ..	1 3⅜2	..	Empire ..	1 3½2	..
Assam Co. ..	1½	..	Galaha ..	2 3⅜2	–1½
Assam Frost.	20/0	..	Imperial Tea	1 1⅛6	..
Assam'tawa	67/6	..	Jhanzie ..	2⅝	..
Brahmap'tra	28	..	Jokai ..	5½	..
Brit. Indian	2½	..	Jorehaut ..	3½6	..
Budla Beta ..	3⅛6	..	Lanka Plant.	42/0	..
Carolina ..	5	..	Lebong ..	4⅛	..
Ceylon Plant.	5*	..	Lungla ..	12/6	..
Chargola ..	5⅛	..	Mahum ..	11½	..
Chubwa ..	3½	+1½	Nadeem ..	1 1⅝6	..
Cons. T. & L.	19	+¼	New Dimbula	6	..
Darjeeling ..	2 3⅝6	..	NuwaraEliya	5⅜*	..
Darj. Cons. ..	2½	..	Pabbojan ..	4⅞	..
Dooteria ..	15/0	..	Scot. Tea&I.	5*	..
Doonars ..	2½	..	Singlo ..	2⅝6	..
Doom.Dooma	3 1⅜6	..	Travancore ..	2½	..
East'n Assam	3½	..	Upper Assam	17⅛	..

OIL

A.-Ecuador ..	2⅝	+1½	Lobitos ..	2 1½	+3⅛
A.-Egypt, B ..	2 17½2	+1⅛	Mex. Eagle ..	13/3	+1½d
A.-Persian ..	4⅞	..	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3*	..
Apex Trin. ..	1⅜2	..	Phœnix, Hsh.	11/9	+1½d
Attock ..	1⅝6	..	R. Dutch ..	33⅜	..
Brit. Borneo	11/0	..	Shell ..	4 3½2	+1½
Brit. Burmah	5½	..	Spies (2/-) ..	0/6	..
Brit.Control.Pf	7½	–1½d	Steaua Rom.	8 7½	..
Burmah ..	4 11½2	–1½	Trinidad C.	4/0	..
Canad. Eagle	12 4½	..	Trinidad L.	3⅝	+1½
Do.,7% Pf.	12/6*	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/6	..
Creole ..	1 3½2	..	Ural Caspian	2/6	..
Kern River ..	5/0	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2⅞	+1½

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.&Europ'n	16/0	..	Modder.Deep	1⅝	..
Anglo-Amer.	11½	..	Modder.East	3⅛	..
An.-French	1⅜	..	Mozambique	11/0	..
Bkn.H.Prop.	20/0	+6d	Natal N. Col.	¾	..
Do., North	3½	–⅛	New Jagers.	1⅞	..
Do., South	2⅝	..	New Modder.	4⅛	..
Burma Corp.	13/0	–3d	New state A.	1¼	..
Cent.P.Mang.	3	–⅛	Nourse ..	8/9	–3d
Champion R.	7/3	..	Nourah'n E.	5/9	..
East. Pool.Pf.	1/9	..	Rand Mines	3⅛	..
Edle Devt. ..	¼	..	Rand Selec.	11/6	..
Elec. Elec. P.	1⅜	..	Rob.Deep,B.	7/10½	–1½d
Ly. Vw.& Star	11/6	+3d	S.A.Gold Tst.	1⅜	..
Min. Sepn. ..	7¼	–⅛	S.A. Town ..	8/3	..
Mining Corp.	6/6	–6d	S.W. Afrca.	17/0	..
Mining Trust	10/6	..	Springs ..	3¼	–1½
Mount Isa ..	11⅛	..	Sub Nigel ..	2	–1½
			T.Cons. Ldg.	1⅜	..
			Transvaal ..	2/10	..
			Union Corp.	33⅜	..
			V. Ryn Deep	1 10⅜	..
			Vereen'g Est.	1/3½	..
			Village Deep	2/9†	..
			W. Rd. Cons.	5/9	..
			West Springs	14/3	..

RHODESIAN MINES

BwanaM'k'b	18/9	–1½d	Rhod.Cons.B.	19½	+¼
Cam & Motor	1½	..	Rhod.K't'ga	1¾	..
Chartered ..	38½	..	Rhod.Sel. Tr.	2¾	..
Gd. of Rhod.	9/7½	+1½d	Roan Antel.	11½	–1½
Loangwa ..	5/9	..	Selukwe ..	4/0	..
Lonely Reef	1 3⅛6	..	Shamva ..	1/9	..
N'Changa ..	4	–⅛	Tanga'ka Con.	1 1⅝6	..
Rhod. Anz. A	1 17½	..	Wankie Coll.	24/3	–3d
Rhod. B. H.	2 4½	–1½d	Zambesia Ex.	1 13⅛	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	8/6	+3d	Fanti Cons.	13/0	..
Ashanti ..	32/0	..	KadunaSynd	5⅜	..
Assoc.Nigeria	6/3	–1½d	Naraguta ..	9⅛	..
Bisichi ..	8/0	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14/4½	–1½d	Pahang ..	9/3	..
Bangrin ..	1⅛6	..	Petaling ..	12/0*	..
Gopeng ..	2⅝6	..	Kenong ..	1⅛	..
Hong-kong ..	18/9	..	Siamese ..	10/9	..
Idris ..	9/6	..	Sthn. Mala'n	14/9	–3d
Ipoh ..	22/6	..	Sthn. Perak	2⅛	..
Kampar Mal.	17/3	..	Sungei Besi	10/9	–3d
Kamunting ..	8/6	..	Tavoy ..	7/9	..
London Tin	23/0	..	Tekka Taip.	20/9	–3d
Malayan ..	24/6	–3d	Tronoh ..	19/0	–3d

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal.Mining	21/0	..	Mt. Lyell ..	28/0	..
Aramayo ..	1⅜	–⅛	Mysore ..	10 1½	..
Balaghat ..	3/0	..	Nat. Mining	1/0	..
Base Met. Min	1⅛6	..	Nundydroog	15/0	..
Bkn.H.Prop.	20/0	+6d	Outegum ..	5/3*	..
Do., North	3½	–⅛	Patino ..	41¼	..
Do., South	2⅝	..	Rio Tinto ..	40½	..
Burma Corp.	13/0	–3d	Rus. A. Cons.	0 4½	..
Cent.P.Mang.	3	–⅛	S'ta G'trudis	9/6	..
Champion R.	7/3	..	St.J.Del Rey	17/0*	..
East. Pool.Pf.	1/9	..	SanFrancisco	20/0	–6d
Edle Devt. ..	¼	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	1/9	..
Elec. Elec. P.	1⅜	..	Sulphide ..	12/9	..
Ly. Vw.& Star	11/6	+3d	Tharsis ..	4⅝*	+⅛
Min. Sepn. ..	7¼	–⅛	Vipond ..	4/7½	–1½d
Mining Corp.	6/6	–6d	Wiluna ..	17/3	..
Mining Trust	10/6	..	Zinc Corp. ..	1⅜	..
Mount Isa ..	11⅛	..	Do., Pref. ..	3½	..

* 8s dividend. † Ex return of capital (6/-).

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Agric. Mt. Corp., 5% Deb.	100	⅛ dis.	—
Barnsley, 5%, 1950-60	100	⅛ dis.	—
Belfast Water, 5%, 1950-60	99½	½ dis.	—
Birmingham, 5%, 1946-56	100½	Par	—
Brighton, 5%, 1960-90	99½	½ prem.	—
Bristol, 5%, 1950-60	99½	½ prem.	—
Cent. Electricity, 5% Deb.	97½	2¼ prem.	—
Conversion, 4½%, 1940-44	95	⅜ dis.	+ ⅛
Dublin, 5%, 1950-70	95½	½ dis.	—
Hastings Corp., 5%, 1947-67	99	102	—
Hull, 5%, 1941-61	99	1 prem.	—
Ind. Mt. Br. of Finl'd, 6% 1944	93	1¼ dis.	—
Ingersoll, 7½% Pref.	20/0	7½d. dis.	—
Met. Ry., 6% "A" Deb.	65½	4½ prem.	—
W. Met. Elec. Pwr., 5½% Deb.	99	½ prem.	+ ⅛
Queensland, 5½%, 1934-36	97	½ dis.	—
Rhymney Sewerage, 5%	94	92¼	—
Rhod.and Mash. R., 6% Db.	..	⅛ dis.	+ 3/16
San Paulo Coffee, 5% Bds.	99	1½ dis.	+ ¼
Scottish Power, Ord., £1	27/0	1/0 prem.	—
Shell Transport, 7% 2nd Pf.	25/0	6d. dis.	—
South Africa, 5%, 1945-75	96½	1 prem.	—
Southampton, 5%, 1947-67	99	2 prem.	—
Southern Ry. 5% Guar. Pf.	94½	¼ dis.	—
Sunderland, 5%, 1950-60	100	⅛ dis.	+ ¼
Swansea, 5%, Red., 1945-55	99	Par	—
Tata and Lyle, 5½% Deb.	97½	101½	—
Uniform, Ltd., Ord. (£1) ..	23	1/6 dis.	+ 10½d.
West Ham, 5%, 1948-68 ..	96½	¼ dis.	—
Wigan, Taupe, 5½% Deb.	96	¼ prem.	—

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; ▲, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡², income-tax free up to 1s. 2d. in the pound; ‡‡³, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 53½
2½% Cons., 55¼ 4 5 5 5

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 27

West Ham Greyhound, Defd., 1/8½ -/4½ -/6
Do., 10% Pref., 11/-†† -/
Western Auto. Machines, -/1½
Weymann Motor Bodies, 1/-
Whites (Timothy), 7½% Pref. (fully pd.), 21/6
Wiggins Teape, 23/-/6
Do., 5½% Deb., 99½ 8½
Do. (issue at 98, ptly. pd.), 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ pm
Wyndham's Patents, 14/9 16/- 16/- 15/15½ -/7½
Yeadonian, 5/-/-
Yeast Vite, 9% Pfg. Pref., 2/9 4/11½ 3/11¼
Yeo (John), 7½% Pref., 20/3
Yorks Products Invest., -/2¼ -/2¼
Do., 7½% Pref., 4/-/-
Zinc Mfg., A., 5/6 -/3 -/3

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER

Adelaide, 6% Pref., 101
Barcelona, 32††
Do., 6% Bds., 103½††
Do., 6% Bds., 35/-/-
Bournemouth, 58/3 8/- 7/7½ 8/3 -/3
Calcutta, 48/6
Cawnpore, 7% Pref., 20/3
Charing Cross, 27/4½††
Chelsea, 26/-
City of London, 34/4½
Clyde Valley, 37/9 -/9 -/2¼
Consett, 6% Pref., 5% Bds., 87/-
Cons. of Baltimore, 137½
Co. of London, 48/-†† 8/- 7/6
Do., 6% Pref., 23/9
Elect. Distribution of Yorks, 35/11½ -/6
Elect. Finance, 46/-
Fife Tramway, 6% Pref., 18/6
Hendon, 6% Pref., 22/- 2/-
Lancashire, 6% Pref. (1st), 27/3†† -/3††
Lond. Elec., 5% Deb., 96¼
Lond. Power, 5% Deb., 100⅝ 1½ 100 100
Madras, 26/9
Melbourne, 6% Pref., 5½
Mexican Light and Power, 7% Pref., 75½
Do., 4% Pref., 2½
Mid. Counties Elec., 23/3 -/3
Do., 5% Pref., 22/9
Mississippi River, 5% Bds., 104⅜
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 22/9 3/-
Do., 5½% Pref. (Pfg.), 19/3††
N. Metrop., 5% Deb., 47/6†
Pachuca, 5% Bds., 68
Perak River, 7% Pfg. Deb., 108 9 9 9
St. James's and Pall Mall, 27/10½††
Sao Paulo, 5% Bds., 69¼††
Scottish, 28/10½ -/9†† 9/-
Seawmigan, 79/9
Shinyei Works, and Staffs., 6% Pref., 22/7½†† -/9
-/4½ -/10½ -/10½
S. Metropolitan, 6% Pref., 23/6††
S. Wales, 6% Deb., 100 99½
Southern Brazil, 6½% Debs., 83½††
Tokyo, 6% Bds., 95 4½ 5 5½ 5 5 5 5 5 4 4
Urban, 32/9
Do., 6% Pref., 22/11½
Vancouver, 4½% Deb., 83
Victoria Falls and Transv. Pref., 33/7½ 4/3
W. Gloucestershire, 5½% Deb., 96⅞ ¼
Whitehall, 7½% Pref., 24/10½ -/10½
Do., 6% Deb., 102¾ 3½ ½ ¼ ½ ½
Yorkshire, 32/9 -/9
Do., 6% Pref., 23/3 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Altrincham, Pfd., 53/6
Do., Defd., 16/-
Birkdale, 14/- 1/6 -/6
Co. of London, New (issue at 35/-, 10/- pd.), 24/9
North American, 81⅝ 4 4 12⅝ 25½
Richmond (Surrey), 41/-/-
Scottish, New, 1st, 1½ 1½†† 6/11¼ -/10½ pm
Do., fully pd., 28/-
W. Gloucestershire, 49½††

FINANCIAL TRUSTS, LAND, AND PROPERTY

Anglo-French, 16/4½
Anglo-Scottish, 14/3
Argentine Est. of Bovril, 6% Pref., 18/3
Argentine Southern, 2/-/-
Assd. London Props., 18/12½ -/11¼
Australian Mercantile, partly pd., 87/6
Barnet, Hospitals, Pfd., 20/9††
Do., 5% Deb., 97½
Brit. S. Africa, Reed., 38/3 7/6† -/9† 8/3 -/4½ -/3 7/9
Chartered, 25/-
Chosen, 3/6¼ 2/6
City of London Real Prop., 19/-†† 18/7½
Crystal Palace Props., 7% Pref., 21/3
Elec. and Gen., 6% Pref., 20/7½
Equitable Office Bldngs., 29/-
Forestal, 15/7½ -/6 16/1½ 15/9 16/-
Do., Pref. (6%), 16/6
Hours Properties, 7% Pref., 73½
Hudson's Bay, 80/- 80/- 1/10½
Do., 5% Pref., 100/7½
Hungarian Gen., Bdg., A.," 99 9
Invest. of Canada, 4½% Pref., 65¼
Law Land, 4½% Pref., 16/-
London and S. American, 18/6 -/6
London Co., 5% Pref., 27/9 -/6 -/9 -/9 -/3
Mozambique (Beaver), 10/9½
Nelson, 12½% 17/9
Pearl and River Plate, 20/9††
New Zeal. Ins. and Merc. Agcy., 98
Peruvian Corp., 9½ ¼
Do., 5% Pref., 52 1½
Do., 6% Debs., 96¼
Port of Madras, 7/9
Power Invest. Corp., 85 3½
Do., 5% Pref., 76
River Plate Trust, Loan, Debt., "B," 7½ 1¼
Rubber Estates, 2/4 7½ -/6¼ -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/9 -/9 -/10½
Russian Corp., 51½ Pref., 83 2
Sudan Plants, Synd., 58/3¼ -/9 -/9 9/3 7/9¼ 9/- 8/1½
Do., 6% Pref., 60/9
Trust and Ln. of Canada, 14/9
Trust and Mort., 47½ Deb., 70½ 1½
Warner Est., 5% Pref., 15/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European Invest., 15/6
Amalgd. Mining Trust, 20/9††
Anglo-American, 28½ 1½ 7/6 -/6 -/4½
Do., 6% Prefd., 93½
Brakpan, 58/6¼ -/3¼ 8/9 -/9 -/9 9/3 -/4½
Central Mining, 13/3†† -/6 14/-
Consd. Main Reefs, 18/11¼†† -/9†† -/10½††† -/9 19/-
Consd. Mines (Colliery), 23/9 -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/6 -/8 -/3 -/3 2/10½
Cons. Asbestos, 50/7½
Do., 5% Partly Pref., 99½
Cons. Mining and Invest. (Bearer), 18†† 17½ 18 18
Do. (Reg.), 17½
Chartered and Gen., 10/6
Do., 6% Prefs., 86
City Deep, 5/11½ -/11½
Consd. African Selection, 25/- 5/- -/7½
Consd. Buffelsdoorn, 3/-
Consd. Diamond, 10/6 -/6 -/4½ -/8¼ -/2¼
Do., 7½ Pref., 8/7½
Consd. Gold, 5/7½ 6/1½†† -/6
Crown Mines, 66/10½ 3/9½
Daggafontein, Opt. Certs., 2/- -/-
E. of San Paulo Impts., 11/7½ 11/- -/6
Cotton Plantations, 2/7½
Cred. Assn. of Prose., Jutland, 4% Bds., Series III., 93½
Dalgety, 4½% Deb., 93½
Diver Rendr., 10/- -/4½
E.M.S. Securities, 1/-
Faull, 12/9½ -/10½ -/9 -/9¼ 13/-
Freehold Assets, 4% Bds., 83
Greyhound R. Assn., -/10 -/9 -/10
Do., 7½ Pfg. Pref., 11/11½ -/3
Hambledon, 5/-
Hudson Bay, New, 7½ 5/- 6/3
Hydro-Elec. Securities, 84⅜ 1¼ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 8
Do., 5% Pfg. Pref., 9
Internat. Holding, 86⅛ 7/8 11/16 1½ 7/16 9/16 5/8 1½
Lagunas Nitrate, Founder's Shs., 16/9 -/9½ 17/8
Land Co. of Canada, 6/-/9½
Do., 6% Deb., 92½
Mutual Finance, 5% Deb., 3/4 1/- 6/9¾ 1/-
Parana Plants, 12/4½ -/4½ -/3
Perak Synd., Defd., 2
Primitiva Hldgs., 29/7½ 30/- 30/- -/3 30/- 29/9 30/1½ -/3
Tea Share, 21/6
Theatre Securities, -/2
Trinidad Canadian Gen., 15/-
Zambesia Exploring, 35/7½ 6/9

GAS

Croydon, Max. Div. Stk., 85 4 5 4
Gas Light and Coke, 18/10½ -/11¼ 19/0¾ 18/11¼ 19/-
Do., 4% Pref., 19/11½
Do., 3% Deb., 60⅝ ½ ½ 60⅜
Consett, Ordinary, 37/9† 60 75 95†† 90†† 85†† 80††
5 75 9 83 80 77½ 80†† 5 5 8 8 4
Maidstone, 5%, 120
Metro., 103½†† ½ 3½ ½ ½ 3½ 2½
Do., 3% Deb., 60⅝ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Tottenham and Dist. (3½% Std.), 103¼
Tuscan, 6% Deb., 77
Wandsworth, Wimbledon, Consd. Stk., 110½†† 11½††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Croydon, New 5% Deb., 98½ ½

INSURANCE

'Alliance, 18½ ¼
Do., New, 19¾
Atlas, 12
Commercial Union, 23½†† ½ ½
Eagle, Star, £3 pd., 11¾
Employers' Liability, 72/-
General Accident, 14½
Guardian, 11¼ 11¾ 11 11½
Licenses and Gen., 40/-/6
London and Lancs., 27 £27/4/9
London Assce., 9½ ½
North. and Merc., 33½†† 3 £33/5/9
Northern Assce., 68
Pearl, partly pd., 13¾
Phœnix, fully pd., 14¼ 15½
Do., 5% Law Life Deb., 78½ 9 8⅞
Prudential, Ordinary, 8¾
Do., "B," 36⅛½-/6
Royal Exch., 5½ 15/19/6 5½ £5/19/6
Scott Insurce., 7½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Scottish Union, 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½
World Auxs., 21/- 20/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ecclesiastical, 35/- 6/-
Planet, 10/- pd., 23/6
Prudential, New "A," fully-pd., 21½ 2 1

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Alles, 5% Pref., 86¼
American Inv. and Gen., Defd., 233 ½
Do., 4% Deb., 73
American Tst., 277
Army and Navy, Defd., 365†† 1½††
Atlas Electric and Gen., 27/10½ 8/0¼ 7/9 -/10½ 8/-
7/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 25/11½ -/3
Bankers, 7½% Pref., 83½
British Indus. and Gen., 5% Pref., 83½
British Invest. Trust, Defd., 440 38
British Steamship, 6% Pref., 100½
Do., 5% Deb., 92½ ½
Capital and National, 5% Pref., 84
Cen. Invest. and Gen., 5% Pref., 92½ ½
Cen. Amer. and Gen., 5% Pref., 95
Foreign and Colonial, 5% Pref., 93
Foreign Priv., 100¾ 1
Gen. Cons., 2/-
General Consolidated, 94††
Globe Telegraph, 20½ ½
Do., 6% Pref., 101½ 1½
Govmts. Stks. and other Sec., 5% Pref., 85½
Do., Defd., 250
Industrial and General, 357 7
Do., 4% Pref., 84
International Investment Trust, 180
Investment Trust Corp., 5% Pref., 74¾
Lake View, 22/-
Lancastrian, 5% Pref., 47½ -/3†
Lincoln, 5% Pref., 94½ ¼ 3½ 4½
New York and Gen., 149†† 50††
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 112½
Omnium, 5% Pref., 84
Do., 4½% Deb., 87 ½
Provincial, 5% Pref., 85
Do., 4½% 1st Deb., 104¾
Realization Property, 10/6 10/3
Do., 5% Pref., 37/- 6/-
Second Brit. Assets, New 5% Deb., 94½
Do., A., 46/3/0 A
Second Brit. Assets, 5% Deb., 1929, 94½
Second Brit. Assets, 5% Deb., 1930, 94½
Second Scot. Engs., 5% Pref., 86¼
Second Scot. Trust, 5% Pref., 83½
Sheffield, 173½
Do., 5% Pref., 95½
Sterling, 5% Pref., 92½ 3
Trustees, 246
Trust A. and Amer., 254
Ud. States Deb., 250
Do., 4% Deb., 79

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

English and International, 5½% Pref., 83†††
London and Holyrood, 12½
Municipal, New Def., 98 900
Second Brit. Assets, New 5% Deb., 94½

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

'Amald. Anthracite, 6/10½ -/10½ -/11¼
Babcock and Wilcox, 55/- -/7½ -/8 -/9 -/8
Baldwin's, 2/6† -/7½†† -/6†
Bertam Coal, 5% Pref., 4/6†† -/3†
Bwllfa Dare, 5% Pref., 4/6†† -/3† -/3†
Barrow Hæmatite, 5% Deb. (free of tax), 96¼
Brown (John), fully pd., 3/7½†† -/8 -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 35/-
Canadian Oil, 5% "A" Pref., 67½
Consett, 6/6¼
Cory, 61/10½ 2/6 1/9 2/6 1/9½
Cwmbargoed, 5% Pref., 20/-
Dorman, Long, 23/6 -/6 -/3 -/6
Ebbw Vale, 5% Pref., 94½
Hadfields, 7/4½†† -/6

Harland and Wolf, 6% Pref., 10/6†† -/3†† -/9†† 9/-
10/2½
Lambert, 31/9
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 101½ ½ ½
Nova Scotia Steel, 5% Bds., 71
Pease and Partners, 2/1½†† 2/- -/1½
Powell-Duffryn, 9/- 8/9
Richardson, Westgarth, 6% Pref., 9/9
Ruston and Hornsby, 6/7½
Skoda Works, 7½% Debs. (Reg.), 104
Stewart and Lloyds, Pref., 15¾ ½
Do., Defd., 25/4½
Swan, Hunter, 20/6†† -/3
Thomas (Richard), 6½% Pref. (1st), 8/11½
Do., 7% Deb., 98½ ½
Thornycroft, 68/11½ -/11½ 7/6 8/11½
Do., 5% Debs., 97½
Ud. States Steel, 179½
Vickers, 17/3 -/11½ -/10½ -/9¾ -/9¾†† -/3
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., 82 2 ½
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., 16/-
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1st), 18/7½ -/7½ -/3
Wharncliffe, 6% Pref., 16/-
Welsh Anthracite, 6½% Deb., 99 ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

B. and L. Powdered Fuel, 3/- ½ ¾-
Charrington, Gardner, 45/9 -/9
Clarke, Chapman, 24/3 3/9
Continuous Coal Carbonisation, "A," 4/4½
Cowans, Sheldon, 19/4½
Dorman, Long, New, 4/-
Duffield Iron, 2/11½ 3/-
Hickleton Main, 16/7½
Ordens, 2/-
Stanton, 15/- pd., 23/- 2/6

MINES

Anaconda Copper, 12¾ ¼
Assd. Gold., 31/10½ 2/- 2/- 1/10½ 2/3 -/4½ 1/10½ 2/3
Bechuanaland Explts., 8/9†† 9/3 -/4½
Central Prov. Manors, 1/3 60/-
Consd. Gold of S. Africa, 40/7½
Cons. Mines Selection, 14/6
De Beers, Defd., Bearer, 82⅜
Frontino and Bolivia, 13/3†† -/6 14/-
Geduld Prop., 69/4½ -/4½ -/4½
London Tin, 23/6 2/9 3/6 -/3½ -/4½ -/6 -/3 -/3½ -/3 2/10½
3/3 2/10½
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 8/2¼ -/3 7/7½ 8/11½ -/3 -/3 2/10½
7/10½ 8/- 7/10½ 8/11½ -/3 -/3
Mysore Gold, 10/-†† -/3 9/7½ 10/- 9/9 -/9 10/3 -/3
9/9 -/9 9/11½
Nchanga Consd., 9/3
Rio Tinto, 40½ 9¼
St. John del Rey, 17/-
Tanganyika Concessions, 39/3 8/3½
Union Corp., 74/9 5/- 2/9
Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga, 6% Bds., 101½ ½
Vereeniging Ests., 20/3 (Correction from Official List.—In yesterday's List the business done at 14/- should have been marked to Wahl Gold Mining)
Wahl Gold, 14/3½†† -/0½†† -/4½ (See correction above)

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Assd. Gold of W. Australia (New), 1/3½ -/3½
Assd. Northern Blocks (W.A.), 1/3 -/3
Lake View and Star, 11/- -/3½ -/4½ -/5¼ -/3 11/-½ -/3
-/3¼ -/3½
London, Australian and Gen., -/3½ -/3½
Sons of Gwalia, 1/11½ -/3 0/6½ 1/11½ -/3
South Kalgurli, 12/6 -/6
Wiluna, 17/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES MISCELLANEOUS

Aramayo, 32/9
Balaghat, 2/6
Balkis, 5/6
Broken Hill Proprietary, 20/3†† 20/- 19/4½†† 20/-
Burma, 13/1½ -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/3 -/3
Burmah Oil, 8/8¼ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/3 -/3
Rast Rand Proprietary, 40/10½ Pfg. Pref., 2/-
Hongkong and Agar, 10% Pfg. Pref., 2/-
Indian Copper, 1/5 -/5 -/6¾
Do., 7½% Debs., 77½
Ind., 25/3
Kampar Malaya, 17/1½††
Kamunting, 8/4½
Keplek, 1/- -/4½ -/3
Kent (F.M.S.), 1/7½
London, Tin, Francs, Certs., -/1½ -/1½ -/0¾ -/1½ -/3½
-/1¼ -/0½ -/1¼ -/1¼ -/0½ -/1½ -/3½ -/1¼ -/0¾
Pfg. Pref. Certs. -/0¾ -/0¾ -/0¼ -/0¾ -/0¾ -/1 -/1
Malayan Dredging, 24/9
Malaya, 12/11¼
Minerals Separation, 17/1¼ 11¼ 8¾
Mining Corp. of Canada, 7/6 8/9 -/8 -/7½
Mining Trust, 9/10½ -/9 -/6 -/6 -/10¼ -/10½ -/10½ 10/-
9/6 -/6 -/4½ 10/- 9/11¼
New Gaiola, 2/-
New Quebec and Venezuela, 5/- 4/6 -/4½
Nundydroog, 15/3
Oroville, 2/3
Ortigosa Corp., 15/6 15/-
Penrakalan, 14/3 -/3
Renong, 23/4½
Rosario Asiatic, -/3½ -/3¼ -/3½ -/3½ -/3 -/3
Russo-Asiatic, 19/7½ 20/- 20/- -/4½ 19/9
Sabah, 56/0¼ -/3 -/3 -/3 9/-
Santa Gertrudis, 9/10½†† -/4½ 9/-
S. Amer. Copper, 1/8¼ -/9 -/9
Sthn. Malaysian, 15/- 15/- 15/-
Sthn. Perak, 4/9 17/6
Sungei Best, 10/9
Tekah, 9/6
Trepca, 8/6 -/9 -/9 -/4½ -/6¾ -/4½
Tronoh, 18/9½
Ud. Diamond of Brit. Guiana, 10/6 -/8¼ -/10½ -/6 -/7½
Vipond, 4/4½ -/4½ -/5 -/7 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/5 -/3½
Wahi Grand Junct., 1/7

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European Invest., 15/6
Amalgd. Mining Trust, 20/9††
Anglo-American, 28½ 1½ 7/6 -/6 -/4½
Do., 6% Prefd., 93½
Brakpan, 58/6¼ -/3¼ 8/9 -/9 -/9 9/3 -/4½
Central Prov. Manors, 1/3 60/-
Consd. Main Reefs, 18/11¼†† -/9†† -/10½††† -/9 19/-
Consd. Mines (Colliery), 23/9 -/10½ -/9 -/7½ -/6 -/8 -/3 -/3 2/10½
Cons. Asbestos, 50/7½
Do., 5% Partly Pref., 99½
Cons. Mining and Invest. (Bearer), 18†† 17½ 18 18
Do. (Reg.), 17½
Chartered and Gen., 10/6
Do., 6% Prefs., 86
City Deep, 5/11½ -/11½
Consd. African Selection, 25/- 5/- -/7½
Consd. Buffelsdoorn, 3/-
Consd. Diamond, 10/6 -/6 -/4½ -/8¼ -/2¼
Do., 7½ Pref., 8/7½
Consd. Gold, 5/7½ 6/1½†† -/6
Crown Mines, 66/10½ 3/9½
Daggafontein, Opt. Certs., 2/- -/-
E. of San Paulo Impts., 11/7½ 11/- -/6
Cotton Plantations, 2/7½
Cred. Assn. of Prose., Jutland, 4% Bds., Series III., 93½
Dalgety, 4½% Deb., 93½
Diver Rendr., 10/- -/4½
E.M.S. Securities, 1/-
Faull, 12/9½ -/10½ -/9 -/9¼ 13/-
Freehold Assets, 4% Bds., 83
Greyhound R. Assn., -/10 -/9 -/10
Do., 7½ Pfg. Pref., 11/11½ -/3
Hambledon, 5/-
Hudson Bay, New, 7½ 5/- 6/3
Hydro-Elec. Securities, 84⅜ 1¼ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 8
Do., 5% Pfg. Pref., 9
Internat. Holding, 86⅛ 7/8 11/16 1½ 7/16 9/16 5/8 1½
Lagunas Nitrate, Founder's Shs., 16/9 -/9½ 17/8
Land Co. of Canada, 6/-/9½
Do., 6% Deb., 92½
Mutual Finance, 5% Deb., 3/4 1/- 6/9¾ 1/-
Parana Plants, 12/4½ -/4½ -/3
Perak Synd., Defd., 2
Primitiva Hldgs., 29/7½ 30/- 30/- -/3 30/- 29/9 30/1½ -/3
Tea Share, 21/6
Theatre Securities, -/2
Trinidad Canadian Gen., 15/-
Zambesia Exploring, 35/7½ 6/9

GAS

Croydon, Max. Div. Stk., 85 4 5 4
Gas Light and Coke, 18/10½ -/11¼ 19/0¾ 18/11¼ 19/-
Do., 4% Pref., 19/11½
Do., 3% Deb., 60⅝ ½ ½ 60⅜
Consett, Ordinary, 37/9† 60 75 95†† 90†† 85†† 80††
5 75 9 83 80 77½ 80†† 5 5 8 8 4
Maidstone, 5%, 120
Metro., 103½†† ½ 3½ ½ ½ 3½ 2½
Do., 3% Deb., 60⅝ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Tottenham and Dist. (3½% Std.), 103¼
Tuscan, 6% Deb., 77
Wandsworth, Wimbledon, Consd. Stk., 110½†† 11½††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Croydon, New 5% Deb., 98½ ½

INSURANCE

'Alliance, 18½ ¼
Do., New, 19¾
Atlas, 12
Commercial Union, 23½†† ½ ½
Eagle, Star, £3 pd., 11¾
Employers' Liability, 72/-
General Accident, 14½
Guardian, 11¼ 11¾ 11 11½
Licenses and Gen., 40/-/6
London and Lancs., 27 £27/4/9
London Assce., 9½ ½
North. and Merc., 33½†† 3 £33/5/9
Northern Assce., 68
Pearl, partly pd., 13¾
Phœnix, fully pd., 14¼ 15½
Do., 5% Law Life Deb., 78½ 9 8⅞
Prudential, Ordinary, 8¾
Do., "B," 36⅛½-/6
Royal Exch., 5½ 15/19/6 5½ £5/19/6
Scott Insurce., 7½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Scottish Union, 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 3½
World Auxs., 21/- 20/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Ecclesiastical, 35/- 6/-
Planet, 10/- pd., 23/6
Prudential, New "A," fully-pd., 21½ 2 1

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Alles, 5% Pref., 86¼
American Inv. and Gen., Defd., 233 ½
Do., 4% Deb., 73
American Tst., 277
Army and Navy, Defd., 365†† 1½††
Atlas Electric and Gen., 27/10½ 8/0¼ 7/9 -/10½ 8/-
7/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 25/11½ -/3
Bankers, 7½% Pref., 83½
British Indus. and Gen., 5% Pref., 83½
British Invest. Trust, Defd., 440 38
British Steamship, 6% Pref., 100½
Do., 5% Deb., 92½ ½
Capital and National, 5% Pref., 84
Cen. Invest. and Gen., 5% Pref., 92½ ½
Cen. Amer. and Gen., 5% Pref., 95
Foreign and Colonial, 5% Pref., 93
Foreign Priv., 100¾ 1
Gen. Cons., 2/-
General Consolidated, 94††
Globe Telegraph, 20½ ½
Do., 6% Pref., 101½ 1½
Govmts. Stks. and other Sec., 5% Pref., 85½
Do., Defd., 250
Industrial and General, 357 7
Do., 4% Pref., 84
International Investment Trust, 180
Investment Trust Corp., 5% Pref., 74¾
Lake View, 22/-
Lancastrian, 5% Pref., 47½ -/3†
Lincoln, 5% Pref., 94½ ¼ 3½ 4½
New York and Gen., 149†† 50††
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 112½
Omnium, 5% Pref., 84
Do., 4½% Deb., 87 ½
Provincial, 5% Pref., 85
Do., 4½% 1st Deb., 104¾
Realization Property, 10/6 10/3
Do., 5% Pref., 37/- 6/-
Second Brit. Assets, New 5% Deb., 94½
Do., A., 46/3/0 A
Second Brit. Assets, 5% Deb., 1929, 94½
Second Brit. Assets, 5% Deb., 1930, 94½
Second Scot. Engs., 5% Pref., 86¼
Second Scot. Trust, 5% Pref., 83½
Sheffield, 173½
Do., 5% Pref., 95½
Sterling, 5% Pref., 92½ 3
Trustees, 246
Trust A. and Amer., 254
Ud. States Deb., 250
Do., 4% Deb., 79

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

English and International, 5½% Pref., 83†††
London and Holyrood, 12½
Municipal, New Def., 98 900
Second Brit. Assets, New 5% Deb., 94½

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

'Amald. Anthracite, 6/10½ -/10½ -/11¼
Babcock and Wilcox, 55/- -/7½ -/8 -/9 -/8
Baldwin's, 2/6† -/7½†† -/6†
Bertam Coal, 5% Pref., 4/6†† -/3†
Bwllfa Dare, 5% Pref., 4/6†† -/3† -/3†
Barrow Hæmatite, 5% Deb. (free of tax), 96¼
Brown (John), fully pd., 3/7½†† -/8 -/9
Do., 5% Pref., 35/-
Canadian Oil, 5% "A" Pref., 67½
Consett, 6/6¼
Cory, 61/10½ 2/6 1/9 2/6 1/9½
Cwmbargoed, 5% Pref., 20/-
Dorman, Long, 23/6 -/6 -/3 -/6
Ebbw Vale, 5% Pref., 94½
Hadfields, 7/4½†† -/6

Harland and Wolf, 6% Pref., 10/6†† -/3†† -/9†† 9/-
10/2½
Lambert, 31/9
Lysaght, 5½% Deb., 101½ ½ ½
Nova Scotia Steel, 5% Bds., 71
Pease and Partners, 2/1½†† 2/- -/1½
Powell-Duffryn, 9/- 8/9
Richardson, Westgarth, 6% Pref., 9/9
Ruston and Hornsby, 6/7½
Skoda Works, 7½% Debs. (Reg.), 104
Stewart and Lloyds, Pref., 15¾ ½
Do., Defd., 25/4½
Swan, Hunter, 20/6†† -/3
Thomas (Richard), 6½% Pref. (1st), 8/11½
Do., 7% Deb., 98½ ½
Thornycroft, 68/11½ -/11½ 7/6 8/11½
Do., 5% Debs., 97½
Ud. States Steel, 179½
Vickers, 17/3 -/11½ -/10½ -/9¾ -/9¾†† -/3
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., 82 2 ½
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., 16/-
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (1st), 18/7½ -/7½ -/3
Wharncliffe, 6% Pref., 16/-
Welsh Anthracite, 6½% Deb., 99 ½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

B. and L. Powdered Fuel, 3/- ½ ¾-
Charrington, Gardner, 45/9 -/9
Clarke, Chapman, 24/3 3/9
Continuous Coal Carbonisation, "A," 4/4½
Cowans, Sheldon, 19/4½
Dorman, Long, New, 4/-
Duffield Iron, 2/11½ 3/-
Hickleton Main, 16/7½
Ordens, 2/-
Stanton, 15/- pd., 23/- 2/6

MINES

Anaconda Copper, 12¾ ¼
Assd. Gold., 31/10½ 2/- 2/- 1/10½ 2/3 -/4½ 1/10½ 2/3
Bechuanaland Explts., 8/9†† 9/3 -/4½
Central Prov. Manors, 1/3 60/-
Consd. Gold of S. Africa, 40/7½
Cons. Mines Selection, 14/6
De Beers, Defd., Bearer, 82⅜
Frontino and Bolivia, 13/3†† -/6 14/-
Geduld Prop., 69/4½ -/4½ -/4½
London Tin, 23/6 2/9 3/6 -/3½ -/4½ -/6 -/3 -/3½ -/3 2/10½
3/3 2/10½
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 8/2¼ -/3 7/7½ 8/11½ -/3 -/3 2/10½
7/10½ 8/- 7/10½ 8/11½ -/3 -/3
Mysore Gold, 10/-†† -/3 9/7½ 10/- 9/9 -/9 10/3 -/3
9/9 -/9 9/11½
Nchanga Consd., 9/3
Rio Tinto, 40½ 9¼
St. John del Rey, 17/-
Tanganyika Concessions, 39/3 8/3½
Union Corp., 74/9 5/- 2/9
Union Miniere du Haut-Katanga, 6% Bds., 101½ ½
Vereeniging Ests., 20/3 (Correction from Official List.—In yesterday's List the business done at 14/- should have been marked to Wahl Gold Mining)
Wahl Gold, 14/3½†† -/0½†† -/4½ (See correction above)

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Assd. Gold of W. Australia (New), 1/3½ -/3½
Assd. Northern Blocks (W.A.), 1/3 -/3
Lake View and Star, 11/- -/3½ -/4½ -/5¼ -/3 11/-½ -/3
-/3¼ -/3½
London, Australian and Gen., -/3½ -/3½
Sons of Gwalia, 1/11½ -/3 0/6½ 1/11½ -/3
South Kalgurli, 12/6 -/6
Wiluna, 17/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES MISCELLANEOUS

Aramayo, 32/9
Balaghat, 2/6
Balkis, 5/6
Broken Hill Proprietary, 20/3†† 20/- 19/4½†† 20/-
Burma, 13/1½ -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/3 -/3
Burmah, 8/7¾ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/3 -/3
Rast Rand Proprietary, 40/10½ Pfg. Pref., 2/-
Hongkong and Agar, 10% Pfg. Pref., 2/-
Indian Copper, 1/5 -/5 -/6¾
Do., 7½% Debs., 77½
Ind., 25/3
Kampar Malaya, 17/1½††
Kamunting, 8/4½
Keplek, 1/- -/4½ -/3
Kent (F.M.S.), 1/7½
London, Tin, Francs, Certs., -/1½ -/1½ -/0¾ -/1½ -/3½
-/1¼ -/0½ -/1¼ -/1¼ -/0½ -/1½ -/3½ -/1¼ -/0¾
Pfg. Pref. Certs. -/0¾ -/0¾ -/0¼ -/0¾ -/0¾ -/1 -/1
Malayan Dredging, 24/9
Malaya, 12/11¼
Minerals Separation, 17/1¼ 11¼ 8¾
Mining Corp. of Canada, 7/6 8/9 -/8 -/7½
Mining Trust, 9/10½ -/9 -/6 -/6 -/10¼ -/10½ -/10½ 10/-
9/6 -/6 -/4½ 10/- 9/11¼
New Gaiola, 2/-
New Quebec and Venezuela, 5/- 4/6 -/4½
Nundydroog, 15/3
Oroville, 2/3
Ortigosa Corp., 15/6 15/-
Penrakalan, 14/3 -/3
Renong, 23/4½
Rosario Asiatic, -/3½ -/3¼ -/3½ -/3½ -/3 -/3
Russo-Asiatic, 19/7½ 20/- 20/- -/4½ 19/9
Sabah, 56/0¼ -/3 -/3 -/3 9/-
Santa Gertrudis, 9/10½†† -/4½ 9/-
S. Amer. Copper, 1/8¼ -/9 -/9
Sthn. Malaysian, 15/- 15/- 15/-
Sthn. Perak, 4/9 17/6
Sungei Best, 10/9
Tekah, 9/6
Trepca, 8/6 -/9 -/9 -/4½ -/6¾ -/4½
Tronoh, 18/9½
Ud. Diamond of Brit. Guiana, 10/6 -/8¼ -/10½ -/6 -/7½
Vipond, 4/4½ -/4½ -/5 -/7 -/6 -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/5 -/3½
Wahi Grand Junct., 1/7

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African and European Invest., 15/6
Amalgd. Mining Trust, 20/9††
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Do., 6% Prefd., 93½
Brakpan, 58/6¼ -/3¼ 8/9 -/9 -/9 9/3 -/4½
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3/3 2/10½
Do., 7½% Pfg. Pref., 8/2¼ -/3 7/7½ 8/11½ -/3 -/3 2/10½
7/10½ 8/- 7/10½ 8/11½ -/3 -/3
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Sons of Gwalia, 1/11½ -/3 0/6½ 1/11½ -/3
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Burmah, 8/7¾ -/3 -/4½ -/3 -/3 -/3
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Hongkong and Agar, 10% Pfg. Pref., 2/-
Indian Copper, 1/5 -/5 -/6¾
Do., 7½% Debs., 77½
Ind., 25/3
Kampar Malaya, 17/1½††
Kamunting, 8/4½
Keplek, 1/- -/4½ -/3
Kent (F.M.S.), 1/7½
London, Tin, Francs, Certs., -/1½ -/1½ -/0¾ -/1½ -/3½
-/1¼ -/0½ -/1¼ -/1¼ -/0½ -/1½ -/3½ -/1¼ -/0¾
Pfg. Pref. Certs. -/0¾ -/0¾ -

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica, West Coast of Africa (Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea).

11.30 A.M.—To Madeira†‡; Mauritius†‡; Portuguese East Africa, South and South-West Africa (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.)‡‡, Air Mail to South Africa (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.)*.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

1.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post).

6 P.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia).

8 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay, Brazil (exc. Para and Manaos), Canary Islands.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

3 A.M.—To Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)†§, Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia)‡, China (all parts), Fiji, Jamaica, Japan, Madeira, New Zealand‡, Samoa, West Coast of Africa (French Guinea, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, Gambia), United States‡, Bahamas, Bermuda, Central America (British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), Cuba and Mexico, Chile (North), Colombia (exc. Santa Marta), Ecuador, Peru (exc. Iquitos), West Indies (Leeward Islands)‡, Dutch Guiana‡.

4 A.M.—(47 Hall to Egypt, Cyprus, Sudan, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, Persian Gulf, India, and Afghanistan)‡, Canary Islands (all parts)†.

9 A.M.—To Costa Rica, Guianas (British, French and Dutch), West Indies (Barbados and St. Lucia, Trinidad, Grenada and St. Vincent).

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.

3.30 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†‡, Canary Islands (all parts)††.

6 P.M.—To Argentina, Bolivia, Chile (exc. North), Paraguay and Uruguay†, Brazil (Rio and Santos), Brazil (exc. Para and Manaos)†, Canary Islands (all parts)†, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, Falkland Islands, Iraq and Persia (Abadan, Bushire and Mohammerah).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O. London	
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	May 16	8 p.m.
Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	May 17	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt.†† (Dullio)	May 17	5.30 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	May 17	5.30 p.m.
Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	May 20	5.30 p.m.
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	May 21	5.30 p.m.
Ital. pkt.† (Almeda Star)	May 21	6 p.m.
R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	May 22	8 a.m.
Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	May 22	5.30 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	May 23	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Mora and Mongolia)	May 29	7.30 a.m.
Oriental (Oronsay)	May 22	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mail†	May 29	6 p.m.
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, PANAMA (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	May 22	6 p.m.
BRAZIL (exc. Para, Manaos) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	May 17	2 a.m.
(exc. Para, Manaos) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	May 16	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Dullio)	May 17	6 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	May 17	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	May 20	5 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.†† (Lutetia)	May 20	5.30 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	May 21	5.30 p.m.
(Para, Manaos) : Booth† (Hildebrand)	May 21	6 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos,) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	May 21	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.†† (Arlanza)	May 22	8 a.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.† (Lutetia)	May 22	5.30 p.m.
CANADA (Quebec City, &c.) : Direct (Laurentic)	May 23	6 p.m.
(Quebec City, &c.) : Direct† (Emp. of Scotland)	May 16	6 p.m.
(exc. Quebec City, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)‡	May 17	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Olympic)	May 17	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : (all ports) : Direct	May 21	2 a.m.
(Laurentic)	May 16	5.30 p.m.
CHART ISLANDS (all parts) : U.-Castle (Dunluce Castle)	May 16	7.30 a.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	May 16	8 p.m.
(all parts) : Nelson (Highland Chieftain)	May 17	6 a.m.
(all parts) : Du. pkt.† (Gelria)	May 17	6 p.m.
(all parts) : K. & F. (Arlanza)	May 17	5.30 p.m.
(Las Palmas) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	May 21	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERDE Is. : B. Star (Almeda Star)	May 22	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Almeda Star)	May 22	6 p.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	May 17	2 a.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Mora and Mongolia)	May 22	6 p.m.
Oriental (Oronsay)	May 29	6 p.m.
CHINA (all ports) : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon
(all ports) : Hdt* (Philoctetes)	May 20	6 p.m.
(all ports) : Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland) and Japan	May 17	2 a.m.
(all ports) : Via Suez (Morea)	May 22	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	May 17	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : R. & F. (Bayano)	May 16	7.30 a.m.
(S. Marta) : R. & F. (Motagua)	May 23	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	May 17	2 a.m.
R. & F. (Motagua)	May 21	2 a.m.
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	May 22	7.30 a.m.
Via Vancouver (Emp. of Scotland and Emp. of Asia)	Daily	Noon
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	May 17	2 a.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)†‡	May 16	11.30a.m.
E.D. (Baru)	May 17	2 a.m.
MAURITIUS : Via L. Marques (Windsor Castle)‡‡	May 16	11.30a.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Nova Scotia)	May 16	11.30a.m.
Via N.Y. (Olympic)	May 19	8 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Nova Scotia)	May 21	2 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Vancouver (Aquitania and Aorangi)	May 19	5.30 p.m.
(Iquitos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	May 17	2 a.m.
Booth† (Hildebrand)	May 19	8 p.m.
NIGERIA, EAST AFRICA : U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	May 21	6 p.m.
NORWAY : Via Tilbury (Aquitania and Oronsay)	May 16	11.30a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	May 17	2 a.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mail*†	May 17	2 a.m.
AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA (Union Provinces, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Bechuanaland, &c.) : U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)‡‡	May 16	11.30a.m.
SPANISH SETTLEMENTS : Hdt* (Philoctetes)	May 20	6 p.m.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Morea)	May 23	6 p.m.
SYRIA : Cunard (Aquitania); W. Star (Olympic)	May 17	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (France)	May 21	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Europa)	May 21	Noon
VENEZUELA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	May 23	2 a.m.
Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	May 17	2 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	May 21	6 p.m.
Bel. pkt.† (Leopoldville)	May 24	6 p.m.
Fr. (Guinea, Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan : E.D. (Baru)	May 17	2 a.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal and Sudan : Fr. pkt. (Fiery Cross)	May 19	6 p.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	May 16	7.30 a.m.
Ger. pkt (Wadai)	May 17	2 a.m.
Gambia : E.D. (Baru)	June 6	2 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Fr. Togoland, Cameroons : E.D. (Aspasia)	May 21	2 a.m.
Fr. Togoland, Dahomey : Holt (G. B. Holt)	May 22	8 p.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)‡	May 17	2 a.m.
(Windward, &c.) : E. & F. (Arlanza)	May 17	2 a.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Leanda)	May 17	9 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : E. & F. (Arlanza)	May 22	Noon
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	May 22	Noon
(Grenada, St. Vincent) : Harrison (Leanda)	May 29	8 p.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be carefully so addressed.

† All fee is 5d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary rate.

‡ All fee is 5d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary rate.

§ All fee, to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fee, are as follows :—

Spain and Palestine, &c. .. .. 2d. per half oz.
.. .. 3½d. ,,
India (Karachi) .. .. 5d. ,,
.. .. 7d. ,,

A fee label should be attached.

Letters and post-cards only.

†† Printed papers, letters and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

‡‡ Letters for Madeira, Mauritius, South Africa, Nyasaland, &c., by the Windsor Castle may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on May 16, from 10.30 a.m. to 1.15 p.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 9d.

‡ Letters to be conveyed by the Aquitania to Canada (exc. Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island), New Zealand, United States, and the countries to which mails are sent via New York may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on May 17, from 7.55 a.m. to 8.45 a.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

†‡ Letters for Canada (Quebec City, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Nova Scotia) by the Empress of Scotland may be posted in a special box at Waterloo Station on May 17, from 8.20 a.m. to 9.10 a.m., by affixing an additional stamp to the value of 6d.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours for posting at the General Post Office. TO-DAY, 9 A.M.—To Canada, China (via Canada), China (via U.S.A.), Greece (by sea direct), Japan (via Canada), Japan (via U.S.A.), Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mauritius (via France), Panama, Russia-in-Asia, Turkey (by sea direct), Russia-in-Europe, Russia-in-To Fiji (via Canada). 1.15 P.M.—To Canary Islands, Costa Rica, Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria (via France), Iraq and Persia (via France and Desert Motor Service), Portugal. TO-MORROW, 9 A.M.—To Bolivia (by direct ship to Mollendo), Colombia (Pacific Coast), Ecuador (by direct ship to Guayaquil), Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua and Salvador, Peru (exc. Dept. of Loreto) (direct).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—

TO-DAY.—U.S.A., Hong-kong, Bahamas, Mexico, Central America, Panama and West Coast of South America, by ss. America. U.S.A. to Canada and Bermuda, by ss. Olympic. Dutch East Indies, by ss. Sibajak. China and Japan, via Siberia. TO-MORROW.—Argentine, Uruguay and Brazil, by ss. Flandria. U.S.A., Japan, China and Japan, via Siberia, by ss. Shirvan. U.S.A., Japan, Mexico, Central America, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. American Banker. U.S.A., Bahamas, Leeward Islands and Windward Islands, by ss. Columbus. Egypt, Sudan, India, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak and Siam, by ss. Viceroy of India. Canada, Newfoundland, Japan, Shanghai, North China and Leeward Islands, by ss. Duchess of Bedford.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

BALRANALD (P. & O.), from Brisbane : Plymouth, 7 a.m. Due Tilbury, Saturday, 8 a.m.

BHUTAN (P. & O.), from Calcutta : Tilbury Dock, 3.30 p.m.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (C.P.R.), from Montreal ; Greenock, noon. Due Liverpool, Saturday, 8 a.m.

FLANDRIA (R.M.L.), from Buenos Aires ; Southampton, 6 p.m.

LEICESTERSHIRE (Bibby), from Rangoon ; London. Due Tilbury, Saturday, 8 a.m.

MANTOLA (B.I.), from Calcutta ; Plymouth, 4 a.m. Due Gravesend, Saturday, 9 a.m.

NARKUNDA (P. & O.), from Sydney ; Tilbury Dock, 4.30 p.m.

NORTHUMBERLAND (Federal), from New Zealand, London 11 a.m.

OLYMPIC (W. Star), from New York ; Southampton, 2 p.m.

P. C. HOOFT (N.R.M.), from Batavia ; Southampton, 8 a.m.

TO-MORROW

ALAUNIA (Cunard), from Montreal ; Plymouth.

AMERICAN BANKER (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth, noon. Due London, Sunday, 2 p.m.

CARONIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth.

CITY OF CANTERBURY (Ellerman), from Calcutta ; London.

CITY OF KARACHI (Ellerman), from South Africa ; London.

COLUMBUS (N.D.R.), from New York ; Plymouth, 5 a.m.

CITY OF VENICE (Ellerman), from Bombay ; Plymouth, 4 a.m.

CITY OF WELLINGTON (Ellerman), from Australia ; London.

DOMALA (B.I.), from Bombay ; Plymouth, a.m.

JAMAICA MERCHANT (J.D.F.), from Jamaica ; Plymouth, 9.30 a.m.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABERDEEN
DEMOSTHENES .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Ldn. 15th.

ABERDEEN AND COMMONWEALTH LINE
FORFARDALE .. For Hull, left Malta 14th.
JERVIS BAY .. For Ldn., left Fremantle 14th.

AFRICAN
BERBERA .. For Forcados, left Lagos 13th.
WM. WILBERFORCE .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Hamburg 14th.

AMERICA-LEVANT LINE
BANTRIA .. Fm. Swansea, arr. Casablanca 12th.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
MARYLAND .. For Ldn., left Norfolk 13th.

BEN LINE
BENCLEUCH .. Fm. U.K., arr. Yokohama 14th.
BENMORE .. For Japan, left Taku Bar 14th.

BIBBY
GLOUCESTERSHIRE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 15th.

BLUE FUNNEL
AGAPENOR .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Penang 12th.
ANTENOR .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Tsingtao 15th.
AUTOLYCUS .. Fm. Ldn., left Singapore 12th.
BELLEROPHON .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Pt. Said 14th.
KT. COMPANION .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Singapore 11th.
MACHAON .. For L'pool, left Singapore 13th.
OAXUS .. For L'pool, left Colombo 10th.
SARPEDON .. For L'pool, left Colombo 16th.
THESEUS .. Fm. N. China, arr. M'seilles 15th. Left Adelaide 13th.

BLUE STAR
ANDALUCIA STAR .. For Ldn., left Rio de Janeiro 13th.
ARANDORA STAR .. Cruise, left Palermo 14th.
AVELONA STAR .. For R. Plate, left M'rideo 14th.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN
ACCRA .. For L'pool, left Lagos 13th.
DIXCOVE .. For Cont., left Conakry 13th.
DUNKWA .. For Cont., left Cotonou 13th.
MARY SLESSOR .. For Opobo, left Dakar 13th.
NEWTEXAN .. For United States, left Takoradi 12th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
BEAVERBRAE .. For Montreal, left Ldn. 15th.
BRAVERDALE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Quebec 14th.
EMP. OF AUSTRALIA .. Fm. Shmtn., due Quebec 17th.
EMP. OF FRANCE .. For Shmtn., left Quebec 14th.
MONTCLARE .. For Shmtn., left Hamburg 14th.
MONTROSE .. Fm. Shmtn., due Quebec 18th.

CLAN LINE
CLAN ALPINE .. Fm. Pacific, arr. Luvuka 15th.
CLAN BUCHANAN .. For Ldn., left Aden 14th.
CLAN GRAHAM .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Visagapatam 15th.
CLAN KEITH .. For Morombe, left Beira 14th.
CLAN KENNETH .. Fm. Chile, arr. Panama 14th.
CLAN LEWIS .. For Middlesboro', left Swansea 14th.
CLAN MACBRAYNE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Durban 14th.
CLAN MACFARLANE .. For N.Y., left Lourenco Marques 14th.
CLAN MACKAY .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Ldn. 15th.
CLAN MACKENZIE .. For Bremen, left Glasgow 14th.
CLAN MACKINTOSH .. Fm. S. Africa, arr. Beira 15th.
CLAN MATHESON .. Fm. Chittagong, arr. Tyttkorin 15th.
CLAN MONROE .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Santos 13th.
CLAN SINCLAIR .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Manzaiore 14th.
HERONE .. Fm. Durban, arr. Ldn. 15th.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE
ARIZONA .. Fm. Havre, arr. Vancouver 14th.
GEORGIE .. Fm. Dunkirk, arr. Tocopilla 14th.
NIAGARA .. Fm. Havre, left Mobile 14th.

COSULICH LINE
SATURNIA .. For N.Y., left Trieste 13th.
VULCANIA .. Arr. N.Y. 11th.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES
CUNARD
ANTONIA .. Fm. Montreal, due Greenock 17th.
CARINTHIA .. Arr. L'pool 15th.
MAURETANIA .. Fm. Shmtn., arr. N.Y. 15th.
ANCHOR
BRITANNIA .. For L'pool, left Pt. Said 14th.
COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION
PORT WELLINGTON .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Launceston 15th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES
MATINA .. Fm. Garston, arr. Pto. Castilla 14th.

MIAMI .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Tela 14th.
MOTAGUA .. Fm. Ivy Indies, arr. A'mouth 14th.
PATUCA .. For A'mouth, left S. Marta 15th.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL
BLOEMFONTEIN .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Bombay 8th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL
CITY OF BARODA .. Left Calcutta 13th.
CITY OF CHESTER .. For Bairn, left L. Marques 13th.
CITY OF DIEPPE .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Adelaide 10th.
CITY OF FLORENCE .. Fm. Mormugao, arr. Bombay 14th.
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG .. For Mauritius, left L. Marques 8th.
CITY OF MADRAS .. For Yokohama, cld. Perim 15th.
CITY OF RANGOON .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Calcutta 9th.
CITY OF SALISBURY .. For N.Y., left Baltimore 13th.
CITY OF WELLINGTON .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Hull 15th.
WALTON HALL .. For E. Ldn., left Table B. 14th.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON
BASSANO .. For L'pool, left Alleppey 14th.
LEPANTO .. For Table B., left Hull 14th.

GLEN LINE
GLENAPP .. For Ldn., left Middlesbrough 15th.
GLENCOLE .. For Vladivostock, left Singapore 14th.
GLENSHANE .. For Far East, left Ldn. 15th.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA
AMAZONIA .. Arr. Galveston 13th.
CARL LEGIEN .. For Hamburg, left Callao 14th.
GENERAL OSORIO .. For Hamburg, left Bahia 14th.
HINDENBURG .. For Dalren, left Shanghai 14th.
MEXICO .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Pt. Said 15th.
NEUMARK .. Fm. Macassar, arr. Singapore 14th.
RUHR .. For Valparaiso, left Guayaquil 14th.
SAARLAND .. For Hamburg, left Shanghai 14th.
UARDA .. For Iquique, left Tocopilla 14th.
WORTHERSBURG .. For B. Aires, left Santos 13th.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA
MONTE OLIVIA .. For Hamburg, left M'rideo 15th.
MONTE SARMIENTO .. For B. Aires, left Hamburg 14th.

HARRISON
BENEFACTOR .. For U.K., left Manzanillo 14th.
INGONIA .. Left Demerara 14th.
WAYFARER .. Arr. Matanzas 13th.

HENDERSON
BRIMO .. Fm. Rangoon, arr. Suez 14th.
PEGU .. Fm. Clyde, arr. Rangoon 13th.

HOULDER
ROUNTON GRANGE .. Fm. Newport, arr. Villa Constitucion 14th.

LAMPORT AND HOLT
BUCLID .. For L'pool, left M'rideo 14th.
HOLMBURN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Santos 13th.
LALANDE .. For N.Y., left Santa Fe 14th.
VANDYCK .. For Plate, left Barbados 14th.

LEYLAND
MERCIAN .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Barbados 9th.
NORWEGIAN .. Left Tampico 14th.

MANCHESTER LINERS
MANCHESTER COMMERCE .. Fm. M'chstr., arr. Quebec 13th.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL
PODJAU LAUTA .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Belawan 15th.
ROSPAT .. Fm. Amsterdam, arr. Pt. Said 14th.

NELSON
MESSONIER .. Homeward, left Wocsung 7th.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
HAKONE MARU .. For Ldn., left Shanghai 13th.
HAKOZAKI MARU .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Shanghai 15th.
MISHIMA MARU .. For Shanghai, left Victoria 13th.
MOMOSAKI MARU .. For Bombay, left Yokohama 14th.
RAKUYO MARU .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Callao 14th.
TAIYO MARU .. For Prince, left Shanghai 15th.
TOKOHASHI MARU .. For Yokohama, left Sunderland 14th.
TOYOSAKA MARU .. For L'pool, left Hong-kong 14th.
TSUYAMA MARU .. For N.Y., left Tientsin 14th.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD
ALSTER .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Penang 14th.
DERFFLINGER .. For Hamburg, left Belawan 15th.
ERLANGEN .. For Vl'vostock, left Shanghai 15th.
GOTTINGEN .. For Vl'vostock, left Shanghai 15th.
ISAR .. For V'paraiso, left Coquimbo 14th.
KONINGSBERG .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Dairen 14th.
MAINBRUCKEN .. Fm. Kobe, arr. Yokohama 14th.
SIERRA MORENA .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Dairen 15th.
TABORA .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. M'video 13th.
WIESBADEN .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Colon 14th. Fm. V'paraiso, arr. N. Orleans 12th.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
KASHGAR .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Singapore 14th.
MALOJA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Sydney 15th.
MALWA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Yokohama 14th.
MANTUA .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 15th.
NALDERA .. For Ldn., left Yokohama 14th.
RAWALPINDI .. For Bombay, left Suez 14th.
VICEROY OF INDIA .. Cruising, left Philippeville 14th. For Ldn., left Malta 14th.
BRITISH INDIA
GARNETA .. For Colombo, left Bombay 14th.
MANELA .. For U.K., left Madras 14th.
MANORA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Pt. Said 15th.
TILAWA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Osaka 13th.
NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING
RANGITIKEI .. For Shmtn., left Colon 14th.
FEDERAL
KENT .. For Auckland, left Panama 13th.
MIDDLESEX .. Fm. Hawkes B., arr. Ldn. 15th.
SOMERSET .. Fm. Wellington, arr. Ldn. 15th.
UNION OF NEW ZEALAND
TAHITI .. For Sydney, left Victoria 14th.
WAIMANA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. N. Westminster 13th.

PRINCE
CHINESE PRINCE .. For Boston, left Colombo 14th.
CINGALESE PRINCE .. For Yokohama, left Panama 13th.
KOREAN PRINCE .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Ldn. 14th.
MALAYAN PRINCE .. For Dunkirk, left Cebu 14th.
SOUTHERN PRINCE .. Fm. Santos, arr. Rio Janeiro 14th.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD
DEMMER .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Antwerp 14th.
KOTA BAROS .. For Java, left Hamburg 14th.
PALEMBANG .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Sourabaya 11th.
SINAJAK .. For R'dam, left M'seilles 14th.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET
ARAGUAYA .. For Shmtn., left Naples 14th.
DESSEADO .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 14th.
NARENTA .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 14th.
NICTHEROY .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 14th.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE
BANFFSHIRE .. For A'mouth, arr. Hull 14th.

SHAW SAVILL AND ALBION
MATAKANA .. Fm. Napier, arr. A'mouth 14th.
ZEALANDIC .. Fm. Wellington, arr. Panama 13th.

SILVER LINE
SILVERLARCH .. For Calcutta, left Colombo 14th.

UNION-CASTLE
DURHAM CASTLE .. Fm. Beira, arr. Ldn. 15th.
GARTH CASTLE .. For Beira, left Ascension 15th.
GUILDFORD CASTLE .. For Beira, left Accra 13th.
SANDOWN CASTLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 14th.

YEOWARD LINE
ALONDRA .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Las Palmas 14th.
ARDEOLA .. Fm. Las Palmas, arr. Mersey 15th.

MARINE INSURANCE

THE REMENHAM FLOATED

News received yesterday showed that the British steamer REMENHAM, beached at Falster Island, had been refloated. She was consequently withdrawn from the reinsurance market. The vessel was first reported in distress early on Tuesday morning, when it was stated she had struck an obstruction in lat. 54.30 N., long. 11.40 E. Later it was reported that she had been beached on Falster Island. At the time of the casualty she was bound from London for Leningrad. The REMENHAM is described as a vessel of 3,155 tons, managed by Watts, Watts, and Co., and built in 1903.

Mr. Walter Edmund Found, who on May 8 completed 50 years of business in the Underwriting Room at Lloyd's, was the recipient yesterday of the congratulations of more than 150 of his friends there. A form of greeting, with the signatures of members, was prepared and inserted within covers embellished with the arms of Lloyd's, and a representation of the "Lutine" Bell as it appeared at the Royal Exchange, with H.M.S. Lutine in the background.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNER'S AND LLOYD'S)

AGIRA .. For Hamburg, left Lisbon 12th.
ARMADALE CASTLE .. For Shmtn., cld. Madeira 15th.
BEAVERDALE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Montreal 15th.
CERAMIC .. For Shmtn., left Tenerife 14th.
CREPUSCULE CASTLE .. For Shmtn., left Table B. 15th.
CHINKOA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Newcastle 15th.
CITY OF BATH .. For Calcutta, arr. Newcastle 15th.
CITY OF CHRISTIANIA .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Lyttelton 15th.
CITY OF COLOMBO .. For Yokohama, left Shanghai 15th.
CITY OF DELHI .. For Dunkirk, arr. Middlesbro 14th.
CITY OF GLASGOW .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Hamburg 14th.
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG .. Fm Ldn., arr. Mauritius 14th.
CITY OF KOBE .. For Hamburg, left Ldn. 15th.
CITY OF LYONS .. For N.Y., left Penang 14th.
CITY OF ROUBAIX .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Shanghai 15th.
DEMOSTHENES .. Fm. Australia, arr. Ldn. 15th.
DORIC .. Fm. Montreal, due Greenock 18th.
DUNSTER GRANGE .. For Table B. Alrea 14th.
EOGHI .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. L'pool 15th.
ESSEN .. Fm. W. Africa, arr. L'pool 15th.
GRANDON .. For Pt. Natal, cld. Algoa B. 15th.
GRANTULLY CASTLE .. For Hamburg, left Portland 14th.
GREGALIA .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Ldn. 15th.
GUILFORD CASTLE .. For Glasgow, left Colon 13th.
GUYANE .. Fm. Rouen, arr. Oran 12th.
HIGHLAND PRINCESS .. For Hamburg, left Suez 14th.
IMMO .. Fm. La Plata, arr. Ldn. 15th.
LEICESTERSHIRE .. For Para, left Maranhao 12th.
LLANSTEPHAN CASTLE .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth, 15th.
MADOERA .. For Ldn., left Dar es Salaam 15th.
MAKURA .. Fm. Batavia, arr. Hull 15th.
MATAKANA .. For Frisco, left Sydney 15th.
MATTAWIN .. Fm. Napier, arr. A'mouth 14th.
MATERASHI MARU .. Fm. Kobe, arr. L. Marques 15th.
NARKUNDA .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. N.Y. 15th.
NEW YORK .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 15th. For Hamburg, cld. 8thmtn. 15th.
NOVARA .. For Calcutta, cld. Aden 15th.
OLYMPIC .. Fm. N.Y., due Cherbourg 16th.
ORANIAN .. For Montreal, left Swansea 14th.
ORMONDE .. For Ldn., left Adelaide 15th.
ORONTES .. For Ldn., left Naples 14th.
ORSOVA .. For Havana, left Bermuda 14th. For Valparaiso, left L'pool 15th.
PACIFIC COMMERCE .. For Kamaishi, left Whyalla 14th.
PADUA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Hull 15th.
PARIS .. For N.Y., cld. Plymouth 14th.
PORT ADELAIDE .. For Hobart, left Newcastle 14th.
PORT BOWEN .. Fm. Brisbane, arr. Dunkirk 14th.
PORT BRISBANE .. Fm. N.Z., arr. Newcastle 14th.
PORT DARWIN .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Melbourne 15th.
PORT MELBOURNE .. For Ldn., left Hull 14th.
PRES. ROOSEVELT .. For N.Y., left Hamburg 14th.
ROCHAMBEAU .. Cld. Naples 13th.
STATESMAN .. For Cristobal, left L'pool 15th.
TARANAKI .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N. Plymouth 15th.
TONGARIRO .. Fm. Newport, arr. Melbourne 15th.
WAIOTAPU .. Fm. Frisco, arr. Melbourne 15th.
WITHELL .. For Vladivostock, left Pt. Said 12th.
ZEALANDIC .. For Ldn., left Colon 14th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

AZUA.—See City of Atlanta.

CITY OF ATLANTA.—New York, May 15.—Steamer City of Atlanta, for Savannah, in collision about midnight approximately 47 miles south-south-east Barnegat with schooner Asua. Latter, loaded with coal, probably sank. Three latter's crew reported missing.

MOTAU.—Suva, May 15.—British auxiliary schooner Motau reported total loss in this group.

NAIRNBANK.—Kobe, May 15.—British m.-v. Nairnbank grounded in entering port, Kobe, May 14, but will probably float next tide.

PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS.—Barcelona, May 15.—According to information received, Spanish s. Principe de Asturias foundered in a cyclone. Vessel considered to be total loss, no lives lost. Exact situation not known, thought to be Fernando Po.

RUPEL NETHE II.—Wapping, May 15.—At 9.10 p.m. to-day the Dutch lighter Rupel Nethe II., of Rotterdam, laden bricks, in tow of steam tug Masterful, collided with Cannon Street Railway Bridge whilst bound up river. The lighter was badly damaged portside amidships. No apparent damage to bridge. At 9.35 p.m. she was again in collision with the barge Oaxus, of Bankside, Southwark, breaking 18 adrift and doing considerable damage to them. The barge was subsequently taken in tow by the steam tug Sunbird and moored at Deptford Buoys.

TACOMA.—Istanbul, May 15.—British tanker Tacoma, Bombay for Batum, in ballast, arrived to-day leaking in bunkers. Divers now at the vessel.

TERESA TAYA.—Barcelona, May 15.—Spanish s. Teresa Taya slightly damaged by tornado. Exact situation of vessel not known, thought to be Fernando Po.

WICKLOW HEAD.—Aberdeen, May 15.—Steamer Wicklow Head, of Belfast, arrived here to-day with damage through having struck ground near Peterhead during fog.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday the freight market was in a very depressed state, business in the leading trades being practically at a standstill. In the circumstances, rates tended further against owners, especially in the markets of North and South America, where tonnage is offered much in excess of the meagre requirements of shippers. Ready tonnage at Montreal was more or less forced to accept the basis of 10½ cents per 100lb. for shipment to the Mediterranean, a decline of one cent on last business, while the basis for tonnage of handy size from San Lorenzo to U.K.-Cont. was nominally lower at 10s. May and 10s. 9d. June. Sugar from Cuba was inactive and the Gulf remained dull. The Black Sea, however, paid the higher rate of 11s. basis Continent for May loading, tonnage for ready shipment being on the short side. West Australia took a large carrier at 24s., and beans from Vladivostock paid 25s. for July-August shipment to the Continent.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CHILIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned FIVE per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of the Chilian Northern Railway Company Limited, value £33,340 nominal, were DRAWN on the 9th instant at the Offices of the Company for redemption at par on the 30th June 1930.

LETTER A.—Nos.

146	269	370	374	600	915	
916	974	1004	1032	1228	1253	
1261	1309	1613	1658	1742	1969	
1987						

19 Debentures of £500 each £9,500

LETTER B.—Nos.

5	31	100	221	266	320	
389	467	574	673	704	910	
948	1153	1381	1382	1393	1397	
1432	1595	1693	1868	1874	1883	
1947	2012	2126	2127	2221	2244	
2284	2326	2364	2444	2468	2634	
2719	2764	2791	2906	2941	2971	
3052	3163	3225	3284	3324	3442	
3605	3606	3688	3697	3765	4087	
4430	4502	4510	4696	4714	4741	
4756	5484	5491	5528	5532	5542	
5543	5602	5609	5760	5838	5995	
6068	6237	6367	6452	6538	6638	
6713	6718	6737	6738	6815	6965	
6974	6980	6999	7016	7035	7038	
7056	7065	7066	7250	7263	7373	
7492	7504	7627	7796	7801	7940	
8266	8310	8367	8406	8410	8449	
8703	8708	8756	8758	8928	8943	
8993	9016	9019	9086	9189	9193	
9217	9264	9208	9361	9366	9397	
9458	9665	9676	9697	9849	9868	
9888	9937	10110	10172	10181	10232	
10243	10803	10819	10842	11118	11156	
11182	11380	11795	11918	12091	12307	
12316	12408	12432	12451	12592	12630	
12638	12641	12779	12824	12954	12961	
13299	13317	13325	13433	13452	13590	
13672	13673	13748	13850	13867	13955	
14127	14152	14188	14212	14292	14406	
14553	14621	15022	15024	15032	15048	
15261	15395	15402	15459	15460	15831	
15848	15868	15948	16061	16101	16219	
16228	16258	16296	16336	16374	16647	
16653	16824	16827	16851	16870	16872	
16881	16885	16916	17177	17208	17269	
17453	17540	17590	17594	17817	17843	
17866	17934	18102	18460	18540	18580	
18911	18964					

230 Debentures of £100 each 23,000

LETTER C.—Nos.

65	78	276	337	403	420	
467	544	583	584	751	910	
993	1039	1184	1229	1309	1453	
1468	1469	1523	1715	1913	2233	
2251	2253	2258	2360	2363	2367	
2511	2610	2612	2645	2757	2831	
2838	2919	2978	3022	3100	3122	

42 Debentures of £20 each 840

Holders of these Debentures should deposit them in due course with Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Company of 67, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3. £33,340

By Order of the Board.

1, Broad-street-place, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2. C. O'GWILLY, Secretary.

15th May, 1930.

NASSJO-OSCARSHAMN NEW RAILWAY COMPANY Limited.

4 Per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the conditions endorsed on the bonds, the following BONDS have been DRAWN for repayment on the 1st July, 1930, at 110 per cent.

LETTER A.—Nos.

2	97	114	129	130	137	166	219
254	275	403	474				

12 Bonds at £250 each .. .. = £3,000

LETTER B.—Nos.

98	101	128	142	181	198	207	351
363	366	438	508				

12 Bonds at £100 each .. .. = 1,200

LETTER C.—Nos.

36	92	95	174	175	200	215	224
237							

9 Bonds at £40 each .. .. = 360

LETTER D.—Nos.

4	7	25	178

4 Bonds at £5 each .. .. = 20

The above Bonds may in due course be presented to Ramsbro Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. £4,580

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 16th May, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

COVENTRY CORPORATION SIX per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1938-48.—In order to prepare the Dividend due 1st July next, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 2nd June, the Stock being ex-dividend on the 3rd June.

Lloyds Bank Limited, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C., May 16th, 1930.

DUNLOP PLANTATIONS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the six per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, May 17th, to saturday, May 31st, both days inclusive.

32-38, Osnaburgh-street, C. TENNYSON, Secretary.

May 16th, 1930.

HUDDERSFIELD CORPORATION THREE per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1934-64.

POOLE CORPORATION THREE per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.

SCARBOROUGH CORPORATION THREE per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.

YORK CORPORATION THREE per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.

In order to prepare the Dividends due the 1st July next on the above-mentioned Stocks, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 2nd June, the Stocks being ex-dividend on the 3rd June.

Lloyds Bank Limited, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C., May 16th, 1930.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF CANADA, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the Debenture Stock TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, in terms of the Trust Deed from 17th to 31st May, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants.

By Order of the Board.

FRANCIS BURNETT-STUART, Secretary.

43, Rich-street, London, E.C.2.

IPSWICH CORPORATION THREE per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.—In order to prepare the Dividend due on the 3rd June next, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 2nd June, the Stock being ex-dividend on the 3rd June, the Stock transferable from the 4th to the 30th June.

Lloyds Bank Limited, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C., May 16th, 1930.

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT and Co. Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above as regards Cumulative Preference and Participating Preferred Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from Monday, May 19th, to Friday, May 30th, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Interim Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board.

A. H. MUSTO, Assistant Secretary.

Smith-square, Westminster, S.W., May 14th, 1930.

JOHN WALKER and SONS, Limited.

SIX per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURE STOCK.

SEVEN per CENT. CUMULATIVE PREFERENCE SHARES.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 30th May, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Warrants for the Interest and Dividend, which will be paid on the 2nd June, 1930.

By Order,

W. J. McARTHUR, Secretary.

SOUTH SHIELDS SIX per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1938-48.—In order to prepare the Dividend due on the 1st July next, the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 2nd June, the Stock being ex-dividend on the 3rd June.

Lloyds Bank Limited, 39, Threadneedle-street, E.C., May 16th, 1930.

THE WALL PAPER MANUFACTURERS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd May to the 31st May, 1930, both days inclusive, for the payment of an Interim Dividend for the Financial Year ending 31st August, 1930.

S. A. PURCHASE, Secretary.

125 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

THE INVESTMENT TRUST CORPORATION, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preferred and Deferred Stocks of this Company will be CLOSED from Wednesday the 21st day of May, 1930, to Wednesday the 4th day of June, 1930, both days included.

By Order,

H. CARLISLE, Secretary.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, 15th May, 1930.

THE EAGLE OIL TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

CUMULATIVE SIX Per CENT. PARTICIPATING PREFERENCE SHARES.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Shares will be CLOSED from Monday, the 2nd June, to Monday, the 30th June, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Dividend Warrants in respect of the final dividend of 2 per cent. for the year ended 31st December, 1929, together with dividend due at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the above Shares for the half-year ending the 30th June.

Notice is also hereby given that Coupon No. 25 attached to Share Warrants to Bearer will be payable on and after the 1st July, 1930, at the Midland Bank Ltd., Poultry, E.C., and Branches at the rate of 6s. (less income-tax) per Share in payment of the above dividends.

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. M. C. WILSON, Secretary.

16, Finsbury-circus, E.C.2, 15th May, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

BRAZILIAN 4 POUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1883.

The COUPONS due 1st June next on the Bonds of the above-mentioned Loan will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons on the following Monday and on each succeeding business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.

An interval of three clear days will be required for examination of the coupons, which must be handed in personally or by a London Banker or other Agent. Coupons cannot be paid through the post.

Printed forms for listing the coupons can be obtained on application at the Office.

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, 15th May, 1930.

CHILIAN FIVE per CENT. LOAN of 1910.

The COUPONS due 1st June next on the Bonds of the above-mentioned Loan will be PAID by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons on the following Monday and on each succeeding business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2 (Saturdays excepted).

An interval of three clear days will be required for examination of the coupons, which must be handed in personally or by a London Banker or other Agent. Coupons cannot be paid through the post.

Printed forms for listing the coupons can be obtained on application at the Office.

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, 15th May, 1930.

THE EGYPTIAN DELTA LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 1s. (One shilling) per share will be PAID on and after the 16th June, 1930.

Dividend Warrants for the amount of their dividend will be posted to the Registered Shareholders.

Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer are requested to fill up the form to be obtained at the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo, or Alexandria, and to deposit the same, along with Coupon No. 42, at the Head Office of the Company in London, Cairo, or Alexandria, or at the offices of the Bank in London, Cairo, or Alexandria.

BANKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT. (Incorporated in Egypt. Liability of Members is Limited.)

Position at the 31st March, 1930, published in conformity with Article 8 of the Statutes.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

		L.E.
Share Capital (300,000 fully paid Shares of £10 each.)	..	2,925,000
RESERVE FUND:		
Statutory Reserve	..	1,462,500
Special Reserve	..	1,413,750
Current, Deposit and other Accounts	..	14,881,555
Sudan Government	..	15,030,926
Mixed Tribunals	..	292,585
Bankers Accounts	..	2,074,981
Cheques and Bills Payable	..	235,716
Sundry other Accounts	..	173,788
	..	1,588,457
		L.E. 40,176,358

	L.E.
Government Securities and Securities guaranteed by the Egyptian Government	20,025,411
Sundry Securities	907,328
Advances on Merchandise	2,780,217
Advances on Securities	5,216,974
Advances other Assets Secured ..	1,410,316
Sundry other Advances	1,559,959
Bills of Exchange	2,877,970
Local Bills Discounted	685,079
Buildings and Furniture	194,822
Bankers Accounts	1,038,375
Sundry other Accounts	223,586
Cash	1,068,436

	L.E.	L.E.
Notes	1,398,633	
Gold	507,374	
Silver, Nickel, &c.	337,849	
		2,243,876
		L.E. 40,176,358

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	L.E.	L.E.
NOTES ISSUED		L.E. 26,700,000
		L.E. 26,700,000
GOLD	L.E.	L.E.
*British Treasury Bills ..	3,339,570	
	10,010,430	
SECURITIES:		13,350,000
Egyptian Government Securities and Securities guaranteed by Egyptian Government	22,025,130	
British Treasury Bills and British War Loan	1,500,000	
	11,850,000	
		13,350,000
		L.E. 26,700,000

*By authority of the Egyptian Government these Treasury Bills are deposited in lieu of gold. (See "Journal Officiel" of 30th October, 1916.)

PUBLIC NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

THE ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS.

NEW SENIOR SCHOOL.

LAYING of the FOUNDATION STONE BY

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL THE GRAND MASTER H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., President of the Institution.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JULY, 1930, at 3.30 p.m.

At RICKMANSWORTH PARK, HERTFORDSHIRE.

It is requested that all those who desire to be present should intimate that desire at the earliest possible moment as the accommodation is limited and is likely to be exhausted very quickly.

Applications can be received only from Life Governors of the Institution, and tickets will be allotted in priority of application. Every application should be sent to The Secretary, R.M.I.G., 31, Great Queen-street, W.C.2, and should state:—

(a) Whether a ticket is also required for a lady or Masonic friend.

Note.—Not more than one guest ticket (to be used as above) in addition to his own ticket can be allotted to any one Subscriber.

(b) The rank in the Craft and in the Institution) of the Brother applying.

Those attending will be expected to have taken their seats by 3.0 p.m., and are advised to arrange for arrival at Rickmansworth Park station not later than 2.30 p.m.

Rickmansworth Park station is 20 minutes from the Metropolitan and Great Central Railways. Special trains and reduced fares from London are being arranged. Ample space for parking cars is available. Car badges bearing Rickmansworth by car.)

LAW ASSOCIATION for the benefit of WIDOWS and Families of Solicitors in the Metropolis and Vicinity.

The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT will be held at the Law Society's Hall on WEDNESDAY, 28th May, 1930. The President, Lord Blanesburgh, will take the chair at 2 p.m.—E. E. BARRON, Secretary.

THE FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of SUBSCRIBERS will be held at the Offices, 15, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, on TUESDAY, May 20th, at 3.15 p.m., to elect eight ladies as pensioners.

A. R. NUNN-RIVERS, Secretary.

THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite-street, Chelsea.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the GENERAL COUNCIL will be held in the Board Room of the Hospital, on Wednesday, May 21st, at 5.30 p.m. At this meeting the Annual Report and Balance-sheet will be submitted, Governors and Auditors elected, and such other business transacted as may be deemed desirable. The Annual Meeting of the Council will be followed by the Quarterly Court of the Governors of the Institution.

By Order,

D. ST. JOHN BAMFORD, Secretary.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum). Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

ANTIQUES, CURIOS, &c.

ANTIQUES.—Few pieces for SALE, including Tudor Bedstead and Queen Anne Dullboy.—Mrs. Robertson, Watersedge, Alton, Hants. 'Phone, Alton 148.

GENUINE ADAM MANTELPIECE, with carved centre panel, from well-known country seat.—Write Box R.1186, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO exquisite GENUINE ALL-SILK KASHAM CARPETS, valued £400. Accept £250.—Mr. V. Broom, 58, Portman-mansions, Baker-street.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE of new and second-hand now being sold at one-third original cost, removed from 99, GROSVENOR-GARDENS, S.W., and YEOVIL, SOMERSET; also a consignment of New Furniture manufactured for the OVERSEAS CLUB, NEW ZEALAND. Among these goods are several well-made bed room suites, comprising wardrobes, dressing tables, &c. Every item for furnishing, equal to new; 45 single bedsteads, spring and wool mattresses; 175 log chests, cupboard stand, the lot £5 15s.; 20 double-sized divan bedsteads, with spring and wool mattresses; 20 walnut, Queen Anne chairs, beautifully sprung in art linen from £3 10s. to 10gns.; Chesterfield to match, 130 real hide club chairs fully sprung fitted with feather cushions, each, complete, double 3 guineas; a few settees to match at £5 15s.; men's fitted wardrobes from £4 10s.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the following goods, only in use six months, comprising Italian figured walnut hand-made bed room suite, complete with wardrobe, Similar lot in French-grey walnut equally cheap. Any of the above items sold separately.

All goods bought can remain stored free and packed for country. On view 9-5 daily.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,

Furniture Depositories

(patronised by the Crown Agents for the Colonies), 114-118, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1.

10min. Oxford and Piccadilly Circuses and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

TEA AND PROVISIONS

ASPARAGUS.—120 selected buds direct from growers; fresh cut daily; satisfaction guaranteed; grade 1, 2s.; grade 2, 4s.; carriage paid; C.W.O.—JOHN HUXLEY and SONS, 7, Common-road, Evesham.

WEARING APPAREL

Good Price by MITCHELL'S (late of Holborn), 509, Edgware-road.—Wtd., Ladies' Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Ambassador 1353. Est. 1860.

WARDROBE DEALERS compete at our ROOMS for ladies' and gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs, and household effects; hence top prices realised. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to Jenson, Dymond and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1793), Auction Rooms, 24-28, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily, prompt settlements.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Trade with the original firm, Est. 156 years. Maximum prices for platinum, gold, vulcanite; jewellery, old gold, &c. Cash at once, or post, Paget and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W.

WANTED, OFFICIAL INDEX to THE TIMES, October-December, 1915, and April-June and October-December, 1919. Have for disposal Official Index for 1906 and 1909-1911.—STEVENS and BROWN, 4, Trafalgar-square, W.C.2.

COAL, COKE, &c.

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

LOWEST CELLAR-FILLING PRICES.—Good Kitchen Cobbles, 38s. 6d. Nuts, 35s.—Stevens, 177, Kensington High-street, W.8. Western 6412.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SUTTON.

IMPORTANT MAIN ROAD SITE.

Garage and petrol station site.

IMPORTANT three road position; 202ft. frontage, unrivalled position. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. £5,000 FREEHOLD.—Particulars BRADDY and RANDALL, F.A.I., 2 and 4, High-street, Sutton.

NEAR DORKING, SURREY.

SMALL FREEHOLD ESTATE ripe for immediate development, all main services and considerable existing road frontages.—Agents, PEARSON, COLE and HORLAND, High-street, Dorking. Tele. 320.

KINGS LANGLEY.

Commanding but Glorious Views.

SITE of about HALF an ACRE, with 150ft. frontage. Over 4000. sp. Quiet yet accessible to station, with excellent service to City and West End. All main services. Gravel soil.—Apply YATES and YATES, 12a, Hanover-square, W.1. (Mayfair 0301.)

OLD HAMPSTEAD.

UNIQUE opportunity of creating an estate on node of architectural interest by the purchase of about SEVEN ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND approached by private roads, at present producing from old residential property about £2,500 per annum. Possession on the resident's death. Sole Agents, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

WESTMINSTER.—FREEHOLD SITE about 8,000sq. ft. with excellent position close to the Abbey. To be SOLD or LET.—Particulars of Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

£3,750.—Near TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD and OXFORD-STREET.—CORNER BUILDING SITE about 2,000 sq. ft., suitable for business premises with small flats over. Ground-rent £330; lease 75 years (larger site, 6,000 sq. ft., if desired).—BERKELEY and BERKELEY, 86, Mount-street, W.1.

WANTED

COALVILLE.—WANTED, BUILDING SITE in central position. Area 1,067 square yards approx. with frontage of 130ft. approx. Cleared site preferred, but position would be considered.—Apply Estate Surveyor, H.M. Office of Works, 42, Parade-street, Birmingham.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

A FAIR PREMIUM OFFERED to HIRE at ONCE HOUSE within 50 miles of London, having 7-10 bed rooms, three entertaining rooms; garage, two-five acres. Stanmore Common, Middlesex.

FURNISHED HOUSE within easy reach of Hurlingham WANTED soon as possible to July 15, complete with service, two reception rooms, three bed rooms, two bath rooms, if possible.—Please reply Hillsworth, 33, Bruton-street, W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

LARGE HOUSE with not less than 15 good rooms, in W.1, W.C.1 or S.W.1 districts, suitable for Headquarters of an Association.—Detailed particulars should be sent to BUCKLAND and SONS, surveyors, 4, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

WANTED, on the Sussex or Hants Coast, a well FURNISHED and up-to-date RESIDENCE for July, August and September; near the sea preferred. Standing up fairly high; 14 bed rooms, five baths, usual reception rooms; good gardens; garage; must have electric light and plenty of power.—All particulars to H. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1. (Commission required.)

WANTED in SUSSEX, within three miles of the sea, preferably near Arundel, well FURNISHED MODERN HOUSE from July 22nd for six weeks; seven or eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; garage for two cars; good garden with tennis court; about 15 to 18 guineas weekly.—Apply E.P., Smith's Bank, Strand, Sunninghill.

WANTED to RENT, FURNISHED, five-six weeks from about August 1st, SCHOOL HOUSE and Grounds. Must be within one hour of London by train. Brighton district preferred.—Full particulars of site, staff, etc., stating details accommodation, and grounds for tennis and other sports, and terms. Box 7827, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED, BOARD and APARTMENTS or Furnished House; four adults and three children; July, or part July and August; country, near sea; state terms.—Law, Standish House, near Rugby.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE; eight bed rooms, with good garden; from middle of June till September.—Reply Mrs. Wilson, Redgates, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

WANTED, URGENTLY, a small HOUSE in or close to Maidstone, with five-six bed rooms, two bath, two reception. Rent or purchase up to about £4,500.—Particulars to care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

WANTED in PURLEY or the Surrey Hills, a HOUSE of CHARACTER; four-five or more bed rooms; tennis preferred and garage. Owner desirous of selling should communicate with STEWART and FLITZ and Co., 117, South End, Croydon. Tele., Fairfield 5577.

WANTED, Unfurnished Detached HOUSE, good locality; four-five bed rooms; within half-hour Victoria. Write Box R.M.60, 106, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

WANTED to RENT, UNFURNISHED HOUSE, NEWBURY District; three years' lease; five bed rooms; garage; garden.—Write Box G.1747, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, June, July, August; two reception, five to six bed rooms, bath room; good water supply and real country situation essential; within 40 miles London; about £5 5s. per week.—Write Box S.1146, The Times, E.C.4.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TO BANKS, MULTIPLE SHOP PROPRIETORS, BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL MEN, and INVESTORS.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ALL THAT FREEHOLD CENTRAL BLOCK OF BUSINESS PREMISES situate at the corner of DARWEN-STREET and PETER-STREET, BLACKBURN (being opposite the General Post Office), having a frontage to Darwen-street of 54ft. 6in. and to Peter-street 152ft. 6in.

The premises comprise:—

No. 32, DARWEN-STREET.—A THREE-STOREY SHOP recently erected, with passenger lift, fully stalled, now occupied as a Showroom by the Blackburn Corporation Electricity Undertaking.

Nos. 6, 8, 8a and 10, ST. PETER-STREET.—THREE STOREY PREMISES, occupied as four Lock-up Shops and a Storeroom by various tenants on tenancies ranging from year to yearly, at a total yearly rent approaching £200.

The property is excellently situated, being in the central shopping area, within 100 yards of the Railway Station and Market Place, and on the main tram and bus routes.

The site comprises 416 square yards or thereabouts, and is Freehold and free from ground-rent.

Further information may be had on application to the undersigned.

H. M. Webb, B.Sc. (Eng.), London, Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., Borough and Water Engineer. Town Hall, Blackburn. 13th May, 1930.

SHOPS with LIVING ROOMS to be LET at

	Rent p.a.
SOUTHALL	
HOUNSLOW, with good yard and outbuilding ..	£160
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Apply S. D., 34, Palace-court, Bayswater.

HIGH HOLBORN.—Fine GEORGIAN HOUSE containing 15 rooms (mostly panelled), in excellent condition. Rent £350 or purchase offered.—BERNERS-STREET, E.C.1.—Attractive Stone-fronted Excellent light. Rent £200 or Sale.

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SPACIOUS SHOP PREMISES FOR DISPOSAL. Situate in one of the best positions. Prominent frontage of over 40 feet. Moderate price for lease at low rent of £140 per annum. For particulars apply

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Standing well back from the road and near Stations.

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A UNIQUE and charming NON-BASEMENT BIJOU RESIDENCE with the accommodation arranged on TWO FLOORES. Four bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms.

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Near Lords' Cricket Ground.

ATTRACTIVE NON-BASEMENT HOUSE to be LET, FURNISHED; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms; attractive garden. From beginning of June for five months; £6 6s. per week.—Agents, HUGHES and NORTON, 1, Canfield-gardens, N.W.6. Maida Vale 0141-2.

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ONE of the best of these delightful HOUSES for SALE; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; really charming position; parquet floors; lease only 41½ years at £116 per annum. PRICE £4,500.—A. C. M. MALTBY, 93, Knight

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BLACKHEATH.—HOUSE to LET 6-12 months. Five bed, two large reception; non-basement; comfortably FURNISHED; special rent figure.—Quail, 74, Coleraine-road, S.E.3. Tel., Greenwich 2238.

ADJOINING
COOMBE GOLF LINKS.
Beautifully appointed and well-furnished Residence.
30 MINUTES BY CAR OF WEST END.
Entirely secluded, with beautiful position on Southern Slope.
Fifteen bed, four bath, three reception rooms. Central Heating. Electric Light. Main Services. Garage for five-six cars. Three Cottages. High Ground. South aspect. Tennis. Private access to Golf Course.
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Greatly reduced price to close Estate.

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We are instructed to encourage offers on the price of

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Convenient situation close to Station.

COBHAM.—Well-built brick and tiled pre-War RESIDENCE; two reception, five bed, bath; electric light, main drainage; grounds of 1¼ ACRE. FREEHOLD £3,500.—Agents, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

By order of Executors.

COBHAM. Conveniently situated, close to station.—The WHITE COTTAGE, Avenue-road; two reception, four bed (three fitted basins), bath room; space garage; electric light.

ST. MARGARETS, Elm-grove-road.—Large drawing room, dining room, three bed, bath room; space garage; garden.

Company's water, gas, main drainage.

For SALE by AUCTION in June next (unless previously sold privately).—Auctioneers, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

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HALWILL MANOR, near BEAWORTHY, DEVON.
BEAUTIFULLY equipped RESIDENCE, containing 15 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, billiard room, and offices; 150ft. panel house; stabling, garage; two cottages and 27 acres; also a small farm, cottage, and an area of land let to the Beworthy Golf Club; in all about 60 ACRES. Sold for the lot £5,000 to clear. Owner anxious to deal immediately.—Particulars of FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

BOSCOMBE, BOURNEMOUTH.—For SALE at a BARGAIN PRICE, exceptionally well built MODERN RESIDENCE. Just off the sea front and facing bowling green; six bed, bath, two reception, kitchen, &c.; matured garden; garage.—FOX and SONS, 739, Christchurch-road, Boscombe.

BOURNEMOUTH, only just off the sea front and within a few minutes' walk of town and overlooking the well-known golf links, South Cliff, detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, "AVONSFORD," 40, Pinecliffe-avenue, West Southbourne; lounge hall, two reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, lavatory basin, and convenient offices; garage with room over. To be SOLD by AUCTION on the premises on June 3rd next.—Particulars of FOX and SONS, Auctioneers, West Southbourne, Bournemouth.

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A MOST FASCINATING SMALL PROPERTY, amidst lovely surroundings, near Sevenoaks; entirely rural and secluded, overlooking a picturesque old-fashioned village, well away from main road traffic, yet only 40 minutes from London.—A delightful Residence of unique charm, facing South and commanding extensive views; pretty entrance hall, two panelled reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and adequate domestic offices; company's lighting and water; very charming gardens with tennis court and paddock; in all about 2½ ACRES. A genuine BARGAIN at £2,750 FREEHOLD. Only property available and unlikely to remain long unsold.—Full details and photographs from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 6173.

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ATTRACTIVE stone-built RESIDENCE in small park-like level, delightfully secluded grounds of about 10 ACRES; secluded position; carriage drive, lodge; lounge hall, three reception rooms, offices, servants' hall, nine-ten bed rooms, three bath rooms; main services; garage, stabling, cottage; pasture, kitchen garden, five lawns, orchard, woodland; park-like pasture. FREEHOLD.—NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly.

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BANK FARM HOUSE, COPTHORNE BANK, COPTHORNE, SURREY.—Comfortable, secluded HOUSE; six-seven bed rooms, three-four reception, usual domestic offices; main services; garage for two cars; 2 cottages; 2 acres; 5 minutes Hookwood Station, three 40 minutes London. Low rates. FREEHOLD. Golf close by. Suit family or as guest house. PRICE £2,400 or near offer. Furniture if needed. Seen any time.

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BEACONSFIELD.—A black and white HOUSE with seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, sleeping balcony and verandah; electricity, gas; terraced garden with lawns and orchard.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. (Phone 600.)

BEAUTIFUL place on outskirts village; built 1900 and approached by drive; hw hall, two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c., &c.; electric light, central heating; delightful grounds, orchard, paddock, five-six ACRES; garage two cars and cottage.—NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

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BOURNEMOUTH DISTRICT.—Attractive, detached, FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, built to special order, beautifully appointed; 8 bed and dressing, 2 bath rooms, 3 reception, lounge hall, cloak room and lavatory, and excellent offices; electric light, &c.; about ¾-Acre well-stocked, secluded garden; 2 good lawns, rockery, fruit trees, tennis lawn, and kitchen garden; short walk shops, motor-omnibuses (Bournemouth 8 mins 20 minutes), and station; near Golf and Sailing Clubs. £3,500.—JAMES and SONS, Estate Agents, Parkstone, Dorset. Property Register free.

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BOURNEMOUTH DISTRICT, adjoining golf links. A wonderful sea and harbour views, yacht club near.—MODERN RESIDENCE. Lounge, two receptions, five bed, two bath rooms; garage for 2½ ACRES; rockeries, rose garden, site for tennis; central heating, electric light and all conveniences.—MAGGS and MAGGS, Parkstone, Dorset.

BOURNEMOUTH AGENTS,

A. V. WELCH & Co. Est. 1893.

BOURNE END.—Attractive RESIDENCE, commanding open views; 11 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, two garages, stabling, main's water, gas and electric light; two acres. £4,000. THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

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PRICE £3,250.

A WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY at
CHISLEHURST.
PRICE ONLY £3,850.
¼ ACRE. NINE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, BATH ROOM, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, TWO STAIRCASES. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND GAS. HEATING. MAIN DRAINAGE. FIRST-CLASS SPACIOUS GARAGE.
A really charming MODERN HOUSE with exceptionally nice grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, and many attractive features.
STATION FIVE MINUTES. FREQUENT TRAINS.
Chislehurst is one of the most attractive residential districts near London, and the price available for the place is out of all proportion to the value.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (K.39301.)

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FOR ALL PROPERTIES IN WEST SUSSEX.
DOUGLAS ROSS & SON,
BILLINGSHURST and STORRINGTON.
Telephones: Billingshurst 21 and Storrington 40.
FREEHOLD ONLY £2,750.—Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception; electric light, good water supply; garage for two cars; THREE ACRES garden and meadow.—DOUGLAS ROSS and SON, as above.

LOVELY MIDHURST DISTRICT.—Low price for proper gained occupy.—Architect-planned RESIDENCE, on high ground with extensive views; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception (spacious and lofty); Cookanheat stove, Devon fires, wired for electric light; garage; large garden.—DOUGLAS ROSS and SON, as above.

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UNDOUBTED BARGAIN.

£2,400. — BERKS. — Delightful MODERN RESIDENCE, in favourite neighbourhood, close to main G.W.R. Station (Paddington half-hour); hall, three reception rooms, cloak room (hot and cold), eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, &c.; main electric light, gas, and telephone; garage and stabling; maid's room; pretty grounds with tennis lawn, woodland, &c.—Recommended by GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

IDEAL COUNTRY COTTAGE.

High, healthy position, close to wooded commons.
BERKS.—In village green, picturesque COTTAGE-RESIDENCE of considerable age, in well-timbered grounds and orchard; lounge-living room, large drawing room, five bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; co.'s water; telephone; garage. To be SOLD by Private Treaty or by Auction later.—Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

FREEHOLD £750.
GLOS.—A stone-built COTSWOLD HOUSE, on high ½ ground; five bed, bath, three reception rooms; 3¼ ACRES garden; company's water available.
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ON THE NORFOLK BROADS.
A Charming pre-War FREEHOLD HOUSE for SALE, in good repair; six bed, bath, three reception rooms, 1¼ ACRES; garage.
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ROSS and DENNIS. 'Phone 1597.
EASTBOURNE. — Fine detached RESIDENCE; splendid marine views; two reception, four beds, bath, &c. £1,900. Lists of other properties on application.—ROSS and DENNIS, Estate Agents, Eastbourne.

COBHAM, on hill, fine views.—Well-built MODERN RESIDENCE; four or five bed, two or three reception; Vitaglass; block floor; marble and tiled bath; very large garden and garage; electric light, modern fittings. Great bargain.—Gems, Eaton Mount, Cobham, Surrey. Keys with gardener.

CONVENIENT SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE on edge of rural West Kent village; near church, P.O., &c.; charming views at all windows, good rooms, three sitting, seven bed, two dressing, one billiard (or box), good kitchen, &c.; central heating, separate hot water; warm garage, good outbuildings; pretty garden, tennis court, short carriage drive; in all about one acre.—Write Box S.757, The Times, E.C.4.

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PROPERTIES
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DEVONSHIRE
and
CORNWALL
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The Times
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY)

LOVELY OLD ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE IN "THE GARDEN OF ENGLAND."
DELIGHTFULLY situated in a rural and unspoilt locality in the prettiest part of Kent, well away from main roads and traffic.—A GENUINE PERIOD HOUSE, with a host of absorbing features, approached by a long drive; lounge hall (31ft. by 18ft.), three spacious reception rooms, seven bed rooms, bath room, and adequate domestic offices; every modern convenience, including electric light, co.'s water, and modern drainage; garage and capital cottage; nice old gardens with ornamental ponds and several useful paddocks, in all about 20 ACRES (further land available). Offered at a genuinely low price for quick sale.
Photographs and details from
F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1.
Tele., Regent 6173.

DORSET.—Attractive FREEHOLD GEORGIAN RESIDENCE for SALE, 20 miles Bournemouth, Salisbury; four reception, eight bed, three bath rooms; electric light (new plant); constant hot water; main drainage; boathouse; garage four cars; bungalow cottage with garage; 2½ acres; matured grounds, well-stocked kitchen garden, tennis lawn, paddock; in all about SEVEN ACRES. Owner in occupation. Possession on completion. PRICE £4,500.—Write Box G.1649, The Times, E.C.4.

20 ACRES. £3,500.
DORSET (near SHERBORNE).—Charming old-fashioned stone-built RESIDENCE and 20 ACRES. Eight bed rooms, bath room, 2 reception. Excellent stabling and buildings. Old grounds and meadows. Hunting.—Apply HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1. (H.42707.)

EASTBOURNE, finest position on sea front, close to pier; boarding or apartment house. FREEHOLD. Moderate price. VACANT POSSESSION.—Write Box A.1050, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—Pre-War built, sunny residence; five bed, two reception, bath. £1,400.—HOUSE and Co., Ltd., 20, Cornfield-terrace.

ESSEX, near Dunmow, 250ft. up, excellent views, small attractive COUNTRY HOUSE; three bed, two reception, five bed, bath (hot and cold); electric light; excellent brick buildings; well-stocked gardens, meadow land 12½ ACRES, bounded stream (300 valuable trees). FREEHOLD, £1,600; with NINE ACRES, £1,200; with 2½ Acres, £900.—COBBE and WINCER, Chelmsford.

ESSEX, in an unspoilt rural part, 3½ miles from Southend, three miles from Rochford, with good golf links at hand, a few miles from the Crouch and Burnham yachting, a few minutes' walk from Station, with service to London in 50 minutes.
MODERN HOUSE, "RAVLEIGH," a well-appointed MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms nearly all fitted lavatory basins, bath, three reception rooms, and lounge; parquet floors; electric light, co.'s gas and water; most delightful garden, tennis and croquet lawn, kitchen garden, with glass, terraced gardens overlooking ornamental water, orchard and paddock, 4¼ ACRES.
TO BE SOLD Privately, or by Auction at the London Auction Mart on Wednesday, 21st May.
Auctioneers, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, Piccadilly, W.1; and Messrs. PALMER, SNEW, WHITE, 39, Hamlet Court-road, Westcliff-on-Sea. Solicitors, Messrs. Morrison, Hewitt and Harris, Redhill.

HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS.
EXCEPTIONALLY attractive medium-sized COUNTRY HOUSE for SALE, designed by the late Sir Edwin Lutyens, and carried out regardless of cost; unspoilt situation with beautiful views. Has lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; pretty grounds with tennis lawn extending to 5¾ ACRES including paddock; Co.'s water, electric light.—Strongly recommended by Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

FAMILY RESIDENCE, near Gloucester. Four reception, 11 bed-dressing rooms; 14½ acres, rockeries grounds, garden, &c. Tennis courts, squash racquets court, boathouse; 4,000 guinea Freehold Herbert Sessions, Quedgeley-court, near Gloucester.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.—Attractive HOUSE; two reception, three bed, box room (fitted airing cupboard); central heating; pretty garden; 1½ gls supply (waterlow); small orchard; good part Broadway; open situation.—Apply Millward, Luton-avenue, Broadstairs.

GEORGIAN HOUSE in SURREY (20 miles London); charming House of Character, modernised; five principal beds, three reception (one 30ft. long), excellent domestic offices; central heating, gas, and water; Hall-Acre of garden with fine views. £2,800 FREEHOLD. POSSESSION.—HOLDSWORTH and KNIGHT, Reigate and Redhill.

KENT, FAVOURITE RYE DISTRICT.
Adjoining old-world village. An interesting
GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE
occupying elevated position, and containing fine oak timbers and panelling; three reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; electric light, company's water, hot water service; garage and outbuildings.
Attractive matured gardens with tennis lawn, rock rose and wild gardens, walled kitchen garden, orchard and paddock, in all
41½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £4,000.
Or with additional land up to 212 ACRES. SIX COTTAGES, and FARM BUILDINGS.
Golf. Hunting. Shooting.
Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, Ashford, Kent, and 20, Hanover-square, W.1. (5401 C.S.)

KENT COAST.—For SALE, attractive RESIDENCE of Georgian design, 400ft. above sea level, commanding lovely views; lounge hall, four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, bath room; central heating, electric light; main drainage; garage, cottage, accessory residence (optional); old-world grounds with lawns, kitchen garden, grassland, &c., in all about
18 ACRES.
TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W.1.

KENT, close to old-world Village near HAWKHURST.—Comfortable MODERN RESIDENCE, facing S.E., with lovely views; 3 rec., 7 bed, 2 bath rooms; electric light; capital outbuildings; profile walled fruit and kitchen garden, flower garden, and orchard. FREEHOLD £1,750. POSSESSION. Photos. GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

SOUTH, UP. 'MIDST SURREY BEAUTY SPOT.
LATEST design RESIDENCE, magnificent view from large lounge; four or five bed, tiled bath, two reception; central heating, electric light; garage; 2½ ACRES. For SALE at £3,100 or nearest. Fascinating property well worth seeing.
GOODMAN and MANN, Hampton Court Station.

BETWEEN
HINDHEAD & PETERSFIELD.
LOVELY COUNTRY.—Comfortable RESIDENCE; 5 of six-eight bed, three reception, bath, offices; garage and stabling; company's water, modern drainage; matured grounds, tennis lawn, FOUR ACRE PICK of 40 ACRES. Agents, BRIGER and SONS, F.A.I., Hindhead and Haslemere.

NEAR HOLMWOOD, SURREY.—Charming FREEHOLD COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, situate in ideal surroundings; four beds, large lounge, &c.; gardens and woodland extending to about 3 ACRES.—Full particulars of HOLLIDAY and STANGER, 211, High-road, S.W.16. Tele., Streatham 0145.

NEAR GREENS NORTON, centre of Grafton Hunt.—A Moderate-sized HUNTING BOX, in excellent order throughout; first-class sporting rent, £2,000, or £1,950 on lease.—Apply Messrs. JACKSON, STOPS and STAFF, Northampton.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B. A beautiful, reasonably sized HOUSE, with all modern improvements, and 500 acres of sea coast, rivers, and farm land available. Offered at a genuinely low price for quick sale.
Photographs and details from
F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1.
Tele., Regent 6173.

NEWBURY DISTRICT, favourite locality.—Attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE, splendid repair, gravel soil, high up. South; three reception, six bed, three bath rooms; excellent water, electric light, drainage; garages, stabling, outbuildings; cottage; grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, paddock of 4 ACRES. Reasonable offer for quick sale. Strongly recommended.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

NORTH WILTS.—DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; TWO COTTAGES, garage, stabling; TWO and a HALF ACRES; electric light; company's water, gas.
MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

PENN, BUCKS.—Picturesque OLD COTTAGE; three bed rooms, two sitting, bath room, &c.; garage; 2¼ Acres beautiful gardens and orchard; company's electric and water. Views of main road. 'Phone, Penn 77. FREEHOLD £2,650.—Apply H. E. Fisk, "King's Wood," Penn, Bucks.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
REIGATE.—Capital FAMILY RESIDENCE, with charming inexpensive grounds; 10 bed, three bath, three reception rooms, two floor offices; easily run; central heating; electric light; all in perfect order; double garage; tennis.—Personally inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRIS STACEY and SON, Old Bank, Reigate. (Phone 90.)

SMALL TUDOR HOUSE,

in a charming spot, accessible, yet far removed from main roads, in a most attractive part of Essex; seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room; excellent farm buildings and two service cottages; old-fashioned walled garden and altogether a picturesque property, suitable for a gentleman's occupation. There is yachting, golf, shooting, and hunting; available owing to unforeseen circumstances, either with a FEW ACRES or with 196 ACRES, at £5,000 FREEHOLD.—Inspected by F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Regent 6173.

SOUTH DEVON, half-mile from the sea at Dawlish.—For SALE by AUCTION under a few reserves, on the 30th May, a MANOR HOUSE with 10 bed rooms, three reception rooms, and a dance room, 27ft. by 25ft. The gardens of FOUR ACRES are remarkably fine, probably the most beautiful in glorious Devon, and are intersected by a trout stream with waterfalls.—Illustrated particulars from Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.
Ideal setting for a "Guest House" or Private Home.

SOUTH COAST, high and healthy situation, Panoramic land and sea views. Secluded position near Rye.—Unique COUNTRY RESIDENCE, "The Farthingwood." Fifteen rec., bed, two bath rooms, three hall, &c.; good water; electric light; central heating; telephone; garage, buildings, cottage, studio; delightful woodland gardens, terraced lawn and rockeries; tennis court, fruit and kitchen gardens, paddock, swimming pool, 21 ACRES. AUCTION, as a whole or in lots, 24th June, or privately.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

SOUTHAMPTON & S. HANTS.
SAWBRIDGE & SON, High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.
STREATLEY, BERKS (high ground).—Delightful PROPERTY of 12 ACRES; nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; QUEEN ANNE stabling, two garages; splendid walled fruit garden; main water; electric light; old trees; paddocks. DOWER HOUSE. For SALE.—Sole Agents, NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

THREE-QUARTER HOUR FROM TOWN BY CAR.
SUNNINGDALE.—DELIGHTFUL RIVERSIDE BUNGALOW; brick construction; wide river frontage; large and beautiful garden; three double bed rooms (one fitted wash basin), bed and cosy, very good bath room, panelled lounge, nice kitchen, verandah; brick garage; electric light and power, co.'s water, main drainage. FREEHOLD £1,650.—Mr. ERNEST OWDEN, Ltd., 209 Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Hampstead 4910.)

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

SURREY HILLS (South side of North Downs), nearly 1½ ACRES.—Detached RESIDENCE, pre-War; old-world garden; three reception (includes hall 18ft. by 11ft.), four bed rooms, arranged for more; modern conveniences, main drainage, electric light, gas, co.'s water. Vacant possession.—Printed details by post. "Hawthorns," Godstone-road, Old Oxted, Surrey.

A CHARMING SITUATION.
SURREY HILLS, only 13 miles from Town, convenient for stations with good services.—A choice detached RESIDENCE, occupying lovely position on high ground; five good bed rooms, bath room, two bright reception rooms, and square entrance hall, compact domestic offices; electric light available; delightful grounds of nearly THREE ACRES, with tennis lawn, natural woodland; double garage and store over. An unusual bargain. £2,750 FREEHOLD.—Apply EDWARDS and FORRESTER, Chartered Surveyors, West Croydon. 'Phone 0337.

PICTURESQUE
SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE.
Excellent old oak beam work and stone roof.
Views of Chanctonbury Ring.
Six miles old market town, one hour express rail. Three reception rooms, six bed, and two bath rooms; gardens of great appeal, with yew hedges and double tennis lawn; garage; ample buildings; ten acres of pasture orchards, remainder pasture. Only £3,500, or 53 ACRES. Superior farmhouse and buildings, with extra 83 acres available.—Photos and plan of Sole Agents, MILLAR, SON and Co., 5, Carlos-place, W.1.

SUSSEX.—Attractive detached MODERN RESIDENCE, open position, 15 minutes station (50 minutes London); three reception rooms, bath room; constant hot water, gas, electricity, main drainage; garage, tennis court. FREEHOLD £1,850.—Owner, Inglenook, Oathall-avenue, Haywards Heath.

TO BE SACRIFICED BEFORE MORTGAGE VALUE.
SUSSEX DOWNS (at the foot of Ditchling Beacon).
A SUBSTANTIAL SMALL MODERN HOUSE of CHARACTER.
Seven bed rooms, four with hot and cold water. Two bath rooms, three reception rooms. Servants' hall and offices.
Garage for two. Electric light available. Gas fires throughout. Company's water.
GARDEN ONE AND A HALF ACRE.
FREEHOLD, £3,400.
For full particulars apply J. R. THORNTON and Co., Land Agents, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

"THE GABLES," SOUTHBOROUGH, near Tunbridge Wells.—Modern-erected five bed-room HOUSE, three reception rooms, usual offices; electric light, gas, hot and cold water; brick-built garage; conservatory, tiled terrace; high-class domestic fittings throughout; well built. Inspection invited. PRICE £2,000 FREEHOLD.—Apply Lewis Thorpe, Builder, Southborough.

WINDSOR FOREST
(on the Borders of)
GOLF at SUNNINGDALE and SWINLEY.
THE Charming COUNTRY RESIDENCE known as
ORCHARD LEA,
with lounge hall, three reception, hall room, 14 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, &c.; electric light, main water; two garages and chauffeur's rooms; lovely gardens and grounds, full-sized hard tennis court, rose garden, walled-in kitchen garden, gardener's cottage, model home farm with farmhouse and model range of buildings, parklands and meadows, in all
34 ACRES.
For SALE by private treaty at very moderate price. Illustrated particulars and plan of LANE, SAVILLE and Co., 10, Carlos-place, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

TO CITY MEN.
TO be LET, BUCKS, 30 minutes from Paddington, on outskirts of town, and only few minutes from station; DETACHED RESIDENCE containing nine bed and dressing, bath, three reception rooms; nice garden and garage; all conveniences and in capital order; rent only £130 per annum.—BUCKLAND and SONS, Slough. Tele. 25.

WEST SUSSEX, in beautiful wooded country, something really unique.—A charming thatched COTTAGE RESIDENCE, amidst woodland surroundings and quite secluded; 2½ miles from Horsham; three bed rooms, bath room, lounge, dining alcove, kitchen; garage; electric light; main drainage; all in a permanent residence or for week-ends. PRICE £1,650.—Sole Agents, KING and CHASEMORE, Horsham.

A BARGAIN—£1,200 FREEHOLD.
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY (one mile Station, Waterloo 35 minutes).—Attractive detached modern designed HOUSE; four bed rooms, bath, two reception, &c.; shady grounds; VACANT; open near offer quick sale.—J. E. PURDIE, F.S.I., Heath-road, Weybridge.

WEYBRIDGE, on three years' lease at £110 per annum, plus rates.—Detached RESIDENCE, containing three reception and five bed rooms, bath room, lavatory, store rooms, kitchen and scullery, hot and cold water, electric light; large garden. Interior decorating to tenant's choice of colours.
Apply Weybridge Motor Engineering Co., Ltd., Black Boy Works, Weybridge.

£2,750.
WINCHESTER (near).—Attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, containing hall, three reception rooms, five bath rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms; Co.'s water, gas, main drainage, telephone; stabling and garage; well-stocked gardens and nearly 3 ACRES, including tennis court, kitchen garden, and woodland.
TRESIDDER and Co., 37, Albemarle-street, W1.

WHY NOT BUILD
a House to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

£1,250.—BARGAIN, for quick SALE.—Ideal MODERN COUNTRY COTTAGE, with electric light and main drainage, ready to step into; high, open rural position, 30 miles London, two miles station, six minutes buses; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; large garage; lawns, flower beds, small orchard.—Strongly recommended by GIDDYS, Sunningdale.

£725 FREEHOLD.—Prettiest reach of Thames. Delightful brick and tiled BUNGALOW (architect built), with three bed rooms, two sitting rooms, bath room; constant hot water, electric light, main water and gas, modern drainage; three-quarters of an acre; 3mins. station, 50mins. London.—ALEXANDER KING and GOULD, 5, Conduit-street, W.1. (Gerrard 6408.)

£80 PER ANNUM, BOXMOOR. 45min. Euston. —Old-fashioned detached HOUSE; five bed rooms, bath room, two bathrooms, three reception rooms; co.'s gas and water, main drainage; walled garden of about ½ Acre with space for garages and separate entrance.—Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court-road, W.1.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ATTRACTIVE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, PANGBOURNE; three sitting rooms, five bed rooms (seven beds); garage; all conveniences.—Owner, at Cherry Hayes, Sidmouth.

BANSTEAD DOWNS, overlooking the beautiful Downs, close golf links and near station.—Well FURNISHED Detached RESIDENCE to be LET from July for six months; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; garage; charming garden. Rent 7gns. per week.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, Estate Agents, 22, High-street, Sutton.

BEDFORDSHIRE, near village and station.—Delightfully FURNISHED HOUSE, with every modern convenience, to be LET for summer; 12 bed rooms, three bath rooms, five reception rooms; good garden; well situated on high ground.—Write Box L.784, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

BERKS.—To be LET FURNISHED for six months, charming HOUSE; five bed, bath room, two reception rooms, large hall, 10 acres; 1¼ mile station. Rent £200.—Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 28, Dover-street, W.1. Regent 7345.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS.
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER, 3, Sea-road. Tele. 410.

BEXHILL & COODEN BEACH.
Furnished and Unfurnished Houses.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. 'Phone 349.

BIRCHINGTON.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW to be LET, June, July, August, September; four bed rooms, two sitting rooms; garage; tennis court; close sea; near golf.—Apply Glade, Birchington. 'Phone 315.

FURNISHED COUNTRY AND SEASIDE HOUSES (continued)

BOGNOR.—Well FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET, facing sea, best part of Bognor Regis; two reception, six bed rooms, usual offices; 10 gns. weekly for three months.—M. J. Gowanlock, Aldwick-road.

BOGNOR, FELPHAM, near sea.—Well FURNISHED BUNGALOW; sleep six; every convenience, plate, linen; garden; immediately; 63s. weekly.—Sunrise, Hallwick, Felpham.

COOKHAM.—FURNISHED HOUSE; seven rooms; bath; private road; pleasantly situated; reasonable long let.—Lacey, 18, Cromwell-road, Maidenhead.

CORNWALL.—FURNISHED HOUSE on the sea front, to be LET for one month or longer; good position; 10 rooms; every convenience; near beautiful sands, golf, &c., safe bathing.—Payne, Carbis Bay.

DEVON.—14TH CENTURY SMALL MANOR HOUSE on the DART; quite unique; salmon fishing, boat attendance; summer lets, weekly, inclusive.—Write Box S.1175, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTBOURNE.—Charming, well FURNISHED, sunny HOUSE, in perfect condition; modern conveniences; two reception, four bed, kitchen, bath, &c.; careful tenants.—Write 87, Vicarage-road, Eastbourne.

EASTBOURNE HOUSES.
KILLICK & DAVIES. 'Phone 239.

ESSEX, 35 miles London; unspoilt country; sea-water bathing and boating within eight miles; two tennis courts; 12-14 beds, four bath rooms; summer months or longer; gravel soil and all modern conveniences.—Write Box G.1621, The Times, E.C.4.

EWHURST, SURREY.—To be LET FURNISHED, detached COTTAGE; two sitting, three bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold); garden; gas, company's water; bus passes door.—Apply A. L., care of Taylor, Newsagent, Banstead.

FOLKESTONE, SANDGATE, HYTHE, and DYMCHURCH.—For FURNISHED HOUSES apply SHERWOODS, Agents, at any of the above. Head Office, Folkestone.

GEORGIAN COTTAGE with old-walled and pretty river garden; quaint early English furnishings, Yorkshire chairs, latch doors, &c.; five bed, bath, three reception. Sleeps five. Near golf.—Apply Glade, Birchington.

GODALMING and MANN, Hampton Court Station.

HANTS.—Well FURNISHED OLD-WORLD COTTAGE; four bed rooms, two sitting; maid left; 3gns. weekly.—Miss Wynne, Carpenters, Ropley, Hants.

MERRIFIELD COTTAGE, near WEST LOOE, CORNWALL, to be LET FURNISHED during the summer months, comprising sitting room, hall-dining room, kitchen, and four bed rooms, bath room, h. and c. hot water; extensive views of sea; good boating, bathing, and sea fishing near; golf course within easy reach.—For terms and view apply BROWNING, The Parade, Liskeard, Cornwall.

ON the wooded Chilterns, 450 feet above sea, adjoining golf course, 20 miles from London.—Beaut

Kens. 1400. Telegrams: "Estate, Harrods, London."

HARRODS ESTATE OFFICES

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

IN THE LOVELY PENN COUNTRY

Surrounded by Earl Howe's estate, and beautifully wooded so as to be particularly immune from being overbuilt or distantviews being spoiled. 400ft. up, facing due South, and enjoying panoramic views extending over Surrey and Hog's Back.

HIGHEST CLASS MATERIAL AND CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYED THROUGHOUT, including all modern improvements in heating, lighting, and plumbing.

THIS EXCELLENT REPLICA OF A GEORGIAN RESIDENCE presents the last word in luxury and comfort.

Oak-panelled entrance, staircase and halls. Four large and handsome reception rooms, music or recreation room, marble loggia with long balcony, 15 bed rooms, five luxuriously-equipped bath rooms, and very good offices. Entrance lodge and good garage accommodation; ample stabling, including two cottages, model farmery with cottage.

Wonderful pleasure grounds with many rare and unique shrubs and flowers, magnificent rock gardens of about 1½ acres, with shrubs, Alpine flowers, &c.; tennis courts, wide herbaceous borders; walled kitchen garden, and orchard,

IN ALL 53 ACRES.

The woodlands include Penbury Wood and Corkers Wood, and are so situated as to shield the residence.

For SALE at extremely moderate price considering location, value of site, and cost of building.

Further details of the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

BY DIRECTION OF LORD MOSTYN.

WILTS.

Hunting with Duke of Beaufort's four days a week, and one day with Lord Bathurst's. Near Norton Beaufort Polo Club; Fishing; Golf.

MANOR HOUSE OF GEORGIAN PERIOD, luxuriously appointed, and on two floors only; beautiful situation, facing South, and commanding glorious views of the Downs.

Hall and cloak room, four reception, 10 principal bed rooms, six secondary bed rooms, four bath rooms, and excellent offices.

Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Modern drainage.

Four Cottages (with Vacant Possession); first-class stabling for 16 hunters; garage, accommodation for four cars; excellent outbuildings.

Delightful grounds with full-sized squash rackets court, tennis lawn, pasture and parkland;

IN ALL ABOUT 45 ACRES.

FREEHOLD, £12,000.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

"THORNE HOUSE, HENLEY."

On high ground, one mile from river.

Amidst unspoilt surroundings. Within daily access of Town.

UNIQUE LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE, *built and designed by an eminent Architect for his own occupation, and entirely redecorated and fitted regardless of cost.*

Entrance and lounge halls, three good reception, nine bed and dressing rooms (principal fitted with lavatory basins, hot and cold), three bath rooms, servants' hall, &c.; cottage; exceptional garage, outbuildings; co.'s water, electric light, central heating, independent hot water, telephone, modern drainage.

FASCINATING PLEASURE GROUNDS,

fully matured and nicely shaded. Tennis and croquet lawns, sunk rose garden, wild garden, kitchen and fruit garden, paddock, &c, in all

FIVE ACRES.

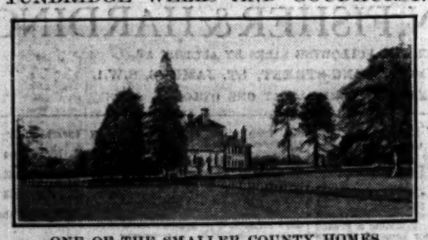
AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN, £6,750 FREEHOLD.

Sole Agents: Messrs. OLDACRES and SIMMS, Henley-on-Thames; or HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

IN BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

near charming unspoilt village, between

TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND GOUDHURST.



ONE OF THE SMALLER COUNTY HOMES,

set in gardens that are a feature of scenic and landscape gardening art.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms; complete offices.

Company's water; soft water; electric light; certified drainage.

Garage for two cars, outbuildings and two cottages (one with bath room).

MOST DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, wood and parkland, in all about

28 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by Owner's Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN HAMPSHIRE.

BEAUTIFUL WINCHESTER DISTRICT.

A REAL OPPORTUNITY. £3,500 FREEHOLD.

MOST ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM SIZED RESIDENCE.

Standing high, commanding wonderful views, and containing:—

Large hall, four reception rooms, cloak room, conservatory, eight principal bed rooms, servants' rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices. Electric light. Well-timbered grounds, tennis and croquet lawns, woodland, kitchen, flower and fruit gardens, in all

ABOUT 2¾ ACRES.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WONDERFUL SITUATION. DISTANT VIEW OF THE ISLAND.

FRINGE OF NEW FOREST.

GOLF. HUNTING. FISHING. SHOOTING.

One of the most interesting and fascinating old HOUSES in this part of the county; recently the subject of enormous expenditure, luxuriously equipped and in perfect order.

Hall, four reception, 11 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms (lavatory basins in bed rooms).

Central heating; electric light; company's water; telephone.

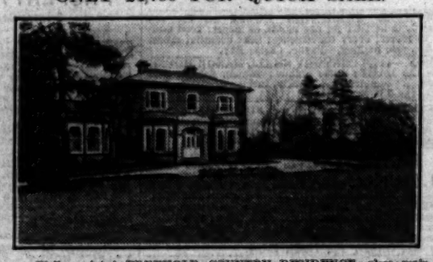
Lodge; garage with chauffeur's accommodation. Beautifully-timbered grounds, in all about

26 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £10,000.

Might be let furnished for summer months.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HAYWARDS HEATH (NEAR). ONLY £4,750 FOR QUICK SALE.



Well-appointed FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, close main line station; entrance and inner halls, three handsome reception, eight bed rooms, two well-fitted bath rooms, and offices. Cottage. Garages, stabling. Outbuildings.

Co.'s water. Electric light. Modern drainage. Central heating. Constant hot water. Telephone.

BEAUTIFULLY MATURED PLEASURE GARDENS

together with valuable pasture and meadowland, in all

ABOUT 32¼ ACRES.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

F. L. MERCER & CO.,

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES.

THE FOLLOWING ARE RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION.

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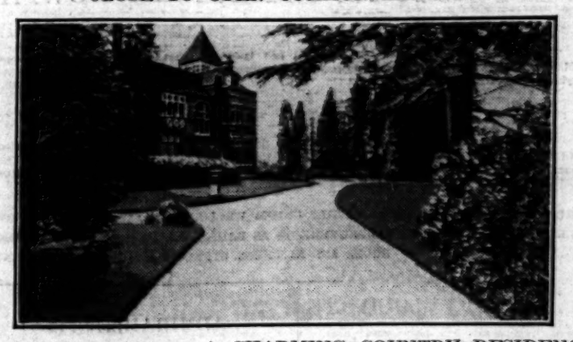
Telephones:—REGENT 6773 & 6774.

PERFECT QUIETUDE AND SECLUSION WITHIN 25 MILES OF LONDON.

300 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. ON THE SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS.

A PARTICULARLY FAVOURED AND SOUGHT-AFTER CENTRE, WITH EXCELLENT SOCIAL AND SPORTING ATTRACTIONS.

CLOSE TO OPEN COMMON LAND AND GOLF LINKS, BETWEEN EAST GRINSTEAD AND REIGATE.



A CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE WITH ALL THE LUXURIES TO BE FOUND IN THE MOST MODERN OF TOWN HOUSES.

Approached by a ¼ mile drive with picturesque lodge entrance and enjoying an enviable position with delightful, rural views, the RESIDENCE is in first-class order and one of dignified character. In recent years money has been lavished upon the interior and the decorations have been executed with a most artistic effect. Everything in the manner of modern comforts and conveniences is provided, and although the accommodation is not extensive, the entertaining rooms and main bed rooms are unusually spacious, lofty, and well-proportioned. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, billiards or dance room, eight or nine bed rooms, two well-equipped tiled bathrooms. Fitted wash-basins in principal bedrooms. Electric lighting. Central heating with radiators throughout. Main water. Telephone, &c. Large Garage. Stabling. Chauffeur's flat and small farmery. Surrounded by profusely timbered gardens, a most attractive feature. Small wood and parklike meadowland.

A SMALL ESTATE WITH MANY DESIRABLE QUALITIES AND ONE WHICH CAN BE MANAGED WITH A VERY MODERATE DOMESTIC STAFF.

PRICE FREEHOLD WITH 60 ACRES, £9,750, OR WITH 30 ACRES, £8,250.

ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE FROM F. L. MERCER and CO., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1. TEL.: REGENT 6773.

400 FEET UP IN SURREY.

ON A LOVELY RIDGE EXTENDING FROM MERSTHAM TO OXTED. FACING SOUTH WITH UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS.

½ MILE STATION AND 37 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

A VERITABLE "SUN-TRAP."

A pre-war House of good architectural style in one of the best positions in this favourite locality; well away from main roads but not at all isolated. Excellent repair. Lounge hall 20ft. by 13ft., drawing room 23ft. by 16ft., dining room 21ft. by 14ft., seven bed rooms, tiled bath room. Main electric light, gas and water. Large garage. Charming gardens on a warm and sunny slope, matured and attractively laid out, tennis court, &c.

1¼ ACRE FREEHOLD, £3,750.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

£300 CASH, FREEHOLD.

And balance of £2,650 can be paid in moderate instalments.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

FOR THOSE WHO WOULD PREFER TO LEAVE CAPITAL UNDISTURBED.

AMERSHAM, BUCKS.

Thirty-eight minutes London. A most charming small modern RESIDENCE of distinctive architecture. Tastefully decorated and in perfect order. Sunny position 450 feet up, on the healthy Chilterns; sheltered by lovely woods. Three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c. All on two floors. Co.'s electric light, gas and water; main drainage. Garage. Delightful matured garden; tennis lawn; small beech-wood. About 1¼ acres. (Would sell with ½ acre; same cash deposit and £2,150 by instalments.)

HALF MILE OF EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING CAN BE INCLUDED BY ARRANGEMENT.

Full details and photographs from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel.: Regent 6773.

BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLE OF QUEEN ANNE ARCHITECTURE

ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT MEDIUM-SIZED HOMES IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES. (Within one hour of London.)

The Residence is in faultless condition, and the accommodation comprises beautiful lounge hall, cloak room and lavatory, three large reception rooms, full-sized billiard room leading to gent.'s lavatory, 11 excellent bed rooms, the principal fitted with lavatory basins (h. and c.), three bath rooms.

Oak parquet floors. Ornamental ceilings. Central heating. Main electric light. Gas and water. Superior entrance lodge, two good cottages, garages, stabling.

EXQUISITE PLEASURE GROUNDS, and small park of 20 ACRES.

For SALE at a price which will quickly attract a purchaser.

Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. (Tele., Regent 6773.)

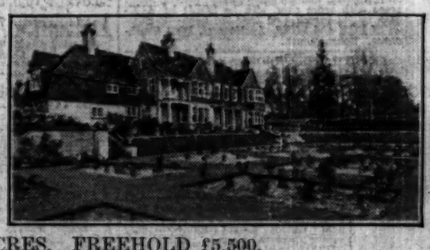
A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN PRICE

HAS BEEN MADE TO ENSURE A QUICK SALE OF THIS EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY HOME.

NEAR PEMBURY, KENT.

Close to TUNBRIDGE WELLS. 45 minutes London.

The RESIDENCE, well-appointed and of picturesque elevation, is in splendid order and stands on high ground with unspoilt rural views. Lounge hall, three spacious reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, Co.'s electricity and water. Central heating. Main drainage. Garage. Two excellent cottages. Really delightful gardens (not expensive of upkeep). Orchard, paddock and small wood.



8 ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,500.

NEAR OFFERS INVITED. MUST BE SOLD, OWNER HAVING ACQUIRED A HOUSE IN LONDON.

Illustrated brochure from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

BY order of Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Hill, D.S.O.

NORTH SHROPSHIRE.

The Freehold Residential Property,

COTON HALL, near WHITCHURCH,

comprising the attractive JACOBEAN STYLE RESIDENCE, replete with all modern conveniences and standing in a small park.

Lounge hall, billiard and three charming reception rooms, excellent offices, 12 principal and ample servants' bed rooms, six bath rooms; electric light; central heating; capital water supply; garage for five cars, ample stabling and outbuildings. Two cottages.

LOVELY MATURED GARDENS, inexpensive to keep up, two tennis courts, fine walled kitchen garden, orchard, and finely timbered parkland, in all about

60 ACRES.

Good Hunting. Shooting obtainable.

For SALE by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately), in June. Illustrated particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. Knight and Sons, Newcastle-under-Lyme, or from the Auctioneers, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 42, Castle-street, Shrewsbury.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

'PHONE: GROSVENOR 1267 (4 lines). TELEGRAMS: AUDCONSLAN, AUDLEY, LONDON.

ONLY £11,000 WITH 400 ACRES. (OPEN TO OFFER.)

NORFOLK.

THE RESIDENCE, SURROUNDED BY CHARMING GARDENS AND WELL-TIMBERED PARK,

contains lounge, three reception, two bath, 14 bed rooms, &c. Two farms with good houses and buildings. Several cottages. Well-placed coverts affording

EXCELLENT SHOOTING.

Inspected and confidently recommended by the Agents: CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

DORSET. NEAR THE COAST.

INTERESTING OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE.

KINSON HOUSE, KINSON, NEAR BOURNEMOUTH.

In excellent order throughout.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, 12 good bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and capital domestic offices.

Electric lighting; company's water and gas; modern drainage; central heating; gravel subsoil.

Good cottage; two garages; useful outbuildings.

CHARMING GARDENS OF 1¾ ACRES.

For SALE at a low price, privately, or by Auction, in two Lots, at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on May 21st next, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitor:—F. E. Willmot, Esq., Arcade Chambers, Boscombe.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

DELIGHTFULLY SECLUDED POSITION ON THE

SURREY & SUSSEX BORDERS,

11 MILES FROM EAST GRINSTEAD.

THE PICTURESQUE TUDOR FREEHOLD.

FRITH MANOR, EAST GRINSTEAD,

approached by drive from quiet country lane, it contains lounge hall, two reception, bath, seven bed rooms, large attic, and usual offices. OAK BEAMED AND RAFTERED CEILINGS, OAK FLOORS, OAK DOORS, &c.

MAIN WATER. ELECTRIC MAIN AVAILABLE. TELEPHONE.

Stabling, cottage, barn, and outbuildings.

Charming old-world gardens,

with orchard, paddocks, and woodland, in all about

13¼ ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

For SALE privately or by Auction in June.—Full details from Sole Agents, CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

AN OPPORTUNITY WHICH SELDOM OCCURS.

NEAR PETERSFIELD & WINCHESTER.

WEST LODGE, WEST MEON.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms. Seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room. Capital offices.

All modern conveniences. Garage, stabling. Cottage. Charming gardens and paddocks.

ABOUT 8½ ACRES.

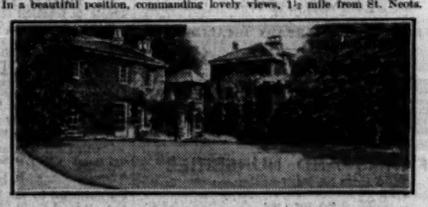
For Sale Privately or by Auction in June.

Strongly recommended by the Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. G. TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, London, W.1, and Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

HUNTS AND CAMBRIDGESHIRE BORDERS.

In a beautiful position, commanding lovely views, 1½ mile from St. Neots.



"PAXTON HILL HOUSE," ST. NEOTS.

Three reception, 12 bed rooms, seven bath rooms; central heating, electric light and every modern convenience.

Lodge. Cottage. First rate outbuildings.

Very beautiful gardens with hard and grass tennis courts, with parklands, in all about

26 ACRES.

For SALE privately, or by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 21st May, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors:—Messrs. G. and G. Keith, 18, Southampton-street, Holborn, W.C.1. Auctioneers:—Messrs. CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SOLD NOTICES.

SOLD.

WANS, CHIPPENHAM.—Miniature Estate of 50 ACRES with attractive Georgian mansion. (Subsequent to Auction.)

SOLD.

CHART LODGE, SEAL.—This fine modern RESIDENCE and 17 acres. (Under the hammer.)

SOLD.

RYDE HOUSE, RIPLEY.—This QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, garden. (Subsequent to Auction.)

SOLD AND RESOLD.

ASHTON GIFFORD HOUSE, CODFORD.—Fine GEORGIAN HOUSE, 60 acres. (By Private Treaty subsequent to Auction.)

SOLD.

CULVERLEY, BEAULIEU.—Extending to about 20 ACRES. (Subsequent to Auction in conjunction with Messrs. Fox and Sons.)

SOLD.

ASHLEY COURT, ASHTEAD.—This fine MODERN HOUSE with parkland of 20 acres. (By private treaty.)

SOLD

PRIMROSE HOUSE, ROEHAMPTON.—This well-equipped MODERN HOUSE and SEVEN ACRES. (By private treaty, in conjunction with Messrs. BLAKE, SON and WILLIAMS.)

SOLD.

BRADPOLE, ESHER.—Well-equipped MODERN HOUSE with delightful gardens. (By private treaty.)

SOLD.

TOWER HOUSE, REIGATE.—MODERN HOUSE and well-laid-out gardens. (By private treaty.)

SOLD.

BROOKLAND, HAMMERWOOD, EAST GRINSTEAD.—This charming XVth Century RESIDENCE with 12 acres. (Previous to Auction.)

DISPOSED OF.

ROOKLEY MANOR, KINGS SOMBORNE.—The LEASE of this QUEEN ANNE HOUSE and 12 ACRES. (By private treaty) (in conjunction with Messrs. G. Trollope and Messrs. Ewart Gilkes and Partners).

SOLD.

OAKHOLM, WIMBLEDON.—This well equipped GEORGIAN RESIDENCE with two Acres. (By private treaty.) In conjunction with Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

SOLD.

MERRILOES, ESHER.—This charming MODERN HOUSE with 1½ ACRES. (Previous to Auction.)

SOLD.

HAREFIELD-PLACE, HAREFIELD.—MANSION with about 20 ACRES of gardens. (Subsequent to Auction.)

SOLD.

14, LYNDHURST-GARDENS, HAMPSTEAD. Well-appointed RESIDENCE. (Subsequent to Auction.) In conjunction with Messrs. GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND.

SOLD.

3, SOUTHWICK-STREET, HYDE PARK.—This exceedingly well-planned leasehold RESIDENCE. (By private treaty.)

SOLD.

44, BRUTON-PLACE, MAYFAIR.—These spacious GARAGE PREMISES, in excellent position for conversion. (By private treaty.)

SOLD.

70, ELIZABETH-STREET, BELGRAVIA.—Most attractive RESIDENCE, beautifully decorated and fitted. (By private treaty.)

SOLD.

10, CHARLES-STREET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Unique little GEORGIAN RESIDENCE. (By private treaty.)

SOLD.

23, HYDE PARK-GARDENS.—TOWN MANSION with uninterrupted view over Hyde Park. (By private treaty.)

SOLD.

1, JUSTICE-WALK.—This FREEHOLD period HOUSE, associated with the great Dr. Johnson. (By PUBLIC Auction.)

SOLD.

5, SHEPHERD'S MARKET, MAYFAIR.—This town RESIDENCE in quiet thoroughfare. (By private treaty.)

SOLD.

29, WILTON-PLACE, S.W.—Medium-sized RESIDENCE, close to Hyde Park. (By private treaty.) In conjunction with Messrs. Turner Lord and Bowler.

SOLD.

21, BRUTON-STREET, MAYFAIR.—Imposing mansion RESIDENCE for conversion. (By private treaty.)

SOLD.

61, SOUTH-SIDE.—This valuable FREEHOLD. (Under the hammer.)

SOLD.

WOODLEIGH, BRADFORD-ON-AVON.—This excellent RESIDENCE with 20 acres. (Previous to Auction. In conjunction with T. Powell, of Bath.)

AT LOW PRICE.

A SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

ONLY FIVE MILES FROM NEWMARKET.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUIRE FIRST-CLASS SMALL SPORTING ESTATE, extending to about

550 ACRES,

and including excellent partridge ground and good pheasant coverts in a ring fence and fully stocked. Keepers can be taken over.

Several perfect sites for building a gentleman's Residence, surrounded by fine specimen timber.

Farm house adaptable.

FREE OF TITHE.

FREEHOLD for SALE at agricultural value only. Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

HAMPSHIRE COAST.

BEAUTIFUL POSITION WITH LOVELY VIEWS OVER THE SOLENT.

STOATLEY, BARTON-ON-SEA.

Hall, three reception rooms, billiards room, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, complete offices.

Company's water, gas, and electric supplies. Main drainage. Central heating. Telephone. Garages.

CHARMING GARDENS,

including hard tennis court and small copse.

VALUABLE BUILDING SITES,

in all about

FIVE ACRES.

For SALE as a whole, or in lots, Privately, or by Auction later. Sole Agents, Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

SUSSEX COAST.

CLOSE TO LITTLEHAMPTON AND ANGMERING.

The Valuable Freehold Property,

WEST PRESTON MANOR, RUSTINGTON.

COMPRISING THE HISTORICAL OLD MANOR HOUSE, HAVING FOUR RECEPTION, NINE BED ROOMS, TWO BATH ROOMS, ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

Lovely old-fashioned gardens. Garage. Stabling. Two Cottages. Delightful Parkland of great development value extending nearly to the shore.

TOTAL AREA ABOUT 22 ACRES.

OR HOUSE WILL BE SOLD WITH THREE ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by Auction in July.

CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

Magnificently positioned between

PETWORTH AND ARUNDEL.

THE GENUINE XVth CENTURY FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

COATERS, BIGNOR.

IN EXCELLENT ORDER THROUGHOUT.

CONTAINING:—Four reception, bath, 10 bed rooms, and usual offices. Two garages and useful outbuildings. Exceptionally beautiful garden.

For SALE Privately, or by Auction, at the Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 21st May next, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Fowler and Co., 28, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

Auctioneers:—CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.

ESHER VILLAGE.

THE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD.

DALRY, ESHER.

Occupying a quiet position, and containing hall, two reception rooms, bath room, four bed rooms, and usual offices. Garage adjoining.

WELL-TIMBERED GARDEN,

with tennis and other lawns, flower beds and borders, extending altogether to nearly

HALF AN ACRE.

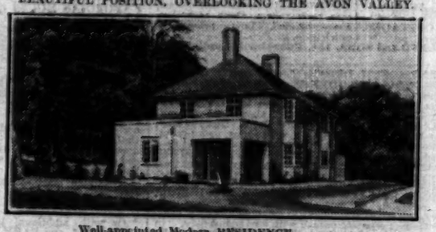
MESSRS. CONSTABLE and MAUDE will offer the above for Sale by Auction at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, 21st May, 1930 (unless sold previously).

Particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. Bircham and Co., Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2; or from CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

IN THE MARKET THROUGH EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

WILTSHIRE, NEAR AMESBURY.

BEAUTIFUL POSITION, OVERLOOKING THE AVON VALLEY.



Well-appointed Modern RESIDENCE.

TOTTERDOWN HOUSE, AMESBURY.

Hall, three reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, compact labour-saving offices.

Company's electric light and water supplies. Modern sanitation. Capital Garage.

Most attractive GARDEN AND GROUNDS OF FOUR ACRES, sloping down to the River Avon, in which there is a SHORT LENGTH OF TROUT FISHING.

For SALE privately, or by AUCTION later.

Sole Agents:—Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

MOST STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

BEAUTIFUL POSITION NEAR NEWBURY.

FINE OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE.

Nearly 400 feet above sea level, approached by three drives. Lounge hall, four reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, complete domestic offices.

Electric Lighting. Central Heating. Modern Sanitation. Excellent water supply. Garages. Stabling. Three Cottages. Farmery.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS AND GROUNDS

delightfully timbered and well kept up, and including grass tennis courts, woodland walks. Two fine walled kitchen gardens.

MINIATURE PARK, ABOUT

50 ACRES.

Bounded by a Trout Stream.

Full details and photographs of Messrs. CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

Printed and Published by THE TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY, Limited, at the offices in Printing House-square and Playhouse-yard, in the Parish of St. Ann, Blackfriars, in the City of London, E.C.4, Friday, May 16, 1930.